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This Institution was founded in the year 1848, at a Public Meeting of which His Royal Highness the late Duke of Cambridge was Chairman.

The Resolutions were moved and seconded by the Bishops of London, Norwich, and Manchester, the late Bishop of Salisbury, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl Nelson, the Rev. Canon Wordsworth, the Rev. Canon Jelf, Dr. Todd, F.R.S., and others.

From that time to the present the Institution has steadily and successfully pursued its design, which is "to improve the qualification and to raise the character of Nurses for the Sick." Among both rich and poor at home, and among the sick and wounded abroad, the House has laboured to the utmost of its means.

Well-qualified Nurses for the Sick are sent from this Institution to all parts of the United Kingdom.

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The Council confidently hope that this Institution will continue to merit and to receive the public support.

Donations and Subscriptions are thankfully received by the Master, the Lady Superintendent, or by Messrs. Coutts & Co., 59, Strand.

PROGRESS OF THE UNITY GENERAL ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Chief Offices.

UNITY BUILDINGS, 8 & 10, CANNON STREET, CITY.

West-End Offices.

1, NEW COVENTRY STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE.

It is with feelings of peculiar satisfaction the Directors of the UNITY GENERAL ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION submit the following statements respecting its progress and business during the year 1855, commencing 1st January and ending 31st December last. It will be observed the amount of new business transacted during that period produces Annual Premiums exceeding £12,390. This is a very large result indeed, judged by the average amount of new business effected by other Life Offices, which varies from £3,000 to £5,000 per annum.

There is but one sure test by which the progress and soundness of a Life Assurance Institution can be judged practically, viz., the amount of new business it secures. No other test is valuable, or even useful for such purpose. Unless a Life Office continues year after year to obtain a large new business, it must rapidly decline and eventually cease to exist.

STATEMENT OF NEW LIFE BUSINESS

OF THE

Unity General Assurance Association,

From 1st of January, 1855, to 31st December, 1855:—

MONTHS.	Business Proposed.		Business Completed.		
	No. of Proposals.	Amount Proposed to be Assured.	No. of Policies.	Amount Assured thereby.	Ann. Premiums thereon.
January, 1855..	100	£39,946	65	£19,350	£641 6 3
February, „ „	130	36,150	101	27,216	835 10 4
March, „ „	167	38,650	141	33,000	913 17 6
April, „ „	147	46,025	118	31,850	958 0 3
May, „ „	187	72,260	118	39,810	1,193 0 8
June, „ „	115	43,950	105	27,150	809 6 8
July, „ „	167	41,050	109	37,260	1,128 16 6
August, „ „	123	72,390	103	45,250	1,998 8 10
September „ „	132	49,187	95	33,285	1,003 10 1
October, „ „	94	22,650	109	37,122	1,156 18 1
November „ „	129	42,200	98	29,100	1,066 13 6
December „ „	89	23,275	89	23,758	688 2 9
Totals....	1,520	£537,733	1,251	£383,141	£12,390 11 5

UNITY GENERAL ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION—(continued).

The preceding Table shows :—

- I. That in the year 1855 1,251 New Policies have been completed and paid upon.
- II. That the Amount Assured thereby is £383,141.
- III. That the New Annual Premiums thereon amount to £12,393, 11s. 5d.

It is very gratifying also to know that the great bulk of this business is entirely free from Loan operations, as the following analysis will show :—

	POLICIES.	ASSURING.	PRODUCING IN PREMIUMS.
In connection with Loans ..	89	£50,866	£2,114 9 9
Unconnected with Loans....	1,162	332,275	10,279 1 8
Totals.....	1,251	£383,141	£12,393 11 5

Such are the results obtained by the UNITY GENERAL during the year 1855. They are published as facts illustrating the power and influence of its connections, and likewise the popularity of the principles propounded by it.

MONETARY RESOURCES OF THE UNITY GENERAL.

The following facts exhibit at a glance the perfect security offered by this Association to Assurers :—

- I. The Number of Shareholders is..... 2,037
- II. The Subscribed Capital is..... £309,308
- III. The Paid-up Capital is..... £77,334
- IV. The Number of Policies issued is 3,413
- V. The Amount Assured thereby is £1,162,967
- VI. The Gross Annual Income from Premiums, including that of THE TRAFALGAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION, now merged into the UNITY GENERAL, is £37,497

To have achieved such a solid position in so short a period, and thus be enabled to command such extensive funds, is a success without precedent. It is attributable to many favourable circumstances. The close connection of the UNITY GENERAL with its powerful and popular kindred Institution, the UNITY FIRE, has tended in many ways to advance its career. In like manner the UNITY GENERAL has benefited the UNITY FIRE, whilst the third UNITY ASSOCIATION, viz., the UNITY BANK, will be of considerable service to the others. All three Institutions, viz., the UNITY FIRE, the UNITY GENERAL, and the UNITY BANK, although perfectly separate as regards capitals, liabilities, management, &c., will be conducted in the same Buildings, and thus, while they feed each other with business, so will they promote economy, power, and an extension of their connections.

UNITY GENERAL BONUS IN 1857.

The first BONUS of the UNITY GENERAL will be declared in the year 1857; therefore all intending Assurers desirous of participating are urged to make their Proposals with as little delay as possible. The prospects of a large division are very good, arising not only from the great extent of business already effected, but also from the results that may be reasonably expected from the future.

Applications for Forms of Proposal, Prospectuses, Agencies, and all other information, are requested to be made, either personally or by letter, to any of the Local Managers or Agents throughout the country, or to

THOMAS H. BAYLIS,
Managing Director.

UNITY BUILDINGS,
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26th January, 1856.



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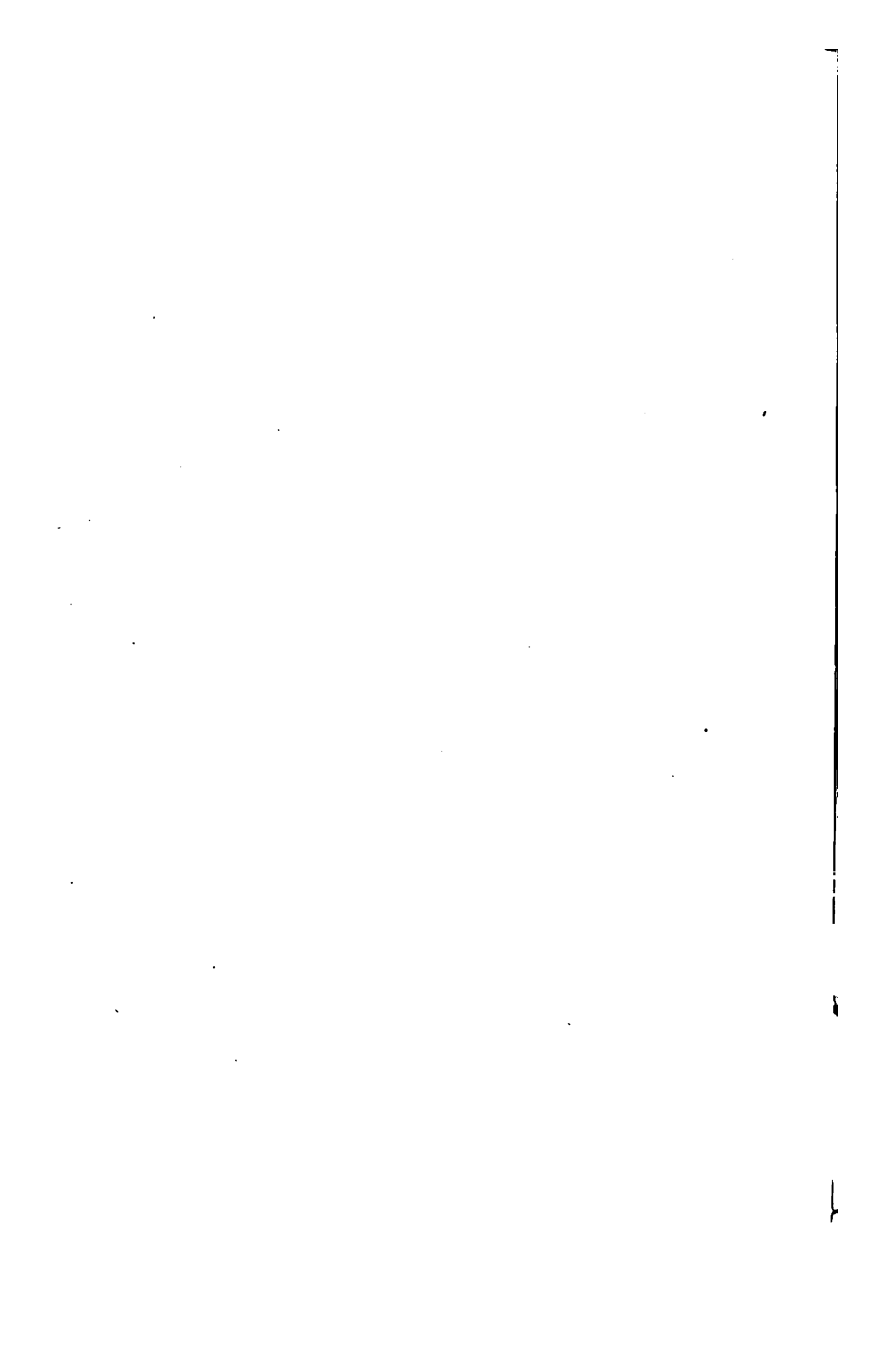
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HARDWICKE'S
ANNUAL BIOGRAPHY
FOR 1856.



HARDWICKE'S
ANNUAL BIOGRAPHY
FOR 1856.

CONTAINING
ORIGINAL & SELECTED MEMOIRS
OF
CELEBRATED CHARACTERS WHO HAVE DIED DURING
THE YEAR 1855.

BY
EDWARD WALFORD, M.A.
Balliol College, Oxford,
FELLOW OF THE GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT
BRITAIN; AUTHOR OF THE "SHILLING PEERAGE," ETC.



LONDON:
ROBERT HARDWICKE, 26, DUKE ST., PICCADILLY.
1856.

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P R E F A C E.

WE are told by the "Father of History," in composing his immortal records of the past, that he wrote, among other objects, "to save from oblivion" the "illustrious deeds of men." Thanks to the eternal records which lie enshrined in our Histories and larger Biographies, the memories of the greatest heroes, sages, and poets, of modern times are not likely to be forgotten. But in an age of civilization and of wide-spread information such as that in which we live, many individuals of necessity must pass off the stage of life from year to year, who, while their lives do not afford sufficient materials for a lengthened biography, may yet fairly look for some more popular and more lasting notice of their names than is to be found in the books of the Registrar-General.

Under this conviction I have endeavoured to compile the first volume of a brief and popular work, the successive portions of which may serve to commemorate the leading facts in the lives of such royal, noble, illustrious, and other personages, as, from year to year, may be added to the catalogue of the deceased.

The obituary for the present year contains the names of several characters, eminent in different departments of literature, science, and art, to say nothing of brave men who, like Lord Raglan and many others, risked their lives at the call of duty and honour, and were swept away by the misfortunes of the campaign or the tide of war to an honourable though untimely grave. Their memory is enshrined in the grateful hearts of their countrymen; their names are enrolled in the noble catalogue of heroic and courageous soldiers who have fallen in just and righteous wars; their self-sacrifice and devotion shine as bright lights in the darker scenes of military annals; and their untarnished fame and undoubted bravery have proved to all the world that the forty years of peace have neither enervated their nation, nor destroyed the old spirit of

the land. Turning too from those whose fate is a matter of world-wide interest, events at home have left sad blanks in our own country. The deaths of Copley Fielding, Sir Henry Bishop, and the sculptor Park, mark the chief losses which the world of art has sustained. The tomb has closed over two distinguished authoresses, of very different schools—Miss Mitford and “Currer Bell.” That model of an English gentleman, Sir Robert Inglis; the active agriculturist, Philip Pusey; the sturdy old Radical, Joseph Hume; the legal Reformer, Lord Truro; the Nestor of English poets, Samuel Rogers; and the late Colonial Minister, Sir William Molesworth, have passed away from the stage of politics and society, and have ceased to play their parts in the drama of life. The hammer has dropped for ever from the hands of the geologists, De La Beche and Greenhough; while classical literature laments the loss of Dean Gaisford.

The “ANNUAL BIOGRAPHY” will be found to serve as a valuable supplement to the “PEERAGE,” and other books which treat of living worthies; and the Author may perhaps be pardoned for adding, that the admitted accuracy of his little volumes already published—the “SHILLING PEERAGE,” “BARONETAGE,” “KNIGHTAGE,” and “HOUSE OF COMMONS,”—is the best guarantee to the public for the care, fidelity, and impartiality, which he trusts will be found to characterize his present work.

In conclusion, he begs to thank the relatives of many of those individuals whose names are recorded below, for the kind and courteous assistance which they have lent the author in his attempt to do justice to the memory of the departed. His only regret is for the delay which has occurred in the appearance of the volume, but which has arisen entirely from circumstances over which he had no control, and the multiplicity of communications forwarded to him in answer to his circular. These have doubled the intended size of the volume, and unavoidably increased its price.

28, OLD BURLINGTON STREET,

May 12, 1856.

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ANNUAL BIOGRAPHY.

ROYALTY.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

March 2nd, died, at St. Petersburg, in his 60th year, Nicholas I., Emperor of all the Russias.—Nicholas Paulovich was born July 7th, 1796. The third son of the Emperor Paul, by his 2nd wife, the Empress Marie Feodorowna of Wurtemberg, he was educated with little expectation of ascending the imperial throne. He was but five years old at the time of the murder of his father in 1801. The details of this tragic event are too well known. Alexander, the heir to the throne, waited, it is said, in a room below, while his father was being strangled with his scarf. During the early part of the reign of Alexander, the future emperor was brought up in as much privacy as was possible in his rank. He was educated, under the care of his mother and the Princess Lieven, by Count Lansdorf, aided by the philologist Adelung, and Stork, who gave him lessons in political economy. Of his youthful days we know but little; and it does not appear that he manifested any peculiar depth or vigour of intellect at this time. The studies to which he was most addicted were the science of military evolutions, the modern languages, and music. In the two former branches he attained a proficiency which, in a prospective emperor, was not unnaturally extolled as remarkable; in music, we are told that he went so far as to compose a march. More authentic is the fact, that in the spring-time of life he never made a friend. In truth, if a capability for strong attachment be one of the first qualities of a noble man, we must refuse to the Emperor Nicholas the title of great. As a boy, we are told, he was "taciturn, melancholy, and given to trifling." He was too young to take any active part in the French invasion, but he was old enough to be an observant spectator of the greatest struggle in which his future subjects or serfs were ever engaged. The recollection of the enthusiasm and devotion then manifested by them may have lured him on to those boundless schemes of aggression which have so suddenly been brought to a close. It does not appear that at this period he showed any signs of that almost miraculous energy and strength of will and intellect which hereafter he was to manifest. He seemed, indeed, free even

from the follies of youth. But this exemption cannot be said to apply strictly to his later life. As he approached manhood, the probability that he would one day become emperor increased, and it was thought advisable to pursue his education with this prospect in view. On the proclamation of peace, in 1815, he made the tour of Europe, visiting especially the scenes of the great battles of modern times, and also the courts of various nations; and in the following year came to London, where his youthful and martial appearance gained him the general good-will. It was generally supposed that this tour was undertaken chiefly with a view to a matrimonial alliance—certain it is, that while at the court of Berlin, the young Cæzarovitch was betrothed to Charlotte, the eldest daughter of the King of Prussia, Frederick William III. On his return to Russia, he took a tour through several provinces of the empire, during which his attention was chiefly devoted to the reviews and other military displays which awaited him at every step. On the 13th July, 1817, his marriage with the princess just named took place, and the years from this period to his accession formed the brightest portion of his life. He resided chiefly at the Amtschow Palace; about half a mile from the Winter Palace, and here he busied himself in supplying those deficiencies in his education of which he had already become conscious. His consort was baptized according to the Greek faith and took the title of Alexandra Feodorowna. The empress (who still survives) appears to be a woman well fitted to command the esteem of such a character, and so far as he was capable of love, to engage his affections also. About a year after their marriage the present emperor, Alexander Cæzarovitch, was born, and several other children subsequently crowned their union.*

Meanwhile, events were developing themselves in Europe, which materially influenced the stage on which Nicholas was hereafter to act so conspicuous a part. In Russia especially, the year 1818 marked a transition in the state of affairs, following closely on the alteration in Alexander's physical health. From the first, it would seem, the horrors attending his father's murder had preyed deeply on his mind. The subserviency to his murderers in which he was held throughout his reign, seems to have produced in his mind a settled melancholy and an almost pardonable distrust of men. The first result of

* The following is a list of the family of the late emperor, who all survive him:—The Grand Duke Alexander (now emperor), born 29th April, 1818, and married 28th April, 1841, the Princess Marie, daughter of Louis II., Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, by whom he has a youthful family, his eldest son Nicholas (now Cæzarovitch), born 20th September, 1843. The Grand Duchess Marie, born 18th August, 1819, widow of the Duke of Leuchtenberg. The Grand Duchess Olga, born 17th September, 1822, and married 15th July, 1846, to the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg. The Grand Duke Constantine, born 21st September, 1827, married 23rd April, 1847, to the Princess Alexandra, of Saxe Altenburg. The Grand Duke Nicholas, born 8th August, 1831. The Grand Duke Michael, born October 25th, 1832. The surviving sisters of the late emperor are the reigning Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar and the Queen of Holland.

this was an increased stringency in the application even of the arbitrary laws and customs of Russia. The press was stinted of the small measure of liberty it enjoyed; stern edicts were issued against the society of Freemasons, and against the missionaries of various sects and countries. In Poland, too, where the Imperial word was pledged to grant a constitution, the whole rigour of Russian despotism had been unrelentingly applied. Yet there was wanting that unity and vigour which alone can make despotism tolerable, and which, before and since that time, have almost made Russian autocracy respectable in the eyes of Europe. Absorbed in melancholy, a prey to disease, given up, it is said, to mystical speculations, he lived at Taganrog, in Southern Russia, unable or indisposed to use his vast power for the real benefit of mankind.

The death of Alexander, at Taganrog, in 1825, only anticipated (if, indeed, it did not actually result from) the conspiracies of the old Boyards, who were incensed by the only humane and wise measure to which Alexander was disposed—namely, the emancipation of the serfs; while, on the other hand, the spirit of freedom was gaining vent in various secret societies, and stood ready to seize the first opportunity of asserting itself. Such was the state of feeling at the time when the couriers brought from Taganrog to St. Petersburg the news of the death of Alexander. In the natural course of succession, Constantine, the brother next in age, would have succeeded. But Constantine was married to a Polish lady, and thus was incapacitated from ascending the Russian throne. It is difficult to believe that up to the period of Alexander's death Nicholas had no knowledge of the dignity that awaited him; yet we are assured that it was during an interview with his mother, immediately after the receipt of the news, that he first learned the existence of a sealed packet, which had been confided to the Grand Council of State, to be opened only in the event of Alexander's death. This packet contained three documents; the first, a letter from Alexander to Constantine, urging upon him the necessity for his renouncing all pretensions to the throne; the second document was a letter from Constantine, promising to fulfil the conditions imposed on him; and the third a decree constituting Nicholas the successor to the throne. Constantine, who was at the time at Warsaw, hastened to take the oath of allegiance to his brother.

Of the tragedy of the 25th December, when this new reign was baptized in the blood of Russia's best sons, there is little need to repeat what all readers know. The conspiracy, shared alike by the more ardent lovers of freedom and the old Russian party, was subdued, not by grape-shot merely, but by the stern attitude and eagle glances of the new Sovereign. All witnesses agree, that in presence of the insurgents Nicholas displayed the courage of a lion. Both in the present emergency, and on another occasion, somewhat later, when the prevalence of the cholera excited a tumult among the ignorant population of St.

Petersburg, the Czar showed what can be done by a strong will and iron nerve: on both occasions he walked forth into the midst of the excited populace, and commanded them to fall down upon their knees. The populace obeyed; and Nicholas in describing the scene is said to have declared to the Marquis de Custine that this was the finest moment of his life. Henceforward, he was bent on shutting out from the portion of the earth under his rule the thoughts and aspirations which were stirring all around. On another occasion he said to the Marquis de Custine, "I have no conception of a representative monarchy. It is the government of falsehood, fraud, and corruption; and rather than adopt it I would fall back to the borders of China." Again, "Despotism is the very essence of my government, and it suits the genius of the land." Once only, in Poland, in 1830, did Nicholas even approach the resemblance of constitutional freedom; and the result of the experiment was to draw from him the declaration that never again would he try to be a constitutional monarch.

The subsequent part of his life is, in truth, the history of Russia. To an extent rarely seen among mortals, he had the power of giving life and motion to the huge body of the Russian empire. The spirit of progress, and the strongest instincts of human men and women, seemed paralyzed before his will. It was his aim to rule, not only his own hereditary empire, but all the world beside. Scarcely had solemn masses been performed, and holy water sprinkled over the blood-reeking soil of St. Petersburg, and the ceremony of his coronation finished (1826), when war was declared with Persia: after continuing more than a year, this war was concluded by a treaty, whereby the Shah ceded two fine provinces to Russia, and bound himself to pay twenty millions of silver roubles as the penalty of resistance. About a year afterwards, Nicholas declared war with Turkey; Adrianople opened its gates, and Constantinople was itself in danger, although the Turks had covered themselves with glory in the Balkan, and in the defence of Silistria and Varna.

This was the first and last campaign in which Nicholas took part personally; and here we must do justice to the sagacity which enabled him to see when his plans could best be carried out by his subordinates, free from the constraint of his personal presence. Not that he ceased to be the guiding mind in all these transactions; but his withdrawal freed the able general to whom the war was intrusted from the constraint of advice which could not be disregarded, whether judicious or not. The successful termination of these wars might have satisfied even Nicholas, and it seemed that now he would be content to devote himself to the internal improvement of his dominions. He had sufficient insight to detect the absolute necessity of reform in the various administrative departments, and none could be better able to carry it out. But events beyond the limits of his own empire demanded his notice in spite of himself.

There is conclusive proof that at the breaking out of the

French Revolution of 1830, Nicholas was preparing for a crusade against the new government, while assuring the French monarch of his pacific intentions towards France. But a nearer care diverted him from his purpose. The spirit of freedom had spread into Poland, mocked with a constitution and groaning under the rule of Constantine. The Polish Diet dared to depose Nicholas from the throne of Poland, and to stand up for constitutional rights secured by solemn oaths to their land. A Russian army of 150,000 men marched into Poland. So far as we may, we would draw a veil over the horrors that succeeded; the story of the fall of Poland is well known. In the park at Warsaw there still stands an iron monument erected to commemorate the subjection of Poland—a monument of a great people's grief, but a far more striking memorial of Imperial baseness. Too sadly does this monument embody the words which the emperor spoke at Varsovia in 1835: "I have caused a citadel to be constructed here, and I declare to you that at the slightest disturbance I will destroy your city. I will lay waste Varsovia; and assuredly it will not be I who will rebuild it." The rest of this reign, down to the time of the events which even now shake Europe, offers few facts that throw any new light on the personal character of the man. In 1839, war was declared with Circassia—a war which, with little honour to the Russian arms, has continued up to the present time. In 1840 the insidious propositions of Russia being unwarily adopted by the Governments of England and Austria, led us to the brink of war with France, and engaged us in military operations in Syria; but, with this exception, the peace of the world remained undisturbed until 1848. Throughout these years, and down to his last moment, Nicholas seems to have pursued the objects of his life with a steadiness all but sublime. No human frailty or human compassion stood in the way of his policy to extend the limbs of his colossal empire, and to make his individual will felt to its remotest borders.

In 1845, it was whispered in St. Petersburg that the emperor had left the capital. None knew for certain whither he had gone, till the English papers announced his arrival in London. The purport of that visit we now know, as revealed in the "secret correspondence" ten years afterwards. It is said that, while a child, his mother would point him to the west, and tell him that there lay England, the land whose friendship he must ever seek; and that the emperor, in after-life, repeated this maxim as the rule which guided his policy. It is tolerably certain that he would have preferred an alliance with this country to a union with France. For the "Citizen King" he entertained a scarcely disguised contempt, and with the present emperor he can hardly be supposed to have felt much sympathy. To England first, and then to France, were the proposals made that were to further his darling schemes of conquest; with what success all Europe knows, now that it is too late. That he had his preferences there is no doubt; but to him the strictest

alliances and the most solemn promises were only the means to ulterior ends. We quote the words of a writer in the *Monteur*: if, as rumour gives out, they are from another Imperial pen, they are the more suggestive, and the more worth recording.

"To stretch forth the powerful hand of Russia upon Europe to enslave it; to make Germany its vassal, and, if necessary, step over its body to reach the East; to keep the mouths of the Danube as the gates of Austria, add the banks of the Niemen as the entrance to Prussia; to stifle the last palpitations of Poland, so as to prevent the revival of a nationality which protected the South against the North; to place the Baltic and the Black Sea under the sovereignty of the Russian flag floating from the towers of Cronstadt and Sebastopol; to keep the East in check; to weaken Turkey, to exhaust her without killing her, and to await the propitious moment for pouncing upon that prey so eagerly watched for a century by the eagle eye of the Czars; to possess the first army and the first navy in the world, so as to be master by land as well as by sea; to fix a day in the future when the Colossus, continuing his giant strides, would boldly cross the Bosphorus, and establish himself at the mouth of the Dardanelles, on the shores of that beautiful Mediterranean which was to become a Russian lake; to universalize the Greek dogma, and make St. Sophia the St. Peter of future centuries; in a word, to construct a new Roman empire with new Cæsars;—such was the policy of the Emperor Nicholas."

We have already seen that not a little was done during the lifetime of the late Czar to forward the traditional policy of the house of Romanoff, sketched out in the document known (we pretend not to judge of its authenticity) as the will of Peter the Great. Not less vigorous and not more scrupulous was his domestic policy. Viewed in the light of the present moment, it may appear to have been more successful; perhaps, the lapse of a few years may reveal defects as yet unnoticed even here. He sought to encourage commerce, at the risk, perhaps, of seeing his nobles become too mighty, and, it may be, too enlightened to submit to his power. He laboriously gathered from every corner of the world every new invention that could widen his material power; he hoarded the designs for every improvement, to be carried out in such time and way as he might deem expedient. Had he lived undisturbed another twenty years, he would have found that the telegraph, the steam-press, and the railroad have strange power to upheave the dulness of ages, and give vitality and purpose to the most inert mass of men. Could he have said to these material agents of progress, "Thus far and no farther?" Perhaps not. Again, in accordance with the same traditional policy, Nicholas sought out the most distinguished and able of foreigners to fill his chief offices; this course, too, might have become a source of embarrassment, had his life been prolonged. Or, again, what would have been the result, had he carried out to the full extent the best purpose of his life,—the emancipation of the serfs? Would the millions thus raised

to the dignity of men have proved easy to rule? or would the newly-loosed instincts have run wild over the land, and overturned "order" in a conventional and even in a higher sense? It is usually profitless to speculate on what might have been; yet we may say that death has cut the knot of many problems kindred to those we have hinted; unless, indeed, it should be found that they are yet unsolved, and that in their settlement vaster interests than those of Russia only are bound up.

In the convulsions of 1848 and 1849 (with the exception of his interference in Hungary), Nicholas remained passive—not seeking to push his schemes of acquisition in the *culbute générale* of thrones and vested interests. Perhaps an instinct truer than any maxims of state policy taught him that here was no safe ground for him; perhaps he waited, foreseeing too truly the reaction that was soon to set in; or, perhaps, that infatuation which developed itself later taught him to look with contempt on the new powers that were heralded in by the din of revolutions. Certain it is that the course which he took proved the best calculated to further the ends of his life, and that by his conduct in these years he greatly increased his influence in Europe, and gained, perhaps for the first time, the reputation of a far-sighted and wise, as well as a brave and powerful prince. From this time forward the events of his reign belong to the current history of our day, rather than to biography. No new feature of personal character is disclosed by the events of 1853 and 1854. The same policy, changing its means, but steadfast to its ends, pursued those ends with the same indomitable will, but on a more magnificent scale.

Nicholas, it is said, in his younger days, was fond of carving on trees the name of Napoleon. It were flattery to carry out the parallel to great length—yet there are not wanting points of comparison. It was accident, perhaps, rather than any deep-rooted difference, that made the one emperor the incarnation of despotism, the other the "armed soldier of democracy." Each was the representative of his nation; each had strength enough to force the world to acknowledge them as such. For rocky, all-enduring strength, which rose superior to the claims of circumstances, of surrounding men, and even of physical nature, the two sovereigns may well be compared. For frankness and directness in dealing with those around him, we may unhesitatingly give the palm to Nicholas. A certain stern, unimpassioned sincerity, far removed from Muscovite cunning, must be freely ascribed to him; nor need we be too hasty in adopting all that has been said and written to serve a momentary purpose, respecting his duplicity in political affairs. His policy has been consistent, it could not remain a secret to those who were admitted to the interior of the diplomatic circle; if others had not the wisdom to foresee and guard against its possible consequences, that may be a reason for charging them with folly, but not for condemning Nicholas as insincere. In dealing with men, Nicholas and Napoleon alike found the means of subduing all

wills to their own—the one, by that mystic “divinity that hedges a king;” the other, by the indisputable force of personal qualities only. One cannot say of either that they were intensely loved by any of those around them; neither was it mainly by fear that they ruled; men obeyed each ruler because they had unlimited faith in him, because each was manifestly endowed with the faculties which entitle a man to rule, and to command the reverence of all around them.

We may cite another comparison, which has been more than once made, as throwing some partial light on the character of the late Czar. M. de Ferronays, who witnessed his conduct during the insurrection at the commencement of his reign, is reported to have said,—“I have seen Peter the Great civilized.” Too literally taken, the parallel would be unjust to both, yet it is not without some appropriateness. Nicholas was far enough removed from the drunken savage, who, while aspiring to rule the world, could not control his own lowest impulses. Perhaps this virtue of self-control was the quality which we may most unhesitatingly ascribe to Nicholas. Setting out from the assumption that it was his duty to exhibit before the eyes of all men the heaven-descended dignity of the emperor, it is, in one view at least, a magnificent spectacle to see how he kept this aim before him, in all times and under all difficulties. Not even the hand of death, laid plainly upon him, could restrain him from being present at a review. That his love for the empress and his children was pure and strong, we may well believe; yet, even with them, he was always the emperor—still keeping up the stateliness of a court, while his strong heart must have longed to burst forth in ways of its own seeking, to bind them closely to himself as a husband and father.

The official writer before quoted has some remarks which we cannot refrain from reproducing here:—“Russian ambition, purified by the spirit of political wisdom, exalted by the religious sentiment, ruled in Nicholas. This monarch, in truth, combined in himself all the stern attributes of his race. Nature, blood, tradition, education, all made him a ruler. His gigantic stature; his lofty brow; the straight, bold lines of his countenance; the stern, cold, piercing glance, that never revealed a flash of inspiration, whose impassibility never betrayed an emotion of the heart; his full, deep, sonorous voice; his step, firm and rapid as his will;—all revealed his rank, his sovereignty, his mission. Dignity was so habitual, so easy to him, that he was ever the same, always the sovereign, whether in the pomp of the court, at the head of his troops, or in the familiarities of private life. To see him thus calm, simple, proud, receiving the homage of courtiers and ambassadors, passing along the lines of his regiments, or traversing the streets of his capitals, it seemed as if the genius of royalty, old and worn out in certain races of the West, had renewed its youth, and resumed its *prestige* and vigour among a people who but yesterday were born into the family of civilized nations. Assuredly, in this nature so

marked, there was something grand, something to awe and to lead men captive; yet was there wanting one of the noblest qualities of man, especially of an emperor—mercy. The Czar never forgave. His autocracy was not merely absolute; it was pitiless: its attendants were exile, confiscation, penalties of all kinds. It was as impossible to move him as to convince him: his heart was as inflexible as his will." The "civilized Peter the Great" can hardly bear comparison with his savage ancestor in this respect. Not that Nicholas ever degraded himself by the cruelty of the wild beast, as Peter did; not that Peter could ever be called merciful. Yet we know that Peter was capable of intense love, towards one or two individuals at least; and but for this it were impossible to understand how he had inspired armies and peoples with a faith in himself, not as Czar merely, but as a being somewhat more than human; how it was that millions could be led to follow him over battle-fields and ice-bound plains, trusting their lives and their all to his genius. Such confidence is not to be won by those in whom the softer elements of man's nature seem wanting, or wholly effaced; and by Nicholas this highest tribute which men can pay to their fellow-man was never earned. Though busied day and night with military affairs, he wisely refrained from attempting to win the reputation of a warrior. Had he tried, he probably would have found how inferior is the obedience that can be enforced as a matter of drill, to the enthusiasm inspired by personal character.

The end of the emperor's life was well befitting the whole tenour of it. There can be no doubt that the constant tension of every faculty and nerve at length broke down that royal frame. Nicholas was not, like Napoleon or Peter, the creator of a system that sprang out of his own individuality, and therefore within the compass of his powers. He was the incarnation of a spirit which not he only, but his subjects, had received from his predecessors, and which he resolutely maintained to the last moment, but at the cost of his life. There is no need for us here to tell how, in pursuit of his aims, he suddenly, perhaps unexpectedly, found himself in arms against the civilized world—how bravely he nerved himself to the conflict, or how, with chequered issues, it has gone on till now. Enough that the magnitude of the task turned his brain; that his physical frame, kept to its task as by the iron hand of destiny, endured so long as human nature could, and then gave way. It is not known, in reality, what was the proximate cause of his death; nor how much reliance is to be placed on the opinion of those who have claimed special knowledge as to his physical peculiarities. That the intense action of his mind out short the thread of bodily life, few can doubt; nor is it unreasonable to believe that inherited tendencies made him more susceptible of the effect of sudden emotions.* There is

* Mr. Wakley, the coroner for Middlesex, is said lately to have avowed his belief that the end of the Emperor Nicholas was hastened on by poison.

little in the record of his last acts, or of the few hours that elapsed after he resigned the direction of affairs, before his death, to modify our judgment of the man. Indeed it seldom happens that the last hours of a life betray a direction very different from its whole course. Some few incidents, however, gathered from the newspapers of the day, may be worth preserving here.

"His majesty," says the semi-official account, "had long been suffering from an attack of 'grippe.' As early as the 18th of February (N.S.), the body physician, Dr. Mandt, requested permission to call in other physicians. The emperor assented, smiling and joking the while, on Dr. Carell being admitted. The emperor's condition became slowly aggravated through insomnia and increased cough, with much expectoration, so that the physicians entreated his majesty not to quit his apartments on the 22nd. But the emperor would hear of no such thing; whereupon one of the physicians said, 'Were any soldier as ill as is your majesty, there is not a doctor in the whole army that would allow him to quit the hospital.' The emperor answered, 'Gentlemen, you have done your duty—I thank you; and now I will fulfil mine.' Having said this, he mounted his sledge, although the weather was rather cold, and drove to the exercise-house of the guards, to inspect some infantry which were about to march, in order to complete the regiments in Lithuania."

The effort was too much, and after his return from the review he never left his little study—still stretched on his simple camp-bed, still busied in despatching and receiving messengers to and from Sebastopol. Four days he lay thus, after he had transferred all business into the hands of his successor. On the night of the 1st of March, Dr. Mandt told him his end was nigh. For a moment the part he had played through life was continued—"Do you dare to condemn me to death?" he asked. Then, as if feeling that his day as emperor was over, he calmly made the arrangements that could no longer be postponed.

Almost the last words the emperor spoke were a message to the King of Prussia, entreating the continuance of his aid to Russia. But the account of his last words, contained in an official order to the Imperial Guards by his successor, contains more suggestive matter. After a message exhorting his soldiers to fight bravely for their country, he added, "If the condition of all my subjects has not been improved so much as I could wish, it is that I could do no more." His giant nature bent not before the torrent, but it broke; for it was human. Would that other rulers would learn to think that men are to be led by wisdom, but can never be permanently or usefully governed by force.

He bade a kind farewell to the attendants who had been near his person, and commended the empress to the special care of a favourite attendant, and at noon, on the following day, that life, on which so many others hung, passed away in silence, as other human lives pass away.—*Abridged from "New Graves."*

DON CARLOS OF SPAIN.

March 10th, at Trieste, in his 67th year, died the Infante Don Carlos Maria Isidore, uncle to the Queen of Spain. Among the exiled royal personages whose varied fortunes belong to the history of the present century, few have occupied a more prominent position than this prince. He was born on the 29th March, 1788, the second son of Carlos IV. King of Spain, by his cousin-german Maria-Louisa, daughter of his uncle Philip, Infante of Spain and Duke of Parma, and Maria-Louisa, daughter of Louis XV. King of France. During the reign of his elder brother Ferdinand VII. he was commander-in-chief of the Spanish army. He married, in 1816, the Infanta Maria Francisca d'Assisi, daughter of John VI. King of Portugal, and sister to the second of Ferdinand's four wives. On the death of Ferdinand, in September, 1833, Don Carlos disputed the succession to the throne of Spain, and, after a protracted war of varied success and disaster, retreated into France in September, 1839, when he was placed under surveillance by the government of Louis-Philippe, and confined to the city of Bourges until July, 1845, when he ceded his right to the throne in favour of his elder son, and retired to Italy, assuming the title of Conte de Molina.

Don Carlos lost his first wife in 1834, and was married secondly on the 2nd February, 1838, by proxy, at Saltzburg, and on the 20th October of the same year, in person, at Aspetia, to the Infanta Maria Theresa, Princess de Beira, daughter of John VI. King of Portugal, and widow of his cousin the Infante Don Pedro of Spain (son of the Infante Don Gabriel).

By his first marriage, Don Carlos leaves two sons, the elder of whom, Don Carlos Louis Conde de Montemolin, accepted his claim to the Spanish throne on the 18th May, 1845, and was married in 1860 to the Princess Maria Caroline Ferdinanda, sister of Ferdinand II. King of the Two Sicilies, but has no issue. His younger son, Don Juan Carlos, was married in 1847 to the Archduchess Maria, second daughter of the late Francis II. Duke of Modena, and has issue two sons. A third son of Don Carlos, Ferdinand, born in 1824, has been some years deceased.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

QUEEN DOWAGER OF SARDINIA.

On the 12th of January died, at Turin, her Majesty Maria Theresa, Queen dowager of Sardinia. She was born the 21st March, 1801, the younger daughter of the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, Grand Duke of Tuscany, by the Princess Mary of Naples. She was married in 1817 to Charles Albert, then Prince of Savoy-Carignan, and afterwards King of Sardinia. He died at Oporto, July 28, 1849, leaving two sons, Victor-Emmanuel, the

present king, whose recent visit to London has rendered him so popular in the eyes of the British people; and Ferdinand, Duke of Genoa, who outlived his mother scarcely a month, and a memoir of whom will be found below.

QUEEN OF SARDINIA.

Eight days after the death of the Queen Dowager, on the 20th January, the walls of Turin beheld a second dead queen. Her Majesty Maria Adelaide, wife of King Victor-Emmanuel, was born on the 3rd June, 1822, the younger daughter of the Archduke Reinier of Austria, Viceroy of the kingdoms of Lombardy and Venice, by Maria-Elizabeth-Frances, sister of Charles-Albert. She was consequently first cousin by her mother's side to the King, to whom she was married on the 12th April, 1842; and her husband ascended the throne, on his father's abdication, March 23, 1849. She has left issue five sons and two daughters, having been confined of the youngest prince on the 8th of January. Her death ensued from typhus fever, following on her confinement.

She had been born and bred as a devoted member of the Church which, when she first entered Turin, had almost unlimited power at the court of Charles Albert. But, called to share the constitutional throne of Victor-Emmanuel, she recognised no other temporal duties than those she owed to her husband and her adopted country. Neither Vienna nor Rome found in her the means or the opportunity of influencing the mind of the king. Her loyalty was frankly given to him and to his subjects, and from the legitimate and appropriate sphere of a queen consort she never sought to depart. In the crisis through which Piedmont has recently passed, this perfect appreciation of her position and responsibilities by the queen was of inestimable value. It banished from the palace that struggle of political and ecclesiastical fears and passions which so frequently finds admission through female weakness; it saved the king from the insinuations and the intrigues of retrograde statesmen, weak alarmists, and foreign courts; and it dissociated the supposed interests and influence of women in the most elevated situations from those of arbitrary power and intolerance.

In all the trials of the great changes now recently inaugurated in Piedmont, the late queen is said to have been a constant source of comfort and support to Victor-Emmanuel; and she deserves to be remembered gratefully, not less for the affectionate graces and active virtues of her private, than for the just and temperate moderation of her public career.

DUKE OF GENOA.

The death of the King of Sardinia's younger brother, Ferdinand, Duke of Genoa, ensued on the 10th of February. He was

born on the 15th November, 1822. In the wars of 1848 and 1849 he greatly distinguished himself as commander of a division, and since the peace he had devoted himself to the improvement of the artillery, of which he was general-commandant, giving up all his pay and allowances to the comforts and encouragement of his men. In April, 1848, the Duke of Genoa was chosen by the National Assembly of Sicily for their constitutional monarch, but the offer was not accepted. In 1850 he married the Princess Mary Elizabeth, a niece of the present King of Saxony, by whom he has left two children, a son and a daughter. He was named regent, in case of the king's death before the Prince of Piedmont should be of full age. His recent visit to England, when he was the bearer of an autograph letter from his brother to our queen, made his amiable manners known to many in England; and his own impressions of his reception, and of everything he saw here, as expressed to his acquaintance on his return, were of the most flattering kind.

It was originally intended that the duke should command the auxiliary corps sent by the Piedmontese Government to the Crimea; but this plan was relinquished on account of his declining health.

The funeral of the Duke of Genoa took place on the 14th February with all military honours. Beloved by all who knew him, and honoured as an Italian patriot, he was accompanied to his last resting-place by nearly the whole population of Turin.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

PEERS.

EARL OF LEITRIM.

Dec. 31, 1854, at his seat, Killadoon, near Celbridge, co. Kildare, in his 87th year, Nathaniel (Clements), 2nd Earl of Leitrim, K.P. —His lordship was born in Dublin, May 9th, 1768, and was the elder son of Robert, 1st earl, by the Lady Elizabeth Skeffington, daughter of the 1st Earl of Massareene. The first earl was one of the twenty-eight representative peers originally chosen for Ireland at the time of the Union. His son represented the borough of Cavan in the Irish House for some years before that event; and sat, as Lord Clements, for the county of Leitrim in the United Parliament, from 1802 till his accession to the title on his father's death, in July, 1804. From an early age his lordship identified himself with liberal and reforming views; and hence, it is scarcely a matter of surprise to find that he never was chosen a representative peer for his native country. Disqualified by his peerage from representing Leitrim, and unwilling to connect himself with an English constituency, he did not again take any public share in Parliament, or in general politics, until the coronation of William IV., in 1831, when he

was elevated to the English Peerage as Lord Clements. The riband of St. Patrick was bestowed on him by Lord Melbourne in 1834, and about the same time he was sworn a Privy Councillor in Ireland. He also held for many years the post of Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of co. Leitrim; besides which he was Custos Rotulorum of co. Donegal, and colonel of the Donegal Militia. In public and private life Lord Leitrim was generally respected, and beloved by his tenantry, who found in him an excellent and generous landlord. As an instance of his public spirit, we may be pardoned for mentioning that, for the last twenty-five years of his life, he remitted to the country an hereditary pension of nearly £1,000 a year, for the sinecure post (now abolished) of Searcher of the Customs in Ireland.

The late earl married, in 1804, Mary, eldest daughter and co-heir of the late W. Bermingham, Esq., of Rosshill, co. Galway, by whom he had a family of five sons and three daughters. Of the latter, one is married to the Hon. and Rev. E. S. Keppell, uncle to the present Earl of Albemarle, and another to J. Y. Burges, Esq., of Parkenaur, co. Tyrone; the third is still unmarried. His eldest son, Robert, Viscount Clements, who was for some years M.P. for co. Leitrim, died in Jan. 1839, at the age of 33; the next son, William Sydney, who succeeded his brother in the title of Lord Clements, and in the representation of the county (for which he sat till 1847), is now Earl of Leitrim, and sits in the House of Lords in his father's English barony. Of the other sons of the late earl, Charles, his lordship's next brother and heir-presumptive, late a captain in the army, was M.P. for co. Leitrim from 1847 to 1852; George Robert was commander, R.N., and died in 1837; and Francis, who is Rector of Norton, co. Durham, and honorary Canon of Durham Cathedral, married, in 1838, Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. Gilbert King, of Langfield, co. Tyrone, by whom he has a numerous family.

The present earl is unmarried; he is Colonel of the Leitrim Militia, and was formerly Lieut.-colonel 51st Foot; and as a member of the House of Commons used to take an active part in Irish politics as a consistent advocate of liberal views.

The family of Clements first settled in Ireland in the reign of James I., and the grandfather and great-uncle of the late earl held high posts in that country, as Tellers of the Exchequer; their father was Deputy Vice-Lieutenant of Ireland early in the last century.

BARONESS BASSET.

January 22nd, at Tehidy Park, near Redruth, Cornwall, Frances (Basset), Baroness Basset, of Stratton, in that county, in her 74th year. Her ladyship, who was the only daughter of the late Lord de Dunstanville, was never married, and consequently the title has become extinct. She possessed very large landed estates, with royalties on some of the richest mines in western

Cornwall, and a considerable amount of church patronage, all of which, in default of nearer relatives, have devolved on Mr. Francis Basset, son of her ladyship's first cousin, who is still a minor.

The late Lord de Dunstanville, who died in February, 1835, represented Penryn in Parliament from 1780 to 1796, when he was raised to the peerage by the above title; and, having no male heir, in the following year he obtained a fresh patent, as Lord Basset of Stratton, with remainder to the subject of this memoir, his only daughter by his first wife Frances Susanna, daughter and co-heir of John Hippisley Coxe, Esq., of Stone-Easton, Somerset, and sister (we believe) of the late Sir J. C. Hippisley, M.P. Lady de Dunstanville died in 1823; and in the following year his lordship married for his second wife Harriet, daughter of the late Sir Wm. Lemon, Bart., M.P. for Cornwall, and sister of the present baronet, who still survives.

The estate of Tehidy has been for six centuries in the hands of the Basset family, which is of Norman extraction, and has been ennobled in several of its branches. The property was acquired by the marriage of a Basset with the heiress of the house of De Dunstanville. Three brothers of the Basset family distinguished themselves during the civil war in the cause of Charles I.; one of them serving as sheriff of Cornwall, and the other two as generals in the royal army. In this cause they lost a very large portion of their ancestral wealth; a loss which was mainly retrieved by the fortunate marriages of the immediate ancestors of the late lady with heiresses of the Hele, Prideaux, St. Aubyn, and other Cornish families.

Lady Basset was extremely benevolent in her own immediate neighbourhood, and a munificent supporter of charitable institutions in the west of England.

VISCOUNT O'NEILL.

February 12th, at Shane's Castle, co. Antrim, aged 74, John Richard Bruce (O'Neill), 3rd Viscount O'Neill in the Irish Peerage, and one of the Irish Representative Peers.—He was the second son of John 1st viscount, M.P. for co. Antrim in the Irish House of Commons, who was elevated to the peerage in 1793, advanced to the viscountcy in 1795, and was killed by the insurgents at Antrim in 1798, leaving issue (by his wife Henrietta, only daughter of Lord Dungarvan, son of the 5th Earl of Cork and Orrery), two sons, Charles Henry, 2nd viscount, afterwards advanced to the earldom of O'Neill, and many years a representative peer for Ireland, and the late viscount, who succeeded to that title on his brother's death, in 1841, when the earldom became extinct.

Viscount O'Neill entered the army in 1799 as ensign in the 2nd Foot Guards, became lieutenant and captain in the following year; and rose gradually through the intermediate steps

of promotion until 1825, when he became a major-general: he was promoted to the rank of full general in 1854.

In 1811 he received the sinecure appointment of Constable of Dublin Castle. He was first elected member for co. Antrim in 1802, the first general election after the Union, and represented it without interruption till his accession to the peerage in 1841. In the early part of the succeeding year he was chosen a representative peer, as his brother had been before him; so that with the exception of about eleven months, he had a seat in Parliament for exactly fifty-three years. In early life he was a strong Tory, inheriting the hereditary principles of his family, who have long been connected with the Orange interest in the north of Ireland: in later years these principles were considerably modified, and he might have been called a moderate Conservative, though he rarely took any interest in politics after his elevation to the Upper House. Like his brother, he was never married, and consequently the title is extinct: but his vast estates in Antrim and Down pass, we believe, to the Rev. Mr. Chichester, a nephew of the late Sir Arthur Chichester, and son-in-law of Mr. Justice Torrens. The family of O'Neill is one whose career in Ireland extends over a space of a thousand years, and with the late viscount expires the last representative of the Hy Nials, hereditary chiefs of Ulster. We venture to conclude this notice with the following quotation from the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1855:—

“The family came into Ireland in the early part of the ninth century; they were of Gothic descent, and are said to have sprung from Belus, a Gothic king of the Orkneys. They were then called Nial O’Nial, or Hy Nial, signifying chief or prince. The head of the race married into the family of an Irish prince; and soon, by that warlike prowess which, in latter times, struck terror into the councils of Queen Elizabeth, they became the chiefs of Ulster, and the fiercest and bravest opposers of the Danish-Saxon invaders of the country. Irish history bears memorable record of the feats of arms performed by the leaders of this warlike house during the struggles of Ireland with the Danes, and the still later conquests of the English.”

VISCOUNT PONSONBY.

February 22nd, at Brighton, in his 85th year, John (Ponsonby), 1st Viscount and 2nd Baron Ponsonby of Imokilly. —He was the eldest son of William Brabazon Ponsonby, Esq., created Lord Ponsonby in 1806, by the fourth daughter of Richard, Viscount Molesworth. The first lord died within a few months after his elevation to the title, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the subject of our memoir, who had married in 1803 the Lady Elizabeth Villiers, who survives, but by whom he left no issue. Lord Ponsonby was educated for the diplomatic service, and spent a long life in the service of his country in foreign parts. Having held

other inferior posts, in 1826 he was appointed our envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Buenos Ayres, and in 1828 he was sent in the same capacity to Rio Janeiro. Returning home in 1830, he was despatched on a special mission to Belgium, and was British envoy at the court of Naples for a few months in 1832, from whence he was removed in the same year to the higher and more responsible position of our ambassador at Constantinople, where he remained until 1841. For his services in this capacity he was nominated a G.C.B., and was advanced to the viscountcy in 1839. He afterwards held the post of ambassador at Vienna from 1846 to 1851. His lordship was one of the most courteous and polished gentlemen of our age, and was remarkable for his kind affability and condescension, and by his demise the viscountcy becomes extinct. His grandfather, a younger son of the 1st Earl of Bessborough, was some time speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and six times one of the lords justices of that kingdom; he married a daughter of the fourth Duke of Devonshire. The late peer had three brothers—(1) Major-General the Hon. Sir William Ponsonby, K.C.B., who fell at Waterloo, leaving a posthumous son, William, the present and 3rd Lord Ponsonby, born in February, 1816, unmarried; (2) Richard, consecrated to the bishopric of Derry in 1831, who died in 1853, and left (by his wife Frances, daughter of the late Right Hon. John Staples) four daughters, and an only son, William Brabazon, born in 1807, late a captain in the army, now heir presumptive to his cousin's barony; and (3) George, married first to Miss Gledstanes, and secondly to a daughter of the Hon. E. Bouverie.

LORD KENYON.

February 25th, at Gredington Hall, near Ellesmere, in his 79th year, George (Kenyon), 2nd Lord Kenyon.—He was the 2nd but eldest surviving son of Lloyd, 1st Lord Kenyon, formerly Chief Justice of the King's Bench, by his cousin Mary, daughter of the late George Kenyon, Esq., of Peel Hall, Lancashire.—He was born in 1776, and graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, B.A. 1797; M.A. 1801. In 1814 he received honorary degree of D.C.L. upon the occasion of the visit of the allied sovereigns to that university. Though he succeeded to the title in 1802, at the early age of 26, yet he chose to "eat" his terms, and to be called to the bar in 1811, at the Middle Temple, of which he became a bencher in the same year. In 1815 he filled the post of Reader, and in 1823, that of Treasurer of his Inn of Court. In 1803, soon after succeeding to the title, he married the only daughter of Sir T. Hanmer, Bart., by whom (who died in 1815) he has left surviving issue, a daughter, Marianne, the wife of Capt. the Hon. T. Best, R.N.; and two sons, the elder of whom, Lloyd, born in 1805, has succeeded to the title and estates. His lordship, who graduated M.A. at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1827, and is a

deputy-lieutenant for Flintshire, married, in 1833, Georgiana, daughter of the 4th Lord Walsingham, by whom he has issue four sons and five daughters. The late lord was a Tory of the old school, and held for many years the sinecure office of Custos Brevium in the Court of Queen's Bench, to which he was appointed by his father, the first lord. The latter was born in humble circumstances in a Flintshire village; and having been educated in a Welsh provincial school, was articled to a solicitor at Nantwich, but afterwards, like the late Lord Truro, adopted the higher line, and was called to the bar. He was first brought into notice by his able defence of Lord George Gordon, when tried at Newgate for the Popery riots of 1780; and afterwards becoming Attorney-General under the Rockingham administration, and Master of the Rolls in 1784, succeeded Lord Mansfield in 1788 as Lord Chief Justice, being at the same time elevated to the British peerage.

LORD DECIES.

March 1st, aged 82, John (Beresford), 2nd Lord Decies, in the Irish peerage.—His lordship was the 2nd, but eldest surviving son of the Most Rev. William Beresford (brother of the 1st Marquis of Waterford), who was successively Bishop of Dromore and of Ossory, became Archbishop of Tuam in 1794, and was created Lord Decies in 1812. His mother was a sister of the 1st Earl of Clare. Like his father, the subject of this memoir chose the church as his profession, and became Rector of Tuam, and succeeded to the peerage on his father's death in 1819. In 1810 he married the only daughter of the late Robert Horseley, Esq., of Bolam House, near Morpeth, when he assumed the name of Horseley before his own family name. By his lady, who died in 1852, the late lord has left a family of three daughters, one of whom is Duchess of Montrose, and another is Lady Ernest Bruce; and an only son, William Robert John, born in 1811, and unmarried, who has succeeded to the title and estates in Ireland and Northumberland. The heir presumptive to the title is his cousin William, in holy orders, who was born in 1799, and married, in 1830, Sarah, daughter of John Bull, Esq., widow of David Sampson, Esq., by whom he has issue an only daughter, Cecilia Melanie.

EARL STANHOPE.

March 2nd, at Chevening, near Sevenoaks, aged 73, Philip Henry (Stanhope), 4th Earl of Stanhope, F.R.S. and F.S.A.—The deceased peer was born in 1781, and succeeded to the title on his father's death in 1816. In 1802 he was elected for Kingston-on-Hull, for which he sat till 1812, when he was chosen for Midhurst, which he represented till his accession to the peerage. In 1803 he married the Hon. Catharine Lucy, daughter of Robert, 1st Lord Carington. The countess died in 1843, leav-

ing surviving issue by his lordship a daughter—married, first in 1843, to the late Lord Dalmeny, M.P. for Stirling, and eldest son of the present Earl of Rosebery; and re-married shortly before her father's death to Lord Harry G. Vane, M.P., brother of the present Duke of Cleveland;—and also a son, Philip Henry, Lord Mahon (now Earl of Stanhope), M.P. for Hertford for a few months at the commencement of 1833, and from 1835 to 1862, and Under-Secretary of State for the Foreign Department under Sir Robert Peel; but better known in the political and literary world as president of the Society of Antiquaries, author of the “History of England, from the Peace of Utrecht;” and the friend and literary executor of the late Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel. His lordship, who was educated at Eton, graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, B.A. 1827, and was created a D.C.L. in 1834, has lately been appointed an examiner in the new School of Law and Modern History in that university; and in this capacity has founded an annual prize for the best essay in that branch of learning.

The late earl, who was distinguished as “the friend of the agricultural classes,” was a strange mixture of the Tory and the Radical. It will be remembered that on one occasion he withdrew from the Agricultural Association, because he was not allowed to put forward the labourers’ claims at a public meeting. He held for many years the sinecure office of Keeper of the Records in Bermingham Tower, Dublin; but we never heard of his paying a visit to the city of Dublin in that character, though he, doubtless, regularly drew his salary from year to year. The 3rd earl, his father, who died in 1816, was well known for his mechanical genius and scientific researches, and ought especially to be had in remembrance by authors and publishers, as the inventor of the process called Stereotype. The 1st Lord Stanhope, a grandson of Philip, 1st Earl of Chesterfield, and son of a distinguished diplomatist of King William’s reign, was appointed, in 1708, commander-in-chief of the British forces in Spain, and gained great renown by the reduction of Port Mahon, in the island of Minorca. He was afterwards twice appointed one of the lords justices, during the absence of the king, and died in 1720, having obtained a patent of remainder for the barony of Stanhope, in favour of his kinsmen the Stanhopes of Elvaston, co. Derby, from whom the Earls of Harrington are directly descended.

LORD RAVENSWORTH.

March 7th, at Ravensworth Castle, Durham, in his 81st year, Thomas Henry (Liddell), 1st Lord Ravensworth.—The deceased peer was the eldest son of the late Sir Henry George Liddell, Bart., and succeeded to the baronetcy while yet a minor, in 1791. He was educated at Eton, and graduated M.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1795. In 1804 he filled the post of high sheriff of co. Northumberland, and represented the co. of

Durham from 1806 to 1807, when he retired in favour of the late Sir Harry Vane-Tempest, Bart. He never afterwards had a seat in the House of Commons; but his title, his great wealth and high character, and the Parliamentary influence which he was enabled to exert in two northern counties, combined with the fact that he was the representative of one of the most noble of border families, and the nephew of Lord Ravensworth whose title had become extinct in 1784, marked him out as a likely aspirant for the honours of the peerage; and, accordingly, he was elevated to that dignity at the coronation of King George IV., in 1821. He was a Conservative in politics, with views approaching to the Tory school, but free from all bitterness and asperity. In 1796, on attaining his majority, the late peer married Mary Susannah, daughter and heiress of John Simpson, Esq., by Lady Anne Lyon, daughter of the 8th Earl of Strathmore, by whom he had issue sixteen children, of whom thirteen survive. Of his lordship's daughters, one is Marchioness of Normanby; another, Viscountess Barrington; a third is Lady Bloomfield; and a fourth married Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., late M.P. for Sunderland. Of his sons, one, the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, is incumbent of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, who married a daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Dr. Wellesley, niece of the 1st Duke of Wellington. The eldest son, who has succeeded as 2nd Lord Ravensworth, was better known as the Hon. Henry Thomas Liddell, who was M.P. for Northumberland in the Parliament of 1826, sat for North Durham from 1837 to 1847, and was elected for Liverpool in June, 1853. His lordship married, in 1820, Isabella Horatia, daughter of Lord G. Seymour, by whom he has had a family of fourteen children; the eldest of whom, the Hon. Henry George Liddell, born in 1821, is M.P. for South Northumberland, a deputy-lieutenant for that county, and a magistrate for Durham.

With respect to the late Lord Ravensworth, the *Gentleman's Magazine* remarks:—"His conduct and character in his own county was such as earned for him the unaffected respect of all his neighbours. Soon after he came to the title, Ravensworth Castle was almost wholly rebuilt, from a design by Nash, two of the old towers being retained in the offices. When the British Association assembled at Newcastle, a very numerous party of learned foreigners and other distinguished visitors was entertained at Ravensworth Castle. When a public dinner was given at Newcastle, to Mr. George Stephenson, in the year 1850, the generous patronage which had been extended to that great man, in his earliest experiments upon locomotion by steam, by the nobleman now deceased, was gratefully and enthusiastically commemorated." The late Lady Ravensworth, who died before her husband, in 1846, among many other acts of charity, built and endowed an almshouse for poor women, at Lamerley, near Gateshead, where his lordship's body now lies interred.

LORD ERSKINE.

March 19th, in his 79th year, at Butler's Green, near Lewes, David Montagu (Erskine), 2nd Lord Erskine, of Restormel.—His lordship was the eldest son of Thomas, 1st Lord Erskine (who was a younger son of the 10th Earl of Buchan), by Frances, daughter of D. Moore, Esq., M.P.: he was born in 1777, succeeded to the peerage in 1823, and was three times married; first, in 1800, to Fanny, daughter of Gen. Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, who died in 1843; secondly, in the latter year, to Ann Bond, daughter of the late John Travis, Esq.; and, thirdly, in 1852, to Anne, widow of T. C. Durham, Esq., who survives him. He has left issue by his first wife only, viz., five sons and seven married daughters. His eldest son, who has succeeded to the family title, is Thomas Americus, born in 1801, who married in 1830 Louisa, daughter of G. Newnham, Esq., of New Timber Place, Sussex, widow of T. Leigh, Esq., but has no issue. The 2nd son of the late peer, John Cadwallader, late in the E.I.C.'s Civil Service, becomes heir presumptive to his brother's title; he was born in 1803, and married in 1829, Margaret, youngest daughter of the late John Martyn, Esq., of co. Tyrone, by whom he has issue an only daughter, and a son, William McNaghten, born in 1841.

The late lord, who had been educated for the diplomatic service, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, in 1802, and succeeded his father as M.P. for Portsmouth, in 1806; he shortly afterwards accepted the Chiltern Hundreds on being appointed our envoy to the United States, a post which he held till 1809. In 1825, he was sent as British minister to Stutgardt; and was ambassador at the court of Munich from 1828 to 1843, when he retired with the usual pension for diplomatic services. Until within the last ten years, during which he resided chiefly at his country seat in Sussex, the late Lord Erskine spent the greater part of his life abroad, and was little known in England: and in spite of his diplomatic experience seldom took any part in the business of the House of Lords. Of his brothers, one, the Right Hon. Thos. Erskine, rose to eminence at the bar, and was for a short time one of the judges in the Court of Common Pleas; another, the Very Rev. Henry David, is Dean of Ripon.

It may not be generally known that the 1st Lord Erskine had served both in the army and the navy, before he was called to the bar in 1778. His powerful eloquence soon raised him to eminence as an advocate; and in 1806 he was suddenly raised from that position to a peerage and the chancellorship by the Whig ministry, of whose cause he was always a strenuous supporter; but held his high legal position only for a year, retiring with his friends in 1807. For nearly twenty years, however, he continued his valuable services as one of the "Law Lords" in the Upper House.

VISCOUNT BOYNE.

March 30th, in London, aged 78, Gustavus (Hamilton), 6th Viscount Boyne.—His lordship was the eldest son of Gustavus, 5th viscount, by Martha Matilda, daughter of Sir Q. Somerville, Bart., great grandfather of the present Sir W. M. Somerville, M.P. Having married in 1796 Harriet, daughter of the late Benjamin Baugh, Esq., of Burwarton House, Shropshire, he succeeded to the title in 1816. He never occupied a seat in either House of Parliament. He is succeeded in his title by his only surviving son, Gustavus Frederick John James, who was born in 1797, and married in 1828 Emma Maria, daughter of the late M. Russell, Esq., M.P., of Brancepeth Castle, co. Durham, and sister and heir of the late William Russell, Esq., M.P. for that county from 1830 to 1832. His lordship assumed the name of his father-in-law in addition to his own in 1850.

VISCOUNT LIFFORD.

April 22nd, at Brighton, aged 71, James (Hewitt), 3rd Viscount Lifford in the peerage of Ireland.—His lordship was the elder son of James, 2nd viscount, who died in 1830, by his second wife, Alicia, daughter of the Ven. Archdeacon Oliver, of Ardagh. In 1809 he married Mary Anne, daughter of the 1st Viscount Hawarden, who survives him, and by whom he leaves issue two sons and three daughters, besides three children who deceased before their father. He has been succeeded in the viscounty by his eldest son James, now 4th viscount, who was born 1811, and married, first, in 1835, Lady Mary Acheson, daughter of the 2nd Earl of Gosford, who died in 1850; and, secondly, in 1851, Lydia Lucy, daughter of the Rev. J. D. Wingfield, and widow of C. P. Coote, Esq. His lordship, who graduated B.A. at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1833, is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Warwick and Donegal; he has long resided at Meen Glas, near Stranorlar, in the latter county, and is well known as an active supporter of industry and agricultural enterprise in the North of Ireland. The late lord resided chiefly at Astley Castle, near Nuneaton, Warwickshire, and took an active part as a magistrate in the public business of that county.

Neither the late nor the present peer ever sat in the House of Commons; but their political opinions would be naturally those of the Protestant and Protectionist party. The present peer has recently been chosen one of the Irish representatives in the place of the late Viscount de Vesci, whose biography will be found on a later page.

The 1st Lord Lifford was James Hewitt, who having attained

to eminence at the English Bar in the early part of the last century, was appointed a Judge of the Court of King's Bench in 1766, advanced in the following year to the Chancery of Ireland, was raised to the peerage in 1768, and died in 1789.

LORD DE MAULEY.

May 16th, in St. James's-place, aged 68, William Francis Spencer (Ponsonby), 1st Lord De Mauley.—His lordship was a younger son of the 3rd and brother of the 4th Earl of Bessborough, and was consequently a cousin of the late Viscount Ponsonby, a memoir of whom is contained in a preceding page. His mother was Lady Henrietta Frances, a daughter of the 1st Earl Spencer. In 1814, he married Lady Barbara Ashley-Cooper, daughter of the 5th Earl of Shaftesbury, by the only daughter of Sir John Webb, Bart., of Oldstock House, Wilts. The countess's mother, Lady Webb, was a descendant of one George Selwin, or Salvaine, who married the younger of two sisters, whose title fell into abeyance between them on the death of their brother, the last Lord Mauley, or De Mauley, in 1416, as may be seen by a reference to Burke's "Dormant and Extinct Peerages."

The late lord, who was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Dorset, sat for Poole in the Parliament of 1826, and for Knaresborough in that of 1831. In 1832 he was returned for co. Dorset, which he represented till the general election of 1837, when he was unsuccessful. In the following year he was selected by his constant friend, the late Lord Melbourne, as one of the gentlemen recommended to be raised to the peerage at her Majesty's coronation; and accordingly, in June, 1838, he was elevated to that dignity, choosing at the time the extinct title to which his maternal descent gave him some claim. He was a person of a scientific turn of mind, and took an active interest in the Submarine Electric Telegraph Company, of which he was chairman. As a younger son, the late lord had no large fortune of his own; but his wife, an only daughter and an heiress, brought to him the noble estate and mansion of Canford, near Winborne, once the residence of the courtly earls of Salisbury, which he pulled down, and rebuilt after the designs of Edward Blore, Esq. After the decease of Lady de Mauley in 1838, he sold this mansion to the late Sir J. J. Guest, Bart. By her ladyship he has left issue one daughter, Lady Kinnaird, and four sons, the eldest of whom, Charles Frederick Ashley-Cooper, M.P. for Poole from 1837 to 1847, and for Dungarvan for a short time in the last Parliament, has succeeded to the title. The present peer married, in 1833, his cousin, Lady Marie Jane Elizabeth Ponsonby, daughter of the 4th Earl of Bessborough, and has by her three daughters and two sons, the elder of whom, William Ashley Webb, was born in 1843.

VISCOUNT STRANGFORD.

May 29th, in Harley-street, aged 74, Percy Clinton (Sydney-Smythe), 6th Viscount Strangford of Ireland, and 1st Lord Penshurst in the English Peerage, a Grandee of Portugal, and Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries.—The deceased nobleman, who was born in 1780, was the eldest son of Lionel, 5th viscount, by Maria Eliza, daughter of F. Philipse, Esq., of the United States, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1800, obtaining the gold medal, and other honorary distinctions.

Before he was of age he had gained some little reputation by his contributions to the *Poetical Register*, and had scarcely attained his majority when he succeeded to his father's peerage in Oct. 1801. A short time previously he had entered the diplomatic service, and was already secretary of legation at Lisbon. Here his love of language and of poetry, which had led him rapidly to master the niceties of the Portuguese idiom, and to read through a course of literature in that language, found its appropriate expression in a translation of the poems of Camoens, which he published in 1803, prefixing to it a life of that poet. Many passages in this volume soon became extremely popular, and are mentioned by Byron with more respect than he usually showed to translators; while Moore, addressing him in 1807, speaks in high terms of

“ Those madrigals of breath divine,
Which Camoens' harp from fancy stole,
And gave, all glowing warm, to thine.”

In 1806, when he was scarcely six-and-twenty, we find Lord Strangford temporarily appointed our minister at the court of Lisbon; a position which, some two years later, he exchanged for that of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, being at the same time created a G.C.B. and sworn a member of the Privy Council. Before the end of the same year, it may be remembered that the Portuguese government emigrated, from motives of policy, from Lisbon to the Brazils; and at the recommendation of the late Right Hon. G. Canning, then Foreign Secretary, who had noticed his foresight, discretion, and general diplomatic ability, Lord Strangford was appointed to accompany the court in his existing capacity, and refused the offer of an English earldom. Returning to England in 1816, in the following year he was sent to the court of Sweden in the same high position which he had occupied at the Portuguese court, and resided at Stockholm till 1820, when he was removed to the more important post of our ambassador at the Sublime Porte. In 1825, he was sent as ambassador to Russia, a few months before the death of the then Emperor Alexander, and was at St. Petersburg when the late Emperor Nicholas ascended his brother's throne. In the early summer of 1826 he returned to England, and closed his diplomatic career, if we except a

special mission to the Brazils, on which he was sent in 1828. In 1825 he was made a Knight Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic order, and was prevailed upon to accept the English barony of Penshurst, which gave him a seat in the House of Lords, a title which he chose in order to mark his descent from the wife of the 1st Lord Strangford, daughter of Robert Sydney, Earl of Leicester, to whom Penshurst belonged, and niece of the memorable Sir Philip Sydney. In 1854 he was created an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, at the installation of the late Duke of Wellington, with whom he had formerly been associated as co-plenipotentiary at the Congress of Verona, in 1822. The deceased peer was to the last an ardent lover of literature and the fine arts. He was well known as a Fellow and active member of the Society of Antiquaries, of which he was latterly a vice-president; and but a few weeks before his decease had consented to accept the office of President of the Genealogical and Historical Society of Great Britain, but died before he could be formally elected to that post.

In 1817, shortly before being sent on his mission to Sweden, Lord Strangford married Ellen, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Burke, Bart., of Marble-Hill, co. Galway, and widow of N. Browne, Esq.; by whom he had issue two daughters, one of whom was married to H. J. Baillie, Esq., M.P., and the other (who died in 1852) to the present Marquis of Sligo; besides two sons, the elder of whom, George Augustus Frederick, now Lord Strangford, born at Stockholm in 1818, and unmarried, is better known in the political and literary world as the late M.P. for Canterbury, and author of "*Historic Fancies*." It is not a little singular that the late viscount's father, after having entered the army at an early age, and distinguished himself during the war in North America, took orders subsequently, and became a clergyman of the established church. It is also remarkable that, within three months, three peers who had grown old in the diplomatic service, Lords Ponsonby, Erskine, and Strangford, should have been consigned to their graves.

The following testimony is borne to Lord Strangford's memory, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of July, 1855:—

"The love of literature which distinguished the youth of Lord Strangford was a solace and delight to him at the close of his active life. The evening of his days found occupation in critical and historical inquiries, and for the last few years he was well known as a constant visitor to the reading-room of the British Museum and the State Paper Office. He was a frequent correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, under the initials of his name, P. C. S. S., and the same signature has latterly often appeared in *Notes and Queries*. Until very lately he was usually seen at the Thursday evening meetings of the Society of Antiquaries, and assisted at the meetings of the Council of the Camden Society. His latest subject of inquiry has been the biography of his ancestor, Endymion Porter—for which he made large and very curious collections, with the

intention to write his life. It is a loss to our literature that Lord Strangford did not live to carry out his design. The mass of letters and documents which he had transcribed would of themselves form a valuable publication for such a society as the Camden, to which, before he contemplated writing a biography, he intended to offer them."

EARL OF CARYSFORT.

June 11th, at Westbury, near Bristol, aged 75, John (Proby), 2nd Earl of Carysfort, a General in the army, 2nd, but eldest surviving son of the 1st Earl (who was many years Ambassador at Berlin and St. Petersburg), by Elizabeth, daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Wm. Osborne, Bart.—The late earl, who was born in 1779, entered the army in 1793, as ensign in the 10th Foot. He was present at all the battles during the German campaign of 1796-7; and afterwards was aide-de-camp to the Marquis Cornwallis, during the Irish rebellion of 1798, when his humanity and good advice had the effect of converting many of the insurgents into loyal subjects and good soldiers. We find him again, in the latter part of the same year, serving in Germany and Switzerland, under General Hotze; and he was with the Russian army at the battle of Zurich: in 1800 he became aide-de-camp to Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and served under that gallant general and the late Lord Hutchinson in the campaign of Egypt. Becoming a lieutenant-colonel in 1803, he served as deputy adjutant-general and deputy quartermaster-general in Sicily and Sweden, where he took part in Sir John Moore's expedition, and was present under that general at Corunna, in Spain, where he held the post of assistant quartermaster-general. In 1809, he joined the Walcheren expedition under the Earl of Hopetoun, and afterwards returned to Spain, where, in 1811, he commanded the garrison of Cadiz, and was second in command at the defence of Tariffa, where his conduct was such as to merit and obtain the highest possible praise in General Skerret's home despatches. Promoted to the rank of colonel in 1812, he afterwards went to Flanders under the late Lord Lynedoch, who appointed him to his staff, and procured his promotion to the rank of brigadier-general. In 1814, he was raised in the brevet to a major-general, and closed his military services with the end of the war. Although he had served in nearly every part of Europe, and had been abroad nearly all his early days, yet he sat as member for Buckingham from 1804 to 1806, and in December of that year was returned for the county of Huntingdon in the Liberal interest, but lost his seat at the general election in 1807. He again represented the county between 1814 and 1818. His latter years unhappily were closed by insanity; and though in 1828 he succeeded to the earldom on his father's death, yet he never took his seat in the House of Lords. Having never married, his Irish earldom and the English barony of Carysfort have devolved upon the late earl's brother,

the Hon. Granville Leveson Proby, a retired vice-admiral, born in 1781. His lordship, who was educated at Rugby, is a lieutenant for co. Wicklow, in which he has long resided; and by the decease of his brother he succeeds to the family estates at Elton, near Stilton, Hunts. He married, in 1818, Isabella, daughter of the late Hon. H. Howard, uncle to the present Earl of Wicklow, by whom he has issue four daughters and four sons, the eldest of whom, John Joshua, now Lord Proby, was born in 1822, and graduated B.A. at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1844.

LORD RAGLAN.

June 28th, of diarrhoea, in camp before Sebastopol, aged 66, Fitz-Roy James Henry (Somerset), 1st Lord Raglan, a Field-Marshal in the army, and Commander of the British Forces in the East.—The deceased peer was great-uncle of the present Duke of Beaufort, being the youngest son of Henry, 5th duke, by Elizabeth, daughter of Admiral the Hon. E. Boscawen. He received his youthful education at Westminster School, but had the luck to obtain a commission as cornet in the 4th Light Dragoons, before he was 16 years of age. His commission dates from June, 1804, and his rise was rapid: eleven months later he became lieutenant, and in 1808, at the age of 20, we find him promoted to the captaincy of the 43rd Foot. In the previous year he had attended the late Sir Arthur Paget in his embassy to Constantinople, and had been already selected by his early friend and patron the late Duke of Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, as one of his staff. In 1809, the duke appointed Fitz-Roy Somerset his aide-de-camp, and subsequently made him his military secretary—a post which he continued to hold with but slight intermission to the death of his master in 1852. A story is told about the way in which he first secured the duke's good opinion. After his first engagement, Sir Arthur chancing to ask Lord Fitz-Roy how he "felt under fire?" was not a little pleased with the frank and modest answer, "Better, sir, than I expected." In that reply, the then commander-in-chief discerned the rudiments of a no ordinary character; and the duke's opinion of his *protégé* remained unchanged to the last. In his capacity of aide-de-camp in the Peninsula, Lord Fitz-Roy was present at every engagement, at the duke's right hand; and Lord Hardinge, in his place in the House of Lords, in last July, bore testimony to the efficiency of the services which he rendered there, adding that "there was scarcely an officer in the British army to whose advice the duke would listen with the same patience as to Lord Fitz-Roy Somerset." His valour and courage were distinguished at Vimiera; at Busaco, where he was wounded; and, again, at Badajoz, where it is specially recorded that he was among the first to mount the breach when that city was stormed. In 1814 he was promoted to the rank of captain and lieutenant-colonel

in the 1st Foot Guards; and acted as aide-de-camp to the Great Duke at Waterloo, where he lost his right arm. In the August of the previous year he had cemented his friendly connection with the duke by his marriage with his grace's niece, the Hon. Emily Harriet Wellesly-Pole, daughter of the 1st Lord Maryborough, who subsequently became 3rd Earl of Mornington on the death of his elder brother, the Marquis of Wellesley, K.G. For his services at the battle of Waterloo, he was rewarded by being made a colonel in the army, an aide-de-camp to H.R.H. the Prince Regent, and a Knight Commander of the Bath; besides receiving the foreign orders of Maria-Teresa of Austria, St. George of Russia, Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria, and the Tower and Sword of Portugal.

But it was not only in a military capacity that the late Lord Raglan's abilities had been tested in early life. In the year 1814 he was, for a short time, secretary to the embassy at Paris; and that some little confidence was placed in his discretion is proved by the fact, that he remained there as minister plenipotentiary *ad interim* from January to March of the succeeding year. In 1816 he resumed the duties of secretary to the embassy at that court, and held that post till 1819, when he was appointed the duke's military secretary, in his capacity of Master-General of the Ordnance. Here he remained till the year 1827, when the duke became commander-in-chief at the Horse Guards, and took with him as his secretary Lord Fitz-Roy Somerset, who never quitted that post till the duke's death, in September, 1852. He had previously accompanied his master to the Congresses of Vienna and Verona, in 1822, and proceeded with him to St. Petersburg in December, 1826, when the duke was sent thither to congratulate the late emperor on his accession to the throne. On one other occasion, also, he was employed in the public service abroad, being sent to Madrid on a special mission, without any diplomatic character, in the early part of the same year. In November, 1830, Lord Hill conferred upon him the colonelcy of the 53rd Foot, and he was raised to the dignity of a G.C.B. in 1847.

Meantime, the subject of our present memoir had gained a little insight into parliamentary life, having sat for Truro in the Parliament of 1818-20; and at the general election in the latter year he was again chosen by a double return, but, on petition, the seat was given to his opponent. In 1826, however, he was more fortunate, and was again returned for the borough, but accepted the Chiltern Hundreds in 1829.

With the death of the duke, however, in September, 1852, a change came over the position of Lord Fitz-Roy Somerset. From a subordinate, though exalted, station, in which he was perpetually eclipsed by a star of greater magnitude, he suddenly rose into an independent position. For twenty-six years he had been the duke's right-hand man at the Horse Guards, had corresponded with every officer in the service, learned every secret of his master, and had penned the duke's letters or

franked those which his grace had written, and, to speak in general terms, had been the instrument of dispensing the patronage of the army under two successive commanders-in-chief—the duke and Lord Hill. Upon the death of the duke, and the consequent promotion of Lord Hardinge to the post of general commanding-in-chief, he was appointed to the mastership-general of the Ordnance, an office since abolished. At the same time he was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and advanced to the peerage on the 20th of the following month, as Lord Raglan, of Raglan Castle, co. Monmouth, a title which he chose from that ancient ruin which is still the property of the ducal house of Beaufort. He had been advanced to the rank of major-general in 1825, and lieutenant-general in 1838; and in May, 1854, on the death of the Marquis of Anglesey, succeeded to the colonelcy of the Royal Horse Guards Blue. Lord Raglan had been little more than a year in his command at the Ordnance, when, in Feb. 1854, on the eve of war being declared against Russia, he was appointed commander of the forces which were ordered to proceed to Turkey, with the rank of full general while so employed. It should be added that on the 5th of November, 1854, Lord Raglan was gazetted a field-marshal in the army, and that the Sultan conferred upon him at the same time the imperial order of Medjidie of the 1st class.

It has been the usual custom in the British army, with one or two exceptions in favour of royalty, to promote to the rank of field-marshal none but generals who have lived to succeed by rotation to the top of the army-list. The very title has consequently fallen into disrepute, and the public cannot but feel the painful contrast, at seeing French officers gazetted at 40 to the self-same rank, which our generals rarely attain till they are upwards of 80. To this rule Lord Raglan was to some extent an exception. He was not an old man, or past his work, when he left England for the East, early in March, 1854, and after spending some months at Varna and Constantinople, landed in the Crimea early in September, and conjointly with his colleague, the late Marshal St. Arnaud, gained the victory of the Alma, on the 20th of that month. If the correspondents of the newspapers are to be believed, it seems possible, that had a more daring counsel then prevailed, and an assault been made next day upon Sebastopol, the town would have fallen into our hands by a *coup de main*, and possibly the war have been brought to a happy termination at a single blow. But as matters stood, it was resolved by the generals in command to make a flank march to the rear of the enemy, and to occupy Bala-klava—a stratagem which was much applauded at the time, but has since been made the subject of severe comments, as having enabled the Russians to fortify Sebastopol, and inspired them with a feeling, that however bold and brave the English troops might be, their generals were not prepared boldly to press on the advantage which they had gained. But

to this view there is one objection: Sebastopol was already fortified when the allied armies forced the Alma.* Accordingly, as it was deemed impossible to take the city by assault, there remained no alternative for Lord Raglan but to commence a siege, in concert with our allies. The general outline of that siege of eleven months' duration is well known in its leading features;—the sufferings of the besiegers and the besieged alike—the loss of the flower of our troops by disease, by famine, by over-work in the trenches, before the devoted city, have been pictured in too faithful colours by the public press, and proved to the satisfaction of a Parliamentary committee; and if an amount of blame, disproportioned to his deserts, has been cast upon the British commander-in-chief by that press and that nation, it should not be forgotten that while Lord Raglan has incurred that censure for want of foresight in providing fit arrangements for insuring the necessary supplies, and in demanding from home a force more adequate in numbers to the emergency,† not a word can be justly breathed against his

* "Lord Raglan," says the *United Service Magazine*, "has been accused of an error of judgment for not following up this battle [the Alma] by a *coup de main* on Sebastopol; but, in fact, the measures he did take attest, in the clearest manner, that a *coup de main* was impracticable. Sebastopol could not be surprised—at least, in the manner indicated—because the repeated warnings of the English newspapers had afforded it ample time for every preparation for resistance; and the defeated army, posted in advance of the city to dispute the passage, had no connection with the garrison of Sebastopol, which possessed in itself all the resources for a protracted defence. Yet the occupation of the Alma by the Russians seemed to indicate that it was on that side—on the north—that the attack of the allies was expected, and consequently, that it was there the resistance would be most determined; while the information furnished by imaginative travellers at home led to the impression that the other side of the town was defenceless. In any case, *there*—in the opinion of the eminent engineer Sir John Burgoyne, an opinion afterwards sanctioned by the distinguished name of General Niel—*there* was the point at which the ground should be broken, and operations commenced. It is true, Sir Howard Douglas—than whom there can be no higher authority—pronounced for the north side; but Sir Howard spoke with reference to a larger force; and he expressly asserts, that considering the inadequate means at their disposal, the allies took the only course open to them.

"It is unnecessary," adds the writer, "to dwell here on the masterly flank movement, which frustrated the long-planned tactics of the enemy, and brought the allies to the south of Sebastopol. Had it been possible to take that stronghold by surprise, the thing was now accomplished; but, instead of an open town, the allied commanders found an impregnable fortress, garnished with numberless guns, manned by 8,000 practised gunners from the fleet, defended by a garrison of nearly 30,000 men, provisioned for a year's siege, supported by an army of co-operation, and possessing an inexhaustible arsenal. They found themselves, in fact, in front of the great outwork of a mighty empire, the gate of Russia, the Gibraltar of the Euxine."

† His memory is defended against both of these charges by the writer of the *Life of Lord Raglan* in the *United Service Magazine* for the following month of August. "To exonerate Lord Raglan from every shadow of blame, we can positively state that so early as the beginning of October, 1855, directly the possibility of a winter in the Crimea presented itself, the Field-Marshal wrote to the Duke of Newcastle, stating that it would be necessary to send out warm clothing and huts, and urging him to have them prepared. Will it be believed," asks the writer, "that the only notice which his Grace vouchsafed to the communication, was to send Lord Raglan a pamphlet by Dr. Lee, stating that the Crimea was a beautiful climate?"

memory, as a general indifferent to the sufferings of his troops; on the contrary, a more kind-hearted and considerate commander could scarcely be named.* After forty years of peace, the English nation woke up and found itself at war: and what wonder that a system which suited the Peninsular campaigns of Wellington should have been found upon experience unequal to the needs and necessities of a Crimean winter in 1855? The names of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann will for ever be associated with the name of Lord Raglan; and the nation at large has already shown the depth of its sympathy with the feelings of a gallant general, who, having conducted the siege through nine months of severe trial and repeated disappointment, was not spared to witness the happy termination of the

* "The troops in the Crimea," says the writer in the *United Service Journal* already quoted, "heard with indignation of the charges brought against Lord Raglan of a want of sympathy with their sufferings and privations—charges at variance, not only with the known character of their commander, but with every act and aim of his life. At the time that he was being thus reviled, Lord Raglan was exerting himself to the utmost to alleviate the hardships and distress of the soldiers. By his command, and through his care, the sick and wounded, ordered down from the camp to Scutari, were provided with hot tea on their arrival at Balaklava, and received every attention that limited resources could supply. Drafts newly landed, on passing his quarters on their way to their encampment, were regaled with refreshments from his own house, and frequently given by his own hand. Often he drew further on his small store to meet some special case; and on one occasion, hearing that a soldier's wife had been confined under a field-tent about six miles from his quarters, he proceeded himself, in the most bitter weather, to the spot, carrying with him a waterproof mattress, a bottle of wine, tea, and other little comforts for the poor mother, who, while the strong were struck down around her, and carried dead past her miserable refuge, was thus, in the hour of nature's weakness, succoured and preserved.

"The peculiar position of Lord Raglan called for every forbearance from the country, and the most strenuous support from the Government; for it might well be supposed, from the infirmity of the human character, that the ally with whom we were for the first time acting, after centuries of deadly contention, would not at once enter into our plans with that hearty good-will and confidence which were in this case so desirable; and, in fact, the jealousy and wilfulness of the successive French commanders have formed Lord Raglan's greatest difficulty. How they have perplexed, thwarted, and impeded him, no one now will ever fully learn; but we do not hesitate to affirm, on the authority of an officer who took some part in these proceedings, that they involved him in continual embarrassment, and that, at one time, Lord Raglan was, perhaps, the only English officer who could smooth down the asperities and irritation to which they gave rise. Yet while he was engaged in this harassing task—while he was burdened with the charge of an unprovided camp and a stricken army—while he was making superhuman exertions to supply every want, and, at the same time, to carry on the work of the siege—while he was overwhelmed by the intolerable abuse and cruel misrepresentations so mercilessly levelled at him at home, the Government said not a word in his defence, but, on the contrary, saw a mountain in every mole-hill, a crime in every anonymous newspaper paragraph, and, in the midst of his distracting avocations, the field-marshal was called upon to clear himself, by the evidence of his subordinates, from charges which it was insulting to repeat, urged by accusers whose very names were unknown. Both the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Panmure addressed him continually on these points, in the most peremptory and offensive terms; and only a sense of duty, and the support he received from his sovereign, and from the officers and soldiers under his command, enabled his noble spirit to bear and surmount this hardest of his trials."

work he had begun ; and whose death, if not caused, was hastened, by the keen sense of the reproaches unadvisedly heaped upon him for sufferings which he must have felt himself unable to avert under existing circumstances.

A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* thus describes his end :—" His lordship was several days labouring under the influence of a malady which nearly resembles cholera without having all the symptoms of it ; but the physicians, on the very morning of his death, had given it as their opinion that he was better, and that his state no longer caused uneasiness. His voice had regained its strength, he had been able to eat, and during the whole of the day hopes were entertained that all vestige of his indisposition would soon disappear. Lord Raglan himself said that he felt nearly well, but about half-past six in the evening he was seized with a sudden faintness, and, without suffering the slightest pain, gradually sank, and in two hours after this crisis, resigned his soul to God with calmness and tranquillity."

The body of the deceased peer, crowned with a wreath of *immortels* by the hands of General Pelissier, was brought back to England for interment, on board the *Caradoc*, and was landed on the 24th of July, at Bristol, a city which has long been connected with the house of Somerset. On the following day the remains were escorted through the streets of Bristol with a public funeral procession, on their way to Badminton, near Sodbury, the ducal residence of the Beaufort family, where they lay in state, and were interred on the 26th in Badminton church, without any public display, in the presence of his lordship's immediate relatives and the tenantry of the estates. A pension of £1,000 a year has been granted to Lady Raglan, and £2,000 a year upon his successor in the title.

Those readers who may wish to go more fully into the question of Lord Raglan's merits as a general, may refer for information to the debates in the Houses of Lords and Commons, of July 3rd, 1855, and to the able biographical sketch of Lord Raglan in the *United Service Magazine*, already referred to.

An accurate criticism does not fall within the province of the Editor of the present work ; and probably few but those who have served in a military capacity are in a position to form a competent judgment upon a matter so exclusively military in all its bearings. The best testimony of the feelings of our army and of our brave allies will be found in the general orders issued respectively by the Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards, and by General Pelissier.

The former says,—" Her Majesty has been pleased to command that her sentiments shall be communicated to the army, in order that the military career of so illustrious an officer shall be recorded, not only as an honourable testimony of her Majesty's sense of his eminent services, and the respect due to his memory, but as an example worthy of imitation by all ranks of her army.

"Selected by the Duke of Wellington to be his military secretary and aide-de-camp, he took part, nearly fifty years ago, in all the military achievements of our greatest commander. From him Lord Raglan adopted, as the guiding principle of his life, a constant, undeviating obedience to the call of duty.

"During a long peace, his life was most usefully employed in those unwearied attentions to the interests and welfare of the army, shown by the kindness, the impartiality, and justice with which he transacted all his duties.

"When war broke out last year, he was selected by his sovereign to take the command of the army proceeding to the East; he never hesitated—he obeyed the summons, although he had reached an age when an officer may be disposed to retire from active duties in the field.

"At the head of the troops during the arduous operations of the campaign, he resumed the early habits of his life; by his calmness in the hottest moments of battle, and by his quick perception in taking advantage of the ground or the movements of the enemy, he won the confidence of his army, and performed great and brilliant services.

"In the midst of a winter's campaign—in a severe climate—and surrounded by difficulties—he never despaired. The heroic army, whose fortitude amidst the severest privations is recognised by her Majesty as beyond all praise, have shown their attachment to their commander by the deep regrets with which they now mourn his loss."

General Pelissier adds,—“Death has just surprised in his command Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, and has plunged the English army in grief. We share the regrets of our brave allies. Those who knew Lord Raglan, who were acquainted with the history of his noble life, so pure, so rich in services rendered to his country—those who witnessed his bravery on the fields of Alma and Inkermann, who remember the calm and stoic grandeur of his character during this severe and memorable campaign,—all men of heart, in fact, must deplore the loss of such a man.

"The sentiments which the Commander-in-Chief expresses are those of the whole army. He himself severely feels this unforeseen blow. The public sorrow falls more heavily upon him, as he has the additional regret of being for ever separated from a companion-in-arms whose cordial spirit he loved, whose virtues he admired, and in whom he always found loyal and hearty co-operation."

"PELISSIER, Commander-in-Chief."

The following extract from the *Times* will probably be accepted by our readers as the best expression of the feelings of the nation at Lord Raglan's death:—"Although Lord Raglan did not possess the highest qualities of military genius, and although the enormous magnitude of the enterprise in which it was his fate to be engaged may have demanded a degree of energy and a vehemence of character more often found in

younger men, the reputation he leaves behind him is one which the bravest might be proud to enjoy and the best might envy. Having passed a long life in the service of his country, in posts of high authority, and in the discharge of many delicate and arduous duties, he dies without an enemy, and his memory is unstained by a single act of selfishness, inhumanity, or unkindness. In early life it had been his good fortune to hold a place of trust under the most eminent of English generals, who made his head-quarters and the field of arms a school of administration and of public duty. There first he learned to practise that art of conciliating and governing those subordinate to his orders or his influence by a candid appreciation of their merits and by constant consideration for their feelings. With such experience no man was better qualified to fill the office of military secretary at the Horse Guards, which he held under Lord Hill and the Duke of Wellington for twenty-five years. He administered the system which then governed, and still to a great extent continues to govern, that department, with uprightness, justice, and an astonishing personal knowledge of the interest and feelings of the army. His associations and his prejudices were identified with that system, and it cannot be laid to his charge as a crime that he did not foresee or carry into effect the changes which a peace of almost half a century required. Bred in the highest school of Tory politics, trained under the Duke of Wellington, and attached by birth and education to the most exclusive branch of the British aristocracy, it may justly be said of Lord Raglan, that the suavity of his temper, the exquisite fastidiation of his manners, the moderation of his character, and the excellence of his heart, mitigated the effect of opinions which might have rendered a less kindly and amiable man arrogant and unjust. Lord Raglan left England with a full consciousness of the dangers to which a man of his advanced years was exposed in war by the influence of climate, even more than by the casualties of battle. We remember to have seen at the time a private letter from him to one of his nearest relatives, in which he expressed with a soldier's piety, but with a soldier's courage, the feelings of a man who, under Providence, tenders his life for the service of his country. But, in war, which costs so many thousand lives of the young and the strong, it would ill become the leader of such a host to be chary of his own. Indeed, upon the field of battle, when the maddening excitement of the fight rises to enthusiastic contempt of danger, Lord Raglan exposed himself to excess; he dashed across the Alma in the midst of the Russian fire with the gaiety of a foxhunter; he was the first to come upon the Russian convoy on the flank march, and to ride under fire down the defile of Balaklava; at Inkermann, when he ordered the 18-pounders to be brought up which decided the fate of that bloody day, he stood under a shower of balls. Not such, however, was his end; he sank under the exhaustion of his physical powers by disease, but his life is closed by a death not less glorious than if he had

fallen in battle,—for he has fallen at the post of danger and of duty.

“Of all the tasks which can be imposed on a military commander, that of a divided command is by far the most difficult, especially when the army so commanded, though claiming equality of rank, and having often shown equality of valour, is inferior in numbers to the forces of its ally. That task Lord Raglan performed, not always under easy circumstances, sometimes not without peril and inconvenience, but upon the whole with remarkable success; and when history hereafter relates his achievements, nothing more remarkable or more honourable can be said of him than that he was the first British general who carried on war in close alliance with the operations of a French army, and who, under circumstances of great difficulty, contributed to unite the banners of the two proudest nations in the world.

“To the observations addressed to him through the press, and to the more stringent criticisms and imputations made on him as commander of the army in the evidence taken before the Sebastopol Committee, he, with a proper sense of the dignity and duties of his position, made no reply; though, to his honour it may be added, that he was not unwilling to take advantage of the suggestions and remarks which reached him through the chief organs of public opinion. He, doubtless, looked to victory to vindicate his command, but it is death which now consigns his fame to the grateful memory of his country.”

Grief at the result of the attack on the Malakoff and Redan upon the fatal 18th of June, and the lamentable loss of life which it entailed, preyed on a mind distracted by the cares of a divided command, and Lord Raglan succumbed to an attack of diarrhoea, which at first seemed scarcely likely to prove fatal.

We add the following testimony to Lord Raglan's merits from the *United Service Magazine* :—“The character of Lord Raglan was of a stamp to throw a halo over the most illustrious career; and whether we view him as a patriot or a soldier, as a gentleman or a Christian, he exhibits at all times the same heroic stature, the same high standard, the same noble aspect. There was a classic severity in his rectitude of purpose; but so kind and captivating was his nature, that one looked not beneath the closed vest for the corslet of steel. Yet there, nevertheless, throbbed a heart that gave to his every look the impress of earnest feeling, though the veil was seldom raised from the sanctuary of his mind. His was not the assumed reserve of official dignity, but the schooled caution of the bivouac, blended, however, with an unvarying suavity and courtesy, which rendered it imperceptible. The light of human kindness, like the hand of a cunning sculptor, gave the figure such life and expression, that we forgot it was marble. Never, indeed, was his breast insensible to the melting voice of pity, and never did he turn a deaf ear to the claims of justice, or the unsupported plea of humble merit. With him, the most potent influence

was not might, but right, and he was himself its warmest and most zealous advocate. The mildness and equanimity of his temper, the amenity of his manners, the air of graceful cordiality that seemed peculiarly his own, knew no interruption; and he was equally courteous to the lowly and the high—not all things to all men, but to all the same. In the familiar relations of domestic life, the endearing qualities of his heart were eminently apparent; and he was equally estimable as a husband, a father, and a friend. One of his most marked characteristics was a humble faith and hope in God. His religious convictions were unobtrusive, but they were deeply rooted; and nothing could be more touching than the calm dignity of his attitude under the malignant attacks to which he was subjected, when he met every taunt with silent meekness, bore rebuke patiently, and when he was reviled, did not revile again.

“As a soldier, Lord Raglan was the especial pupil, disciple, and confidant of Wellington; and enjoying a greater degree of intimacy with that illustrious man than was permitted to any other person, he naturally came to regard him with peculiar veneration. During half a century of daily personal intercourse, he caught, in a measure, the reflection of his character, as well as the mantle of his genius; and was, in fact, the Elisha of our military Elijah. Brave to a fault, he was always the foremost in the moment of danger, and, to the last, signally distinguished himself by his personal prowess. An admirable horseman, possessing a vigorous constitution, unsurpassed powers of endurance, and a frame capable of sustaining the greatest fatigue, there was no physical attribute of the soldier in which he was deficient. His mind was of that rare calibre which insures pre-eminence in any career; and had he, like his great master, entered political life, he would assuredly have risen to the highest grade of official authority. But devoting himself exclusively to the profession he so especially prized, his great administrative talents were employed only for military purposes, and not without effect; for, during a peace of forty years, he preserved to England the nucleus of an army. His administrative capacity, as we have shown from the testimony of Napier, was a ruling influence in the Peninsula; it was no less effective during the subsequent campaign in Flanders; and, notwithstanding the calumnies levelled at him in certain quarters, it effected the most signal results in the Crimea—in fact, to this faculty of his mind we owe that the expeditionary force was not wholly destroyed. His orders were given with simplicity and precision; he excelled in composition; and his despatches, while they are remarkable for their unaffected ease, combine the force and clearness of those of Wellington with the most correct, elegant, and graceful language. As a tactician, he will take rank with the highest names in history; Wellington acknowledged himself indebted to his sagacity and foresight; and his fertility of resource, his adroit promptitude, and his singular power of combination, were never at fault. He was

loved by his soldiers, to whom his name was a watchword of victory; fired by his example, they have cheerfully followed their Bayard to the cannon's mouth; and when his death was announced to the troops, many a proud eye paid him the tribute of a tear."

By his widow, who survives him, Lord Raglan has left two unmarried daughters, and an only surviving son, Richard Henry Fitz-Roy, now 2nd Lord Raglan. His lordship, who was born in 1817, and is unmarried, was formerly in the civil service at Ceylon, and for some years previous to his accession to the peerage, held the post of secretary to the King of Hanover. His elder brother, Arthur William, godson of the late Duke of Wellington, and a major in the army, was killed during the first campaign in the Punjab, while gallantly serving on the staff of Lord Gough, in Dec. 1845.

It will be within the remembrance of our literary and antiquarian readers, that the noble family of Somerset, of which Lord Raglan was a scion, trace their descent from John Duke of Gaunt, and that Cardinal Beaufort was a member of this line; as also was the 1st Marquis of Worcester, the staunch supporter of King Charles I.; and the 2nd marquis, author of the "Century of Inventions," the first book which treats of steam as applied to the service of locomotion.

EARL OF CALEDON.

June 30, in Carlton Terrace, aged 42, James Dupré (Alexander), 3rd Earl of Caledon, in the peerage of Ireland, only child of Dupré, 2nd earl, by Lady Catherine Yorke, daughter of the 3rd Earl of Hardwicke.—The deceased peer was born in 1812, entered the Coldstream Guards as ensign, and served in the rebellion in Canada, in 1833; became lieutenant and captain in 1839, and retired from the army in 1846. In 1837 he was elected for co. Tyrone, which he had contested without success in 1835, but vacated his seat by succeeding to his father's peerage in 1839. In 1841 he was chosen an Irish representative peer. In 1845 he married the Lady Jane Grimston, youngest daughter of the 1st Earl of Verulam, by whom he has left issue one daughter and two sons; the elder of whom, James, born in 1846, has succeeded to the title. The politics of the late peer were of a moderate, but decided, Tory character; yet he took less pleasure in political life than in promoting, as a resident landlord, the material improvement of his property, and the interests of his tenantry, who have erected a memorial of their gratitude and of affection to his name. He was also a magistrate for Tyrone, and colonel of the county militia, and discharged with much good sense and good feeling the duties of his high position. The condition of his estates, in respect of the erection of schools, places of worship, farm-buildings, and cottages, and the construction of bridges, roads, and other conveniences, is equalled by few properties in the United Kingdom.

MARQUIS OF THOMOND.

July 3rd, at Bath, aged 87, James (O'Bryen), 3rd Marquis of Thomond, G.C.H., Admiral of the Red.—The deceased peer was a younger son of the Hon. Captain O'Bryen, brother of the 1st marquis, with remainder to whom and to his heirs male the marquisate was granted in 1800. His lordship succeeded, in 1846, to the Irish title, on the death of his elder brother William, 2nd marquis, who had been created, in 1826, an English peer, as Lord Tadcaster, a dignity which expired with him. The subject of our memoir was three times married; first, in 1800, to Eliza, daughter of the late James Wiliams, Esq., of Carnanton, Cornwall, who died two years afterwards; secondly, in 1806, Jane, daughter of T. Ottley, Esq., and widow of V. Horsford, Esq., who died in 1843; and thirdly, in 1846, to Anne, sister of the late Sir C. W. Flint, and widow of Rear-Admiral Fane, who survives him. The late marquis entered the navy in 1783, under Capt. Keppell; and served under his late Majesty, the Duke of Clarence, on the North-American and West-Indian stations between 1786 and 1790. He was lieutenant of the *Brunswick* at the retreat of Admiral Cornwallis in 1795. In 1800 he was appointed to H.M.S. *Emerald*, on the West-Indian station, where he captured the French schooner *L'Enfant Prodigue*, and assisted at the reduction of St. Lucia, in 1803; and in the following year distinguished himself at the capture of Surinam. Having served in the Channel, and on other stations, until the close of the war, in 1815, his lordship was never subsequently afloat; but he became a flag officer in 1825, succeeding by routine to the rank of vice-admiral in 1837, and full admiral in 1847. He became Admiral of the Red only as late as 1854, and at his death was within six places of being the senior officer in the service. On the accession of his late Majesty William IV., he was made a Lord of the Bed-chamber, and honoured with the Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. Having died without issue, all his titles are extinct, except the ancient barony of Inchiquin, which has devolved on his distant relative Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart., of Dromoland, co. Clare, who traces his descent from a younger son of Murrough O'Brien, 1st Lord Inchiquin and Earl of Thomond. The latter title, passing into the hands of a branch of the family which clung to the fortunes of the exiled Stuarts, and fought under James II. at the battle of the Boyne, is now dormant and unclaimed; its nearest representatives are believed to be three clergymen, the Revs. Edward, John, and James O'Bryen; of whom two are incumbents, respectively, of Thornton, Lincolnshire, and Henfield, Sussex; and the third was chaplain to the late Earl of Cottenham. The present Lord Inchiquin (who is elder brother of Mr. Smith O'Brien, now in exile, but late member for Limerick) was born in 1800; and married, in 1837, Mary, daughter of William Fitzgerald, Esq.,

of Adelphi, co. Clare, by whom he has issue an only son, born in 1839, and four daughters. He is Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of that county, which he represented in the Parliament of 1826, and again from 1847 to 1852.

The family of O'Bryen, like that of O'Neill, is one of the few native houses to be found in the Irish peerage. "It deduces its descent," says Sir J. Bernard Burke, "from the royal line of Thomond, a race of princes which sprang from the celebrated Hibernian monarch Brian Boroihme, who commenced his reign in A.D. 1002, and terminated it with his life at the battle of Clontarf, in 1014. The last of these princes, Connor O'Bryen, was inaugurated King of Thomond in 1528, but died in 1540; when the son was set aside, and the principality usurped by his brother Murrough O'Bryen, who surrendered his royalty to King Henry VIII., and was created in consequence Earl of Thomond and Baron of Inchiquin." It is from the son and nephew of this Murrough, that the late Marquis of Thomond and the present Lord Inchiquin respectively descend. His nephew, Donough O'Brien, obtained a fresh grant of the earldom and estates, which passed from him in succession down to Henry, 8th earl, on whose death without issue in 1741, the earldom became dormant. This branch of the house of Thomond, however, still exists, though long consigned to comparative obscurity by confiscation and religious persecution.

EARL OF ANTRIM.

July 18th, at Glenarm Castle, co. Antrim, Hugh Seymour (M'Donnell), 7th Earl of Antrim in the Peerage of Ireland, the lineal descendant of the famous Macdonnells, chiefs of the Antrim clans in the heroic days of Irish history.—His lordship was in the 43rd year of his age at the time of his decease, having been born in the year 1812. He was the tenth child, and fifth but eldest surviving son of the late Vice-Admiral Lord Mark Robert Kerr (son of the 5th Marquis of Lothian), by Charlotte, Countess of Antrim. He succeeded to the title on the death of his mother, the late countess, in 1835, and married in the following year Lady Laura Parker, daughter of the 5th Earl of Macclesfield, and sister of the present peer. In the same year he assumed by sign-manual the name of M'Donnell only. He had always been of a sickly constitution, and met with a severe accident a year or two since, from the effects of which he never wholly recovered; and, accordingly, his system gave way under the effects of a severe cold. His lordship never took any active part in politics, but his family connections bound him to the Orange or Tory party. He was a justice of the peace and a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Antrim, in which he was widely and deservedly respected.*

* It was the father of the late earl about whose duel with a Frenchman Sir N. W. Wraxall tells an amusing story in his *Memoirs*, vol. i. p. 152, on the authority of the late Lord Sackville.

The only issue of his lordship's marriage being a daughter, Lady Helen Laura M'Donnell, he is succeeded in his title and a large portion of the family estates by his brother, Mark Kerr, Commander, R.N., now 8th Earl of Antrim. The present peer was born in 1814, and married, in 1849, Jane Emma Harriet, daughter of the late Major Macan, of Carriff, in the county of Armagh, by whom he has an only son, William Randal, Viscount Dunluce, born in 1851. Two of his lordship's sisters are married, the one to Sir George Osborn, Bart., and the other to the present Earl of Abingdon.

EARL OF SEFTON.

August 2nd, in Belgrave Square, aged 59, Charles Wm. Molyneux, 3rd Earl of Sefton, eldest son of Wm. Philip, 2nd earl, by a daughter of the 6th Lord Craven.—The deceased peer was born in 1796, and married, in 1834, Mary Augusta, only daughter of the late R. G. Hopwood, Esq., of Hopwood Hall, Lancashire, whose will has lately been made the subject of so much dispute. He was member for South Lancashire in the first Reformed Parliament, but was defeated at the general election in Jan., 1835; succeeded to the title in 1837, and was appointed Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County Palatine of Lancaster in 1851, on the death of the late Earl of Derby. By his countess the late nobleman has left a youthful family, and is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, William Philip, lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards, who was born in 1835 and is unmarried. Among the papers of the late earl was a letter, in his own handwriting, directing that his interment should be made in the plainest manner; that no silk or velvet was to be used, the body being merely wrapped in clean white linen; that no empty carriages were to be allowed in the funeral *cortège*; and that the money saved by this mode of interment should be distributed amongst the poor. This wish was strictly carried into effect in the funeral, which took place in the plainest and simplest manner in Croxteth Church. The Molyneux family is of Norman extraction.

DUKE OF MANCHESTER.

August 15th, at Tonbridge Wells, in his 57th year, George (Montagu), 6th Duke of Manchester.—His grace, who was the eldest son of William, 5th duke, by Lady Susan Gordon, daughter of Alexander, 4th Duke of Gordon, was born 1799, and succeeded to the title in 1843. He married, first, in 1822, Millicent, daughter of the late General R. B. Sparrow, of Brampton Park, co. Northampton, by whom he had issue three sons and one daughter. Becoming a widower in 1848, he married, secondly, in 1850, Harriet Sydney, daughter of C. R. Dobbs, Esq., of Castle Dobbs, co. Antrim, formerly M.P. for Carrickfergus, by whom he has left two infant children.

He entered the navy in 1811 as a volunteer on board the *Antelope*, and subsequently joined the *San Josef* in the Mediterranean. In 1814 he became midshipman in *L'Aigle* with Sir John Louis, under whom he served till 1820. He became commander R.N. in 1822, when he was also placed on half-pay.

In 1826 the duke, then Lord Mandeville, was returned for Huntingdonshire, ousting Lord John Russell, and he continued to represent that county until the dissolution in July, 1837. He was in political opinions a Tory of the old school, and a warm supporter of all Protestant institutions. His name will long be remembered as the founder of the National Club, and as the author of a "Harmony of the Four Gospels," and of several works on Prophecy.

The late duke's name was brought before the world in a rather painful way in the last year of his life in connection with the will of a member of his family; the *Gentleman's Magazine* states, that "had the will been set aside which he felt in honour bound to defend, the duke would have been a pecuniary gainer, and also that the two judges who tried the case bore willing testimony to the high honour and strict integrity of the duke throughout the transaction."

He has been succeeded in the title by his eldest son, William Drogo, Viscount Mandeville, who sat for Bewdley in the Conservative interest from 1848 to 1852, and for Hunts from that time till his accession to the title. He was born in 1823, and married, in 1852, the Countess Louise Frederica von Alten, of Hanover, by whom he has a son, George Victor Drogo, born in 1853, and two daughters. His grace was formerly captain in the Grenadier Guards, and a Lord of the Bedchamber while the ministry of Lord Derby was in office.

DUKE OF SOMERSET.

August 18th, in Park Lane, in his 81st year, Edward Adolphus (St. Maur), 11th Duke of Somerset, K.G., Vice-Admiral of the coast of Somerset.—His grace was born February 24th, 1775. He was the son of Lord Webb Seymour, who became the 10th duke, and inherited the title at his death, while still a minor, in 1793. In 1800, he married Charlotte, daughter of the 9th Duke of Hamilton, who died in 1827, and by this lady had issue three sons and four daughters. His grace subsequently married, in 1836, Margaret, daughter of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart., who survives him.

The late duke was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and was very much devoted to scientific and mathematical pursuits. Some years ago his grace published a treatise of the relative elementary properties of the ellipse and the circle. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries, a D.C.L. of Oxford, and President of the Royal Institution. "The late duke was eminent for his devotion to science from his early youth at college up to almost the last moment of

his long existence. For half a century the mansion of the Somersets has been the home of all that was distinguished in literature and science. The traveller there met in his host one who, though untravelled, could yet, from deep and various reading, and the accuracy of his memory, correct him in the details of almost every region. The historian, as those who have heard Patrick Fraser Tytler acknowledge, would find assistance in the more abstruse points of historical lore, while the mathematician would hail a congenial spirit."

The title of Somerset originally belonged to the Beaufort family. The 1st duke was the celebrated Protector Somerset, *temp.* Edward VI.: his titles were granted with remainder to his issue by his second wife, and then to his issue by his first marriage; but his honours were attainted and he was beheaded; his eldest son by the second wife was, however, raised to the peerage, and the attainder subsequently was reversed in favour of his great-grandson, who then succeeded as 2nd duke. On the death of the 7th duke, who was created Earl of Northumberland, with remainder to his son-in-law, Sir Hugh Smithson, the late peer's grandfather succeeded as heir of the 1st duke's eldest son by the first marriage, the line derived from the second marriage having failed.

His grace is succeeded by his eldest son, Edward Adolphus, Lord Seymour, now 12th Duke of Somerset. He was born in 1804, and married, in 1830, Jane Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Sheridan, Esq., and granddaughter of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan, by whom he has a numerous family; his eldest son, now Lord Seymour, is in his 21st year. His grace, who represented Totnes from February 1834 till his accession to the dukedom, was a Lord of the Treasury from 1835 to 1839; Secretary to the Board of Control from 1839 to June, 1841; and Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department from June to September, 1841, in Lord Melbourne's administration. He was appointed in Lord John Russell's government Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests in 1849, when he was also sworn of the Privy Council, and held the post of First Commissioner of Works from 1851 until February, 1852. He was also Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry into the State of the Army before Sebastopol in the early part of last year, and discharged his duty with great efficiency.

VISCOUNT HEREFORD.

August 18th, in Wilton Crescent, aged 53, Robert (Devereux), 15th Viscount Hereford.—The deceased peer, who was in holy orders and an Honorary Canon of Durham, was Premier Viscount in the English peerage. He was the eldest son of Henry, 14th viscount, by Frances Elizabeth, daughter of the late Sir G. Cornewall, Bart. He was born in 1802, and educated at Downing College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A.

in 1833. In 1834 he entered holy orders, and was soon afterwards presented to the rectory of Little Hereford, near Tenbury, which he resigned in 1844, soon after being collated to an honorary canonry in the cathedral at Durham. He succeeded to his father's title in 1843, having married, two years previously, Emma Jemima, daughter of G. Ravenscroft, Esq., by whom he has left two daughters and three sons, the eldest of whom, Robert, born in 1843, is now 16th Viscount Hereford. His lordship never took any active part in the political world.

LORD DELAMERE.

September 30th, in London, after a short illness, aged 87, Thomas (Cholmondeley), 1st Lord Delamere.—His lordship was the eldest son of Thomas Cholmondeley, Esq., of Vale Royal, Nantwich, by a daughter of the late E. Cowper, Esq., of Overleigh, Cheshire, and was born at Beckenham, Kent, in 1767. In 1810 he married Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of the late Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., of Wynnstay, but was left a widower in 1852. Lord Delamere was descended from a common ancestor with the Marquis of Cholmondeley. His residence was at Vale Royal, and there the greater part of his long life was spent, endearing himself to his tenantry and a large circle of friends by his unostentatious virtues. The last occasion on which he appeared before the public of Cheshire was at a county meeting in behalf of the Patriotic Fund, at Chester Castle, in November, 1854, when the noble lord took a last farewell of public life. On that occasion he seconded a vote of thanks to the high sheriff, and feelingly referred to his own age and increasing infirmities, which rendered it probable that that was the last occasion on which he would have an opportunity of addressing the inhabitants of the county of Chester. The deceased peer represented Cheshire in Parliament from 1796 to 1812, and was raised to the peerage in 1821, at the coronation of George IV. He always supported the Tory interest. He commanded a brigade in the Duke of York's expedition to Holland, and was taken prisoner in 1793. He was exchanged, and returned to England in the latter part of the same year. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. Hugh Cholmondeley, who was born in 1811, and in 1848 married Lady Sarah Hay, daughter of the 10th Earl of Kinnoull. The present peer is colonel of the 1st regiment of Royal Cheshire Militia, and represented Denbighshire in Parliament from 1840 to 1841, and sat for Montgomery in the succeeding Parliament. Besides the present Lord Delamere, the late peer has left two sons, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Thomas Grenville Cholmondeley and the Hon. and Rev. Henry Pitt Cholmondeley, rector of Adlestrop, Gloucestershire, besides an unmarried daughter, Hon. Henrietta Charlotte Cholmondeley.

VISCOUNT DE VESCI.

October 19th, at Portaferry, aged 84, John (Vesey), 2nd Viscount de Vesci, of Abbeyleix, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Queen's County, and one of the Representative Peers for Ireland.—The deceased nobleman, who was son of the 1st viscount by a daughter of the late Sir A. Brooke, Bart., was born in 1771, succeeded to his title in 1804, and married in 1800, Frances Letitia, daughter of Col. C. Brownlow and aunt to Charles, 1st Lord Lurgan. He never sat in the House of Commons, but was chosen a representative peer in 1839, and his votes in the House of Lords were given steadily and surely in support of the Tory party. He has been succeeded in the title by his eldest son, the Hon. Thomas Vesey, now 3rd Viscount de Vesci, who was M.P. for Queen's County from 1835 to 1837, and from 1841 to 1852. His lordship, who was born in 1803, was educated at Harrow and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1825, as 2nd class in mathematical honours, and married, in 1839, Lady Emma Herbert, daughter of the 11th Earl of Pembroke, and sister of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., by whom he has a young family, of whom the eldest son, John Robert William, born in 1844, is now heir to the title.

LORD WHARNCLIFFE.

October 22nd, at Wortley Hall, near Sheffield, in his 54th year, John (Stuart-Wortley), 2nd Lord Wharncliffe.—He had for a long time past been labouring under disease of the lungs, and for change of climate passed the last winter in Egypt, and returned to this country much improved in health, but unfortunately on his arrival in England he caught cold, and was frequently seized with coughing and vomiting of blood, but not of so serious a character as to cause any apprehension to his family until about a month before his death, from which time he gradually sank. The noble lord was descended from John, Earl of Bute, by Mary,* only daughter of Edward Wortley Montagu, grandson of the 1st Earl of Sandwich, and husband of the celebrated Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. His father, James Archibald Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, born in October, 1778, represented Yorkshire in Parliament for several years, and married, March, 1799, Elizabeth Caroline Mary, daughter of John, first Earl of Erne, by whom he had issue several children: he was created Lord Wharncliffe of Wortley, in July, 1826. The deceased peer succeeded his father 19th December, 1845, having previously married, in 1825, Lady Georgiana Elizabeth, third daughter of Dudley, first Earl of Harrowby, by whom he had issue three sons and two daughters, the elder of whom is married to the present Marquis of Drogheda. The

* This lady was created, in 1761, Baroness Mountstuart of Wortley.

eldest son, the Hon. Edward Montagu Granville, born in 1827, has succeeded his father in the title and family estates. He married, July, 1855, Lady Susan Lascelles, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Harewood. The deceased nobleman was a Liberal Conservative in politics, but mainly employed himself in promoting the interests of his tenants, and, like his father, was greatly attached to agriculture, seeking all the newest modes to improve the culture of the land. He sat for the West Riding of Yorkshire from the general election in 1841, being returned with Mr. E. Denison at the head of the poll, defeating Viscount Milton and Viscount Morpeth (now Earl of Carlisle), until the death of his father, in 1845, when he succeeded to the family honours and estates. The Recorder of London is a brother of the late peer.

LORD TRURO.

November 11th, in Eaton Square, aged 73, Thomas Wilde, 1st Lord Truro.—Lord Truro was one of those individuals who have raised themselves to the highest positions of the land, mainly by the force of their own industry and abilities. He was born in 1782, the son of the late Mr. Thomas Wilde, a respectable solicitor* in Warwick-square, London, and at Saffron Walden, Essex, and received his early education at St. Paul's School, where he formed a friendship with Chief Baron Pollock, which lasted during life. He left school, however, at an early age, and instead of proceeding to the University, he was articled first to a Mr. Impey, and afterwards in his father's office, and was admitted an attorney in the year 1805. Soon after his admission as an attorney he entered into partnership with Mr. Knight, and practised in Castle-street, Falcon-square, with much industry and ability. The subject of our memoir remained for a period of more than ten years a member of the firm of Wilde and Knight; when, having married a lady who was the widow of a wealthy banker, with a fortune of £10,000, he thought it worth his while to abandon the humbler branch of his profession, and in an ambitious spirit of self-reliance, to become a barrister. Accordingly he was called to the bar of the Inner Temple in the year 1817, and went the western circuit. Here good fortune attended him, and he early rose to considerable eminence as an advocate, realizing a handsome income as the undisputed "leader" of his circuit. In Easter Term, 1824, he was made a serjeant-at-law, and in 1827 a king's serjeant. In this position, his intimate and practical knowledge of the law, joined to unwearied labour and ready command of language, gave him

* A Memoir of Lord Truro, in the *Law Review* for February, 1856, asserts, that his lordship's father "had been originally an officer of the sheriffs of London, but having distinguished himself by his talents, industry, and integrity, was induced by his professional friends to become a solicitor." This assertion, however, is not in accordance with facts, and the editor of the present work has authority to contradict the statement.

great advantages. In this position, though he was in receipt probably of the largest sums ever given with a brief or as a retainer, it was his boast and his merit that he never undertook more business than he could adequately perform; and having once accepted a brief, he disregarded all considerations of personal ease in his steady devotion to the interests of his client, because he felt that those interests were identical with his own. Together with Lords Denman and Brougham, he was engaged as a junior in defending the cause of Queen Caroline,* a distinction which materially added to the advancement of his professional reputation, though it accounted for the fact that he never attained to political office during the reign of George IV. For this he had to bide his time. In 1831 he was returned to Parliament as member for the town of Newark, in which, at that time, the influence of the Duke of Newcastle was not so great as it afterwards became. Upon the general election, however, in December, 1832, he was defeated by the late Mr. Handley by a small majority, but regained his seat in 1835, when he was elected for the borough in conjunction with Mr. William Ewart Gladstone. These two gentlemen sat for Newark until 1841. In 1839 his first political prize fell into his hands, in the shape of the solicitor-generalship, which then happened to be vacated by the promotion of Sir R. M. Rolfe (now Lord Cranworth) to the attorney-generalship. In 1841 he was promoted to be attorney-general, and at the same time was elected M.P. for Worcester, which he continued to represent till he was raised to the peerage.

The rest of his story is soon told. In the words of the *Times*, "sharing the vicissitudes of the Whig party when the Protectionists revenged the repeal of the corn-laws, by deposing Sir Robert Peel, in July, 1846, Sir Thomas Wilde was again appointed to his former office, and within the same week was raised to the bench as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas (upon the death of Sir Nicholas Tindal). In July, 1850, he received the Great Seal under Lord John Russell's administration, and was elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Truro,† but held his high office only till February, 1852." His choice of this title, we know not how truly is said to have arisen from the pleasing association of that place with the earliest briefs which he had received while a "junior" on the western circuit;—a choice only less singular than that of Lord Lyndhurst, who, not having an ancestral acre of his own in England, took his title from the spot in the New Forest where he first met his future wife.

But to return to Lord Truro. In early, and even in maturer years, he was in politics an advanced "Whig, and something

* He was her Majesty's joint executor with the present Right Honourable Dr. Lushington.

† His first wish was to have taken the title of Lord Ekham, but his choice was over-ruled by the fact, that the "Barony of Ekham" is one of the inferior titles inherent in the sovereign.

more," as may be inferred from the following extract from his celebrated speech at Newark, during the period of political excitement consequent on Sir Robert Peel's temporary return to office at the close of the year 1834 :—

"The time had now arrived when it behoved every man whose heart responded to the call of honour or patriotism to stand forth in defence of those inalienable rights of freedom secured to all by the constitution of our country, according to the true reading and intent of that constitution. Efforts were now making by a party, powerful by their station, but still more so by the means of corruption at their disposal, and yet more by the strict confederacy into which they had banded themselves for the advancement of their unholy objects, to wrest from the people those concessions to obtain which had required so many severe struggles. The contest between the people and the aristocratic enemies of liberal principles had hitherto been one of open force, and the victory remained with the people. Discomfited, but not 'finally beaten down under our feet,' the enemy now sought by insidious means to effect that which he had failed to accomplish when the strife was fair and open. Having maintained a front of stern, uncompromising hostility for a considerable period, could they give their confidence to the foe merely because he thought fit suddenly to hoist friendly colours and advance with professions of amity and regard? Could the sensible and enlightened Reformers of England be so false to themselves as to deliver the keys of the citadel with blind confidence into the hands of the leader of the opposing force upon such flimsy pretences? He must have a mind of monstrous credulity who could believe in the miraculous conversion to which the meek-hearted and pious Tories pretended. He trusted that his countrymen would not be taken unawares by the insidious approaches of a known and convicted enemy, under whatever disguise they might be made; but that they would exert themselves and instruct their representatives to second their efforts and overthrow the machinations now on foot to dispossess them of all the fruits of their past noble exertions."

During the proceedings which were taken, during 1844, to obtain a reversal of the decision in the O'Connell affair, Sir T. Wilde gave his services, both at the bar of the Lords and in advising and assisting in the case; and this he did with his customary ardour and assiduity, without receiving the fee of a single penny. The Liberals acknowledged this cause to be a party question; but no one among them contributed a farthing towards the expense, Wilde alone excepted.

The speech, however, on which his fame chiefly rests, is one which he delivered some eighteen years ago on the question of Parliamentary Privilege. It was one upon which he felt strong convictions, and his eloquence on the occasion did justice to the earnestness of his feelings. The subject was one arising out of a prosecution of Messrs. Hansard, printers to the House, for

matter contained in a Parliamentary Paper, printed by order of the House of Commons; but trivial as the matter was out of which it arose, still it involved the constitutional question as to whether the House had the right of publishing its reports without rendering its officers therefore liable to proceedings in the courts of law. Upon this question Lord Truro, then Sir Thomas Wilde, took a very leading part in the affirmative, and held the House enchained for upwards of three hours, by what, in other hands, would perhaps have been mere dry legal argument, but which Dr. Lushington pronounced the most consummate and masterly triumph of legal reasoning ever known. The question, however, as our readers are aware, was ultimately compromised by the subsequent introduction of a bill by Lord John Russell, formally conferring on the House that power which it had claimed as an inherent right.

His lordship, at a later period, distinguished himself by another even more celebrated political speech: we mean the one which he delivered in the Guildhall of London on Lord Mayor's Day, 1860, at the commencement of the "Papal Aggression" excitement, when he declared, in a well-known quotation from Shakspeare, that he would "stamp upon the hat of the Cardinal,"—a speech for which some of his liberal friends never afterwards forgave him.

Lord Truro's judgments, as Chancellor, were uniformly looked up to with respect; most of them were appeals from Vice-Chancellors, whose decisions he frequently reversed; while of all his decisions as a judge, only one was reversed on appeal.

Since Lord Truro's release from the chancellorship, in 1852, he lived in comparative retirement, dividing his time between his seat at Bowes Manor, near Southgate, where he used to spend his days in farming, and his town house in Eaton-square, where he breathed his last. Ill-health prevented him from taking any active part in the proceedings of the House of Peers during the last two years. In private life he was cheerful and domestic, and freely unbent himself in the bosom of his own family, by whom he was deservedly beloved.

Lord Truro, as a public character, was not without his enemies, and as one who had comparatively "risen from the ranks," the shafts of malevolence have been frequently levelled at his good name. We have already, however, mentioned some instances of his generosity, and in order to prove the reality of the respect and regard with which he was esteemed by members of his profession, it may be well to remind the reader that on the elevation of Sir Thomas Wilde to the office of Lord High Chancellor, an address was presented to him from the solicitors of London, acknowledging that it was by his great talents and industry that he had first established an extensive practice as a London solicitor. They added, that some of them personally remembered the earlier stages of this brilliant and remarkable career, and that many of them had been enabled by personal experience to appreciate the value to their clients of his lord-

ship's zealous and indefatigable services as an advocate; while all had witnessed the powerful ability, the unwearied industry, and the energy, rarely equalled and never surpassed, which were devoted by his lordship to every cause intrusted to his advocacy,—to the cause of the poorest and humblest, equally with that of the most wealthy and powerful. They also bore testimony to the unvarying courtesy and consideration which the members of their branch of the profession had experienced at his lordship's hands, while engaged in the discharge of their anxious and responsible duties. Their address ended thus:—“We feel that honours thus earned reflect a portion of their lustre on every member of our body. Your lordship's conspicuous example of greatness, achieved by persevering energy and unremitting diligence, directed by a vigorous understanding to the pursuit of a noble object, afforded a signal proof, that the exercise of such qualifications, united with an undeviating adherence to the principles of honour and integrity, might bring the highest dignities of the state within the reach of the humblest members of their branch of the profession.”

To the above we may add the following testimony of the *Law Review*:—“There never existed, either in or out of the body to which he belonged, any individual more entirely devoid of all sordid propensities, and it may be even said so utterly careless of wealth, and to whom the pleasure of accumulation was so entirely unknown.”

The following passages, taken from the same source, give a portrait of Lord Truro's character as an Advocate, a Judge, and a Lord Chancellor:—“Upon the Western Circuit he had probably a more entire possession of the first business, indeed of every variety of business, than was ever held by any other leader of any circuit. This eminence he owed to no unworthy arts, whether of courting professional men or of undertaking a part of the attorney's duty, though, from his experience in that walk of the profession, no one was better able to render such extra assistance to his clients. But his absolute devotion to the cause in every instance, be the subject-matter great or small, his unwearied painstaking with all its details, his anxiety, his over-anxiety, respecting it at each stage of its progress, impressing his client with the feeling that it was the only cause he was engaged in, and not giving such impression designedly and with the view to court that approbation, but because his absorption in the cause and each of its minute particulars was real as it was entire,—this made him, and necessarily made him, such an advocate as every one deemed to be above all price. This, too, must be admitted to have caused one of the very few defects in his advocacy; he was apt to overdo matters; and it was said of him that the old habits of the attorney had never quitted him; he regarded every point in a cause, as not only equally material, but as the pivot on which it turned.

“He was a powerful, because a clear, a thoroughly well-

informed, and zealous speaker; never making any pretensions to oratory of a high description, but a most effective, business-like speaker. It was a source of pure gratification to him when he reflected upon the numberless occasions on which cases that appeared desperate to others had been successful in his hands, without any injustice done, any oppression suffered, any one deprived of his rights, but simply because those had obtained redress who with less sanguine, zealous, and laborious supporters must have failed to receive their due. The removal of such a man from the bar was felt as the greatest loss which the body of practitioners could sustain; and their clients had good reason to entertain the same sentiments. It is not every man called to the bar that can, by any exertion of diligence, attain the thorough mastery of the business intrusted to him which distinguished Serjeant Wilde: great natural acuteness was in him joined to a power of work, and a love of it, almost unequalled. But every one can make sure of attaining one quality—the first virtue of an advocate,—the sacrifice of every personal feeling to the interests of the client and the cause. It is impossible to conceive a more entire self-denial than this eminent person exercised upon every matter, great or small, in every case; and it seemed to cost him nothing, because he felt as if the case was his own rather than his client's. His excessive labour, the elaborate manner in which he conducted his business, was sometimes prejudicial to himself, besides its exhausting effects upon him; but it was the result of his honest nature, which not only grudged no pains, but delighted in leaving no stone unturned to secure success.

“In all the most important respects his judicial character stands deservedly high, and fully sustains his former reputation. The greatest of all virtues in a judge he possessed in a remarkable degree; he was wholly bent on the pursuit of truth and justice, and to this he sacrificed all other considerations: hence his pains were indefatigable, and his patience inexhaustible. He gave his mind entirely to the matter before him, without suffering any other that came across to divert him for an instant. His knowledge and his experience, no one ever doubted, would be shown to guide his course; nor did any one who had observed the purity of his professional conduct, question the perfect impartiality of his demeanour as a judge. To say that he was free from all partiality towards suitors would be small praise; happily the times have long gone by when this could be given as a distinguishing mark of any judge's conduct in England. But another kind of partiality has too often been known amongst us: judges have had possibly favourites at the bar,—certainly have been under the influence of eminent barristers; and this has exactly the same evil consequences with preferences among suitors. It may safely be affirmed that no one ever had less of it than Lord Truro, whether in the Court of Common Pleas, or afterwards in Chancery and the House of Lords. Among the counsel practising before him he knew no difference whatever;

all were precisely the same in his eyes; and no one could hope for the slightest favour, even such as might be supposed due to long standing, great experience, extent of practice, or eminent talents. All were put precisely on the same footing before him, except that, perhaps to avoid anything like a bias, and guard himself from the least deference towards one rather than another, he might lean against men of great weight and authority in the profession, especially if they appeared to presume on it.

“He gave great satisfaction in the Court of Chancery by the extraordinary diligence with which he sifted every case that came before him, his unwearied patience in hearing counsel, but with his attention ever awake, and the unaffected anxiety which he showed to master such points of practice as he was necessarily little familiar with. The only fault ever laid to his charge, either there or in the House of Lords, was an over-anxious or too elaborate dwelling upon all the points in each argument, without due regard to their relative importance, which was only a good quality carried to excess, and has already been mentioned as the defect of his advocacy. His judgments in both these courts never failed to give entire satisfaction, though occasionally attended with delay. It must further be remembered, that of the Chancellors taken from the Common Law Bar, with the exception of Lord Erskine, his tenure of office had been by very much the shortest. Deducting vacations and Christmas recess, he was only twelve months in court; Lord Lyndhurst, in his first period, making the same deductions, twenty-four months; Lord Brougham, thirty. In the House of Lords he had to consider cases involving the principle as well as the practice of a foreign law, with which he was of necessity wholly unacquainted; and the scrupulous care which he took to examine each subject, the diligence and the success with which he made himself master of that system of jurisprudence, were as much the theme of admiration among the practitioners as the unexampled patience with which he listened to the arguments, and the unrelaxed attention with which he ever kept his mind on the stretch during every part of the cause.”

It was said by the *Times*, if we remember right, that Lord Truro's name “is not identified with any great political question;” but the Privilege question was and is far from being an unimportant one; and it must be remembered, that Sir Thomas Wilde took a prominent part in both Catholic Emancipation and the passing of the Reform Act; and, as a letter in the *Legal Observer* remarks,—“His judgment as Lord Chancellor, delivered in the House of Lords, in the case of the Braintree church-rate, though not an instance of ‘identifying himself with a political question,’—for he was there a judge in the highest court of appeal,—is certainly an instance, and a striking one, of his power of thought, as well as of his great industry, and perfectly exhausts the subject.”

As a reformer of the law, Lord Truro does not seem to have come up to the expectations of his Liberal friends. The following account of the law reforms effected by him is extracted from the *Times*:—"We wish to do every justice to Lord Truro as Lord Chancellor; we believe he did as much as he could; but we must repeat—what are eighteen months in the Court of Chancery, which measures time not according to the days and dials of mankind, but of some planet in which one year is ten of this unhappy orb? We will state, as nearly as we can, what Lord Truro did do, and give him every credit for good intentions. He appointed a Commission to inquire into the Jurisdiction, Pleading, and Practice of the Court. They recommended, among other measures, that the service of the twelve Masters should be dispensed with altogether. Lord Truro had great doubts on this point, but, after the question had been discussed in Parliament, yielded, and bills were prepared according to the recommendation of the Commissioners. Lord Truro quitted office before they could be carried, but he supported them in Parliament, and they were passed. They had the effect of reducing by £20,000 the amount of fees of the court, which before was £179,500, collected by ninety different officers, over none of whom was there any check. By another Act some offices in Chancery were abolished, others consolidated; the practice of receiving fees by officers for their own use was suppressed, and an effective plan was devised to keep a check on those still received for the maintenance of the court, while the salaries of the judges were charged on the Consolidated Fund. The estimated saving to the suitors by these measures is £60,000 per annum. Another reform of Lord Truro was that which relieves the Lord Chancellor of some of his judicial labours by the appointment of the Court of Lords Justices. This enables the Chancellor to attend to his duties in the House of Lords and his other functions as a member of the Administration, without interruption to the business of the Court of Chancery. Another legal change we owe to Lord Truro is the reform of the procedure in the Courts of Common Law;* the Act by which it was effected having been prepared under his direction. We believe the last-named change has been fully appreciated by the public; but the Chancery reforms, felt only by a small number, have not affected the mode of procedure, or much expedited the progress of suits—the incredible slowness of the court being the great evil."

Lord Truro was twice married; first, as we have already mentioned, in 1813, while still a solicitor, to Mary, daughter of the late William Wileman, Esq., and widow of William Devaynes, Esq.; and, secondly, in 1845, when he was on the eve

* The professed object of this Act is to obviate the frequency with which cases used to be decided upon technical points of law and not upon their own merits, by insuring their decision "according to the very right and justice of each case." An able summary of this Act is published by W. F. Finlason, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

of high political advancement, he was fortunate enough to secure the hand of Mademoiselle Augusta Emma d'Este, daughter of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, by his wife Lady Augusta Murray, daughter of the Earl of Dunmore. His lordship, however, had no issue by this lady; but by his first wife he leaves a family of one daughter, Emily Thomasine, who is married to her cousin, Mr. C. N. Wilde, of Russell-square, and two sons, Montagu Thomas and Charles Robert Claude, the latter of whom has succeeded to the title. The present peer was born in 1816, and educated at the Charter House; he married, in 1838, Lucy, daughter of R. Ray, Esq., by whom, we believe, he has no issue. He has never taken any part in public life. The elder brother of the late peer, Sir John Wilde, who was called to the bar in 1805, is still Chief Justice at the Cape of Good Hope. Another surviving brother is an eminent solicitor, and formerly served the office of Sheriff of London.

It is but fair to the memory of the late Lord Truro to add, that, in grateful acknowledgment of the benefits derived by him from his education at St. Paul's School, he founded an annual exhibition of the amount of £30 a year to assist its scholars in proceeding to the university; and also that, during his chancellorship, he bestowed, without solicitation, a living, in a most delicate and graceful manner, upon a son of the late Robert Southey. The readers of "Charles Lamb's Life and Letters" will remember some very pleasing allusions to the character and conduct of Mr. Serjeant Wilde.

Lord Truro's remains were interred in the old Minster Church at Ramsgate, near those of the late Sir A. d'Este and the Earl of Dunmore.

EARL OF CAITHNESS.

December 24th, in Edinburgh, aged 65, Alexander Campbell Sinclair, 13th Earl of Caithness, second but eldest surviving son of the 12th Earl, by Jane, daughter of General Alexander Campbell, of Barealdine, co. Argyll.—His lordship was born in 1790, and in 1813 married Frances Harriet, daughter of the late Very Rev. W. Leigh, D.D., Dean of Hereford, by whom he leaves issue two sons, of whom the younger, Alexander Eric George, was formerly lieutenant in the army, and the elder, James, Lord Berriedale, now 14th Earl of Caithness, married, in 1847, Louisa Georgiana, daughter of Sir G. R. Philips, Bart., of Weston, sister of Viscountess Duncan and the Hon. Mrs. Carew. The late peer succeeded to the title in 1823, and was Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Caithness, but never held a seat in either House of Parliament, and took little or no interest in political affairs. His predecessor in the title, the 12th earl, was for many years a Scotch representative peer. The 1st Earl of Caithness was also Earl of Orkney, a title which, though he had inherited it from his father and grandfather, he was com-

pelled to resign, in 1471, to James III. of Scotland, who acquired the lordship of the Orkney Isles by his marriage with Margaret of Denmark, and had them annexed to the crown by an act of the Scottish Parliament. The earldom of Orkney was revived at a later date, viz. 1696, by William III., in favour of one of the Douglas family, and it still remains vested in their descendants in the female line.

MARQUIS TOWNSHEND.

December 31st, aged 78, at his villa near Genoa, where the Marquis had lived for many years past in the strictest retirement, George Ferrars Townshend, 3rd Marquis Townshend, of Raynham, co. Norfolk, Earl of Leicester, Viscount Townshend of Raynham, co. Norfolk, Baron de Ferrars of Chartley, Bouchier, Lovaine, Basset, Compton, and Townshend, of Lynn Regis, co. Norfolk, in the peerage of Great Britain, and High Steward of Tamworth.—He was eldest son of George, 2nd Marquis, the eminent genealogist and President of the Society of Antiquaries, and was born the 13th of December, 1778, and, consequently, had just entered his 79th year. The deceased peer married, the 12th of May, 1807, Sarah, daughter of William Dunn Gardner, Esq., of Chatteris, in the Isle of Ely, by whom he leaves no issue. The marquis succeeded to the title on the demise of his father, July 27, 1811. The late marquis has been succeeded in the marquisate and ancient family honours (with the exception of the Earldom of Leicester, which, as a new creation, is now extinct in the Townshend family) by his cousin, Captain John Townshend, B.N., M.P. for Tamworth (eldest son of Lord John Townshend, by Georgiana Anne, only daughter of Mr. William Poyntz), now 4th Marquis Townshend. The present peer was born in March, 1798, and married, 18th of August, 1825, Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of the late Lord George Stuart, son of the first Marquis of Bute. He unsuccessfully contested the borough of Tamworth, at the general election in 1841, with the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel and the late Captain Edward H. A'Court, afterwards Repington, a memoir of whom will be found on another page, and again at the next general election. Captain Townshend, however, was returned to the House of Commons without opposition, on Mr. W. Yates Peel accepting the Chiltern Hundreds on account of declining health in December, 1847, and he continued to represent that borough until his accession to the peerage.

Our readers may possibly remember an event which took place in connection with the Townshend title a few years since. The late marquis, it is well known, at that time Lord Chartley, separated from his wife shortly after his marriage, which she endeavoured to set aside by a suit in the Ecclesiastical Courts. These courts, however, are proverbially slow in their proceedings; and while her suit was pending, she eloped from her father's house with the late Mr. John Margetts a brewer of

St. Ives, with whom she lived in Hunter-street and other places down to his death in 1842, calling herself at one time Mrs. Margetts, and at other times the Marchioness Townshend. During this time she had by Mr. Margetts a family of sons and daughters, the former of whom were sent to Westminster School, first in the name of Margetts, and afterwards under the names of Lord A. and B. Townshend. The eldest son was actually returned to Parliament in 1841, as Earl of Leicester, by the electors of Bodmin, who fondly imagined that they had secured as their member the eldest son of a live marquis, and one who would hereafter prove a powerful patron of their interests in the House of Lords. At this time Lord Charles Townshend, next brother of the late marquis, and then heir presumptive to the title (but since deceased without issue), presented a petition to the Crown and to the House of Lords, entreating that the children of Lady Townshend by Mr. Margetts might be declared illegitimate. The petition was referred to a Committee of Privilege, who, after hearing the evidence of a considerable number of witnesses, reported their opinion in favour of a Bill to that effect. A Bill accordingly was introduced, "for declaring the issue of Lady Townshend illegitimate," and it passed the House of Lords by a large majority in May, 1843. If it had not been for this procedure on the part of Lord Charles Townshend, which was rendered more difficult by the forced residence of the late marquis abroad (for he had never taken his seat in the House of Peers, nor had he been in England since his accession to the title, nor seen his wife since her elopement), the marquisate of Townshend, with the noble estates of Raynham, in Norfolk, and the castle at Tamworth, would have passed to a spurious and supposititious race, the children of a brewer at St. Ives. By the death of Lord Charles Townshend in November, 1853, his nephew, the present marquis, became heir presumptive to the title; and his lordship, we believe, has every reason to feel grateful for the event of a trial but for which he might have found an irrevocable "slip between the cup and the lip" in the Townshend peerage.

We may add, that the late marquis having died near Genoa on the 31st of December, 1855, his late wife, mother of the children by Mr. Margetts, having remained a widow for nearly a fortnight, was married, by special license, on the 12th of January following, to Mr. John Laidler, of whom report says that he was assistant to a linendraper at the west-end of London, until selected by her ladyship as her—shall we say second, or third?—husband.

BARONETS.

SIR GEORGE WOMBWELL.

January 14th, in George Street, Hanover Square, aged 62, Sir George Wombwell, 3rd Baronet, of Wombwell, Yorkshire.—He was eldest son of the 2nd baronet by Lady Anne Bellasyse, daughter of the last Earl of Fauconberg. He succeeded to the title in 1846, having married, in 1824, Georgiana, daughter of the late T. Orby Hunter, Esq., of Crowland Abbey, Lincolnshire, by whom he has left four sons, the eldest of whom, George Orby, born 1832, and unmarried, has succeeded to the title. He was lately lieutenant in the 17th Lancers, and distinguished himself in the cavalry charge at Balaklava, where he was taken prisoner, but unhorsed his captor and escaped. His next brother, Adolphus Ulick, captain in the 62nd Foot, born in 1834, is also serving in the Crimea.

The late baronet was chiefly known in the fashionable world, and on the Turf, and never took a part in public politics; he died suddenly from a disease of the heart, having retired to rest in his ordinary health.

SIR JOHN BOYD.

January 19th, aged 68, at Boulogne, where he had long resided, Sir John Boyd, 3rd Baronet, of Danson, Kent.—He was eldest son of the 2nd baronet by Margaret, daughter of the Right Hon. Thos. Harley. Succeeding to his father's title in 1816, he married, in 1818, Harriet, daughter of the late Hugh Boyd, Esq., of Ballycastle, co. Antrim, by whom he has left a daughter, married to Lieut.-Colonel Brook Taylor, and two sons. The elder, John Augustus Hugh, Lieut. R.N., has succeeded to the title; he was born in 1819, and married, in 1850, Honora Mary, daughter of the late C. B. Calmady, Esq., of Langdon Hall, Devon, by whom he has a son, Harley Hugh, born in 1852. The younger son, Frederick, M.A. of University College, Oxford, is in holy orders, and rector of Woulden, near Rochester.

The late baronet many years ago was well known in the fashionable circles of London life, but never followed a profession or mixed himself up in politics.

RIGHT HON. THOMAS FRANKLAND LEWIS.

January 22nd, at Harpton Court, co. Radnor, aged 74, the Right Hon. Thos. Frankland Lewis, 1st Baronet, M.P. for Radnor boroughs.—He was the only son of the late John Lewis, Esq., of Harpton Court, by his second wife, Anne, daughter of the late Admiral Sir T. Frankland, Bart., who after her husband's

death was re-married to the Rev. Robert Hare, of Hurstmonceaux, Sussex, father of the late Archdeacon Hare. The late baronet was born in 1780, and was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, but did not graduate; in early life he served as lieutenant-colonel of the militia of his native county. He sat in Parliament for Beaumaris, in the Tory interest, from 1812 to 1826, when he was elected for Ennis, but resigned his seat in 1828 in order to accept a seat for Radnorshire, which county he continued to represent till the dissolution of the first Reformed Parliament in December, 1834, when he accepted the chairmanship of the Poor Law Commission. He had previously held several responsible situations, having been appointed a commissioner of inquiry into the Irish revenue in 1821, and in the following year into the revenue of Great Britain, and took a large share in drawing up the published reports on these subjects. From 1825 to 1828 he held the position of a commissioner of inquiry into the state of education in Ireland. He became Joint-Secretary to the Treasury in 1827, from which post he was promoted in February, 1828, to the Vice-Presidentship of the Board of Trade, at the same time being sworn of the Privy Council. Resigning the Board of Trade, he became in 1830 Treasurer of the Navy, but held that post only till December of the same year. He was subsequently chairman of the Poor Law Commission from 1834 to 1839; and the last public duty of the kind which he undertook was a commission of inquiry into the Welsh riots in 1843. For these public services he was raised to a baronetcy by the late Sir Robert Peel in 1846. At the general election in 1847, he was returned to Parliament for the Radnor boroughs, and retained his seat until his death. In early life he had served under Tory governments, and had supported those principles in a modified form; a larger and longer experience led him in his later years to give a more unqualified support to the Liberal party, and this he contrived to do without losing the esteem and respect of his former friends.

The late baronet married, first, in 1805, Harriet, daughter of the late Sir G. Cornewall, Bart., of Moccas Court, Hereford, who died in 1838; in the following year he married, secondly, Mary Anne, daughter of the late John Ashton, Esq., who has survived him. By his former wife he has left a son, Gilbert Frankland, now in holy orders, who married, in 1843, Jane, daughter of Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., of Lower Cheam, Surrey, besides his successor in the title, now Sir George Cornewall Lewis. The present baronet succeeded his father in Feb., 1855, in the representation of Radnor, and became Chancellor of the Exchequer upon the resignation of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone in the following March, when he was sworn a member of the Privy Council. He was born in 1806, and married, in 1844, Maria Theresa, sister of the present Earl of Clarendon, and widow of the late T. H. Lister, Esq., by whom he has no issue. He was educated at Eton, and afterwards became student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1828, taking a first

class in classical, and a second in mathematical honours. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1831; held the office of Poor Law Commissioner from 1839 to 1847; was Secretary to the Board of Control from that time till 1848, when he became Under-Secretary for the Home Department: this post he held for two years, when he became Secretary of the Treasury, an office which he resigned on Lord John Russell's retirement from office in 1852. He sat in the Parliament of 1847-52 as member for Herefordshire, but failed to secure his re-election at the latter date, and unsuccessfully contested Peterborough in the December following.

Sir G. C. Lewis is well known to the literary world as having translated Müller's "Dorians" in conjunction with the late Right Hon. H. Tufnell, M.P., and as the author of some laborious original works upon historical, political, and philosophical subjects, among which is an "Enquiry into the Credibility of early Roman History."

In 1854 he succeeded Mr. Empson as editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, but resigned that office on becoming Chancellor of the Exchequer.

REV. SIR THOMAS GEARY CULLUM.

January 28th, at Hardwicke House, Bury St. Edmunds, the Rev. Sir Thos. Geary Cullum, 8th Baronet, of Hawstead, aged 77. —The late baronet was born in 1777, and graduated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, B.A. 1799, M.A. 1802. He received his early education at the Charter House. In the year 1801 he was presented to the rectory of Knoddishall, near Aldborough, which he resigned on succeeding to his father's title and estates in 1831. He married, first, in 1805, Mary Anne, daughter of H. Eggers, Esq., of Woodford, who died in 1830, and secondly, in 1832, Anne, daughter of — Lloyd, Esq., of Kingstown, co. Dublin. By his first wife he leaves an only child, Susannah Arethusa, married in 1832 to Thomas Gibson, Esq., of Thebberton Hall, near Saxmundham, who assumed the additional name of Milner in 1838, and is now the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, M.P. for Manchester. As he died without male issue, the title of Cullum is now extinct, his only brother, John Palmer, late Bath King of Arms, having deceased in 1829.

The late baronet inherited from his predecessors a taste for literature and natural science, the 6th and 7th baronets having been Fellows of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and his father, who died at the age of 90, having been a Fellow of the Linnæan Society. The late baronet had resided much in Italy and other parts of the continent, and had acquired a great taste for the fine arts. After succeeding to his title, he mainly occupied himself with rebuilding the mansion, and cultivating the grounds and woods of his domains at Hardwicke, in which he exhibited great taste and skill. He was also devoted to botany

and horticulture, and formed a most valuable library of scientific works. He was a kind master and friend of the poor, and his loss is deservedly regretted in his own neighbourhood. Had he survived his cousin, the present Lady Harland, Sir Thomas would have inherited the estates of Whertstead and Great Thurlow Hall, Suffolk, and have assumed the name and arms of Vernon in lieu of those of Cullum.

SIR GEORGE BEST ROBINSON.

January 28th, at Dyrham Rectory, aged 57, Sir George Best Robinson, 2nd Baronet, eldest son of the late Sir G. Abercrombie Robinson, M.P. for Honiton, by Margaret, daughter of the 16th Earl of Suffolk and Berks.—He succeeded to the title in 1832, having married, in 1825, Louisa, daughter and heir of the late Major-General Douglas, of Garlston, by whom (who died in 1843) he has left four sons, and a daughter, married to Captain Douglas, Bengal Native Infantry. The late baronet succeeded the late Lord Napier as her Majesty's Chief Superintendent in China, where he served for many years with great ability.

The present baronet, Sir George Abercrombie Robinson, is unmarried: he was born in 1826, and was formerly captain 22nd Foot.

SIR JOHN WILLIAM PITT MUIR-MACKENZIE.

February 1st, aged 48, in London, Sir John William Pitt Muir-Mackenzie, 2nd Baronet, of Delvine, only son of the late Sir Alexander Muir, Bart. (by the daughter of Sir R. Murray, of Hill Head, Bart.), who assumed the name of Mackenzie upon succeeding to the estates of his great-uncle, John Mackenzie, Esq., of Delvine, who was raised to the baronetcy in 1805.—The late baronet, who was born in 1806, was called as an advocate to the bar in Scotland in 1830, and five years later succeeded to his father's title. In 1832, he married Sophia Matilda, daughter of the late J. R. Johnstone, Esq., of Allva, co. Clackmannan, who survives him, and by whom he has left six sons; the eldest, now Sir Alexander Muir-Mackenzie, was born in 1840, and is being educated at Harrow.

SIR RICHARD KEANE.

February 20th, at Waterford, aged 75, Sir Richard Keane, 2nd Baronet, of Capoquin House, co. Waterford, brother of the 1st Lord Keane, and uncle of the present peer.—The deceased was the eldest son of John, 1st baronet, by Sarah, daughter of John Keily, Esq. He succeeded to the title in 1829, having married, in 1814, the daughter of R. Sparrow, Esq., of Oaklands, Clonmel, and widow of S. Penrose, Esq., by whom he has left two sons, the elder of whom, born in 1816, is now Sir John Henry Keane. The present baronet, who is a

deputy-lieutenant for co. Waterford, and formerly captain in the Waterford Artillery, was educated at Rugby, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and married, in 1844, Laura, daughter of the Right Hon. R. Keatinge, by whom he has two daughters, and an only son, Richard Francis, born in 1845.

SIR PHILIP VERE BROKE.

February 24th, at Broke Hall, Ipswich, Sir Philip Vere Broke, 2nd Baronet, eldest son of the late Admiral Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke (so created for his victory over the *Chesapeake*, an American frigate, when in command of the *Shannon*), by Sarah Louisa, daughter of Sir W. F. Middleton, Bart.—The late baronet, who was born in 1804, and succeeded to the title in 1841, was educated at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1819, on board H.M.S. *Liffey*, then on the Mediterranean station. Rising by gradual promotion through the inferior steps, and having served at Navarino as senior lieutenant in the *Genoa*, he became commander in 1828, and was advanced to post rank in 1835. In 1844, he filled the post of high sheriff of Suffolk, the eastern division of which his uncle, the late Sir Charles Broke Vere, represented from 1835 to his death in 1843. Having died unmarried, the title has passed to his next brother, now Sir George Nathaniel Broke, who was born in 1812, and married, in 1853, to Albinia Mary, daughter of Thomas Evans, Esq. The present baronet, like his late brother, is a captain R.N., and was recently employed in the Black Sea.

SIR JOHN MORRIS.

February 24th, at Southsea, aged 79, Sir John Morris, 2nd Baronet, of Sketty Park, co. Glamorgan, elder son of the 1st Baronet, by Henrietta, daughter of the late Sir P. Musgrave, M.P., of Eden Hall, Cumberland.—He succeeded to the title in 1819, having married, in 1809, Lucy Juliana, daughter of the 5th Viscount Torrington, who survives, and by whom he has left issue five daughters and also five sons, of whom four have outlived their parent. The eldest son, now Sir Armine John Morris, of Sketty Park, near Swansea, was born in 1813, and married, in 1847, Catharine, daughter of R. Macdonald, Esq. His son, Robert Armine, born in 1848, is now heir to the title.

SIR CHARLES JENKINSON.

March 6th, at Paris, where he had long resided, Sir Charles Jenkinson, 10th Baronet, eldest son of the late Colonel J. Jenkinson, Joint Secretary for Ireland, by Frances, daughter of Rear-Admiral J. Parker.—The late baronet, who was born in 1779, succeeded to the baronetcy in 1861, on the death of his

cousin, Charles Cecil, 9th baronet (who was also 3rd and last Earl of Liverpool), and married, in 1803, Catharine, daughter of the late W. Campbell, of Islay, Esq., by whom he had three daughters and one son, Robert, who died before his father. The next brother of the late baronet was Dr. John Banks Jenkinson, who was consecrated Bishop of St. David's in 1825, and died in 1840; and it is his nephew, the eldest son of the late bishop, who has succeeded to the title. The late baronet sat for Dover, in the Tory interest, from 1806 to 1818, when he retired.

The present baronet, Sir George Samuel Jenkinson, of Eastwood House, near Berkeley, Gloucestershire, for which county he is a deputy-lieutenant, was born in 1817, and married, in 1845, Emily Sophia, daughter of A. Lyster, Esq., of Stillorgan, co. Dublin, by whom he has two daughters and an only son, George Bankes, born in 1851. He was educated at Winchester School, and was formerly captain in the 8th Hussars.

SIR GEORGE GERARD DE HOCHÉPIED LARPENT.

March 8th, in Conduit-street, London, aged 67, Sir George Gerard de Hochépiéd Larpent, 1st Baronet, of Roehampton, youngest son of the late John Larpent, Esq., by the daughter of Sir James Porter, formerly British ambassador at Constantinople. —The late baronet, who was many years an East-India merchant in the City and partner in the firm of Cockerell and Larpent, and chairman of the Oriental and China Association, was born in 1786, and married, first, in 1813, Charlotte, daughter of the late William Cracroft, Esq., by whom he has left issue, a daughter, married to the Rev. E. A. Ommaney, Prebendary of Wells, and an only surviving son, now Sir Albert John Larpent, born in 1816, and married, in 1838, to Catherine Lydia, daughter of Captain L. M. Shaw, of the Bengal N.I., by whom he has two sons and a daughter. The late Sir George married, 2ndly, 1852, Louisa, daughter of G. Bailey, Esq., by whom he leaves one son. The late baronet sat as M.P. for Nottingham from the general election in 1841 to July, 1852, when he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds on compromise of a petition against his return. He had previously contested Ludlow without success, in 1840, against Mr. Botfield; and Nottingham in the early part of 1841. He was also a candidate for the city of London, at the general election in 1847. The father of the late baronet, whose grandfather had come to England from Normandy at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, was secretary to the Duke of Bedford at the peace of Paris, in 1763, and subsequently held the same office under the 1st Marquis of Hertford, while Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He was afterwards for many years employed in the Foreign Office, and held the post of Secretary to the Lord Privy Seal and examiner and licenser of plays under the Lord Chamberlain.

SIR EDWARD THOMAS FFRENCH BROMHEAD.

March 14th, at Thirlby Hall, Newark, aged 66, Sir Edward Thomas Ffrench Bromhead, 2nd Baronet, of Thirlby, elder son of Sir Gonville Bromhead, the 1st Baronet, by Jane, daughter of the late Sir C. Ffrench, Bart., of Castle French, by the 1st Baroness Ffrench.—Born in 1789, he graduated at Caius College, Cambridge (with the founder of which he was ancestrally connected) B.A. 1812, M.A. 1815, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1813. He came to the title in 1822, and, dying unmarried, has been succeeded by his next brother, Edmund, now Sir Edmund Gonville Bromhead, who was born in 1791, and married, in 1823, Judith Corristine, daughter of James Wood, Esq., of Woodville, co. Sligo, by whom he has a son, Edward, born in 1832, and nine other children. The late baronet, who was afflicted with blindness for several years before his death, was a gentleman of elegant and accomplished taste, an ardent lover of church architecture and antiquarian studies, and a zealous supporter of all charitable and educational institutions in his county and neighbourhood.

SIR WILLIAM MORDAUNT STURT MILNER.

March 24th, at Nun Appleton, Tadcaster, in his 76th year, Sir William Mordaunt Sturt Milner, 4th Baronet, eldest son of the 3rd Baronet, by Diana, daughter of the late H. Sturt, Esq., of Critchill, Dorset, and sister of H. C. Sturt, Esq., late M.P. for that county.—The late baronet was born in 1779, succeeded to the title in 1811, and married, first, in 1803, Selina, daughter of the late Right Hon. H. T. Clements and niece of the 1st Earl of Leitrim, who died in 1805; and secondly, in 1809, Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of the late Lord E. C. Bentinck, brother of 3rd Duke of Portland. By his first marriage Sir William had two daughters, one of whom, the widow of the late Rev. Canon Markham, is living; and by his second wife, who survives, he has left eight daughters and two sons. Of the daughters, one married Sir J. C. Carden, Bart., and died in 1850, and another is married to C. W. Strickland, Esq., eldest son of Sir G. Strickland, Bart., and Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the East Riding of Yorkshire.

The present baronet, who was born in 1830, and is a Deputy Lieutenant for the West Riding, succeeded the late Mr. H. G. Yorke as M.P. for York, in 1848, and still represents that city. He was educated at Eton, and graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, B.A. 1841, M.A. 1844, and married in the latter year Anne Georgina, daughter of F. Lumley, Esq., and niece of the Earl of Scarborough, by whom he has two sons, the eldest of whom, William Mordaunt, born in 1848, is heir to the title and estates.

RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT HARRY INGLIS.

May 5th, in Bedford-square, aged 69, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Harry Inglis, 2nd Bart., D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.R.A.S., and a Deputy-Lieutenant for Bedfordshire, only son of the late Sir Hugh Inglis (by Catharine, daughter of H. Johnson, Esq., of Milton Bryant, near Woburn, Beds), many years a Director, and eventually twice Chairman, of the East-India Company, and some time M.P. for Ashburton.—The late baronet was born in 1786, educated at Winchester, and graduated B.A. 1806, M.A. 1809, at Christ Church, Oxford, and succeeded to his father's title in 1820. In 1818 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, but never practised; being already engaged as private secretary to the late Viscount Sidmouth. As long before as 1812 he had been appointed a commissioner for settling the affairs of the Carnatic; and about 1821 he became recorder of Devizes. He was soon afterwards chosen chairman of the Bedfordshire Quarter Sessions, and entered Parliament in 1824, as member for Dundalk, which at that time was a pocket borough in the patronage of the Earl of Roden. At the general election of 1826 he exchanged Dundalk for Ripon, then, as subsequently, in the patronage of the late Miss Lawrence. While member for Dundalk, Sir Robert had already delivered (and printed) a speech against Catholic emancipation; and two speeches on the same subject, delivered in 1828, so thoroughly enlisted the sympathies of the Protestant party, that when the late Sir Robert Peel resigned his seat for the University of Oxford, 1829, upon finding that the Catholic claims could no longer be resisted, Sir Robert Inglis accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and was returned for the University against the late premier, by a considerable majority. It is a custom, or a tacit understanding, among the electors of the University of Oxford, when they choose a member, to consider that his seat is for life, unless some extraordinary and extreme conjunction of circumstances arise. Such, it was thought, was the crisis which deprived Sir Robert Peel of his seat, and forced him to take refuge in a borough constituency. Once chosen for the University, Sir Robert Inglis continued to represent it till January, 1853, when, finding his health impaired, he retired into private life, resigning his seat to Sir William Heathcote, and was soon afterwards sworn a member of the Privy Council. We quote the following characteristic account of the deceased baronet from the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1855:—"So long as he was able to perform his Parliamentary duties he was one of the most assiduous and laborious members of the senate. He was not only very attentive to all the actual business of the House, but he was ever ready to take part in debate, in defence of our ancient institutions in church and state. His firm and consistent assertion of his sentiments was, however, always tempered by good sense and moderation, and by invariable courtesy of demeanour. Few

persons have, in that respect, been more remarkable. He had a kind recognition and a few words of conversation for perhaps a larger circle of acquaintance than any other public man who survives him. It will be long before Sir Robert Inglis is entirely forgotten in those societies which he has long cheered by his *bonhomie*; and the younger members of the House of Commons will, for many years to come, recall to mind, among the early associations of their senatorial life, the member for Oxford University, moving quietly on towards his place in the House, with a fresh flower at his button-hole, and with a genial smile and courteous word for every one.

"Sir Robert Inglis took an active part in many public societies, both of the learned and the religious class. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Feb. 22, 1816, and from 1846 had been one of its vice-presidents, excepting during the past year, when he retired in rotation. He was a member of the Record Commission during the reign of King William the Fourth. He was elected a trustee of the British Museum in the room of the Earl of Hardwicke, in 1834; and was also a trustee of the Hunterian Museum at the Royal College of Surgeons. He had for many years been a vice-president of the Royal Literary Fund Society, and was elected Professor of Antiquity in the Royal Academy in 1850. He was also the president of the Literary Club, the same which is usually called Dr. Johnson's Club.

"He was an active supporter of the religious and educational societies connected with the Established Church. He was one of the Royal Commissioners for Building Churches and a trustee of the Metropolis Church Fund. He had for many years been one of the treasurers of the fund for the Sons of the Clergy; he was also a vice-president of the Clergy Orphan Society, a life governor of King's College, London; a vice-president of the Literary Fund, and a director of the University Life Assurance Society, and of the Phoenix Fire Office.

"He was an elegant scholar both in classical and English literature, and in every private relation an upright, charitable, and benevolent man."

Sir Robert Inglis survived the late Joseph Hume, M.P., little more than two months. It is not a little singular that two men at once so like and so dissimilar,—the antipodes of each other in all things except in unflinching honesty and integrity, and so often rivals and combatants on the arena of the House of Commons,—should have followed so closely to the grave.

It should be added, that in 1807, Sir Robert Harry Inglis married Mary, only daughter of Joseph Seymour Briscoe, Esq., of Penhill, Surrey, sister, we believe, to the late John Ivatt Briscoe, Esq., M.P. for East Surrey, and subsequently for Westbury; but as he has died without issue, the title is now extinct.

SIR GEORGE RICHARD FARMER.

June 1st, suddenly, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, aged 67, Sir George Richard Farmer, 2nd Baronet, of Mount Pleasant, co. Sussex, only son of the 1st Baronet, by Sophia, daughter of the late Richard Kenrick, Esq., of Nanctwyd, Denbighshire.—At the time of his death the deceased baronet happened to be on a visit to London, and was found dead in his bed in the morning, having retired the preceding evening in his usual health. He was born in 1788, succeeded to the title in 1814, and married, in 1823, Irene, daughter of the late G. Farmer Ellis, Esq., of Mill Lodge, co. Waterford, by whom he has left issue three sons, the eldest of whom, George, born in 1829, has succeeded to the title. It is not a little singular to remark, that the late baronet died by a sudden seizure of heart complaint, and his father by a fall from his carriage, while his grandfather was blown up and killed with all his crew when commanding H.M.S. *Quebec*, in an engagement off Ushant with the French frigate *La Surveillante*, in 1779.

SIR CHARLES BLOIS.

June 12th, at Cockfield Hall, aged 61, Sir Charles Blois, 7th Baronet, of Grundisburgh, Suffolk, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for that county, and lieutenant-colonel of the East Suffolk Militia, eldest son of Sir Charles Blois, 6th Baronet, by Clara, daughter of the late Jocelyn Price, Esq., of Camblesworth Hall, Yorkshire.—The deceased baronet, who was born in 1794, for some time held a commission in the Dragoon Guards, and was present at Waterloo, and having died unmarried, the title has devolved upon his nephew, the 8th baronet, now Sir John Ralph Blois, who was born in 1831, and is unmarried. The family of Blois has been settled in Suffolk nearly 400 years, and is of Norman origin, being derived from Blois in France, the native place of its first founder in England.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN CAMPBELL.

June 18th, killed in the assault on the Redan, aged 48, Major-General Sir John Campbell, 2nd Baronet, of Ava, second but only surviving son of the late Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Campbell, Colonel 62nd Foot, and Commander of the British forces in the Burmese war, by Helen, daughter of the Macdonald of Garth.—The deceased, who was born in 1807, and succeeded to the title in 1843, entered the army in 1821, as ensign in the 38th Foot, and proceeded to India with his gallant father. Having served for a short time in India and at the Cape, in 1824 he was placed on the staff of his father in the expedition to Burmah, and gained the approbation and

thanks of the Governor-General of India in Council. He remained in the ceded provinces till 1829, when he returned to England; and again, in 1831, was appointed on the staff of his father, while Governor of New Brunswick. In 1837, he again returned to England, and joining the 38th regiment, served in the Mediterranean, West Indies, and Nova Scotia, whence he returned in 1851; and continued captain, and afterwards lieutenant-colonel, of the same regiment until the declaration of war in March, 1854, when his long experience and active services marked him out for the command of a brigade: and from the time when he entered on his new duties he was never absent from his post. Until the arrival of Major-General Bentinck, he held the temporary command of the fourth division of the Forces in the East. By a brevet issued shortly before his death, he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and placed on the list of officers in receipt of rewards for distinguished services.

On the fatal 18th of June, he led his gallant regiment on to the attack upon the Redan, in the teeth of the enemy's guns, and was struck down by a cannon-ball in the very act of cheering on his men. "The Russians," says the correspondent of the *Morning Post*, "were quite ready to receive our brave fellows, and, I am told, waved their caps for our men to come on, and then poured a frightful amount of grape-shot among them. Colonel Shadforth, of the 57th, commander of the storming party, while leading his men on, was shot dead; and Sir John Campbell, who led the left attack, was shot when close to the Redan. The number of men wounded was very great—in a much greater proportion to those killed. Many of the wounds were of a bad character, being mostly inflicted by grape-shot. There was a flag of truce the next day, when Sir John Campbell's remains were found—he was shot in the head." Singularly active in mind and body, and inured to military service in all quarters of the world, his loss was and is much lamented, as a general officer who could ill be spared. "His body was buried on the evening of the same day on Cathcart's Hill, his favourite resort" (writes the correspondent of the *Times*), "where every one was sure of a kind word and a cheerful saying from the gallant brigadier. It was but the very evening before his death that I saw him standing within a few feet of his own grave. He had come to the ground in order to attend the funeral of Captain Vaughan, an officer of his own regiment (the 38th), who died of wounds received two days previously in the trenches, and he laughingly invited one who was talking to him, to come and lunch with him next day in the club-house of Sebastopol."

The deceased general married, in 1841, Helen Margaret, only daughter of the late Colonel Crow, East-India Company's service, who survives him, and by whom he has left a family of two daughters and four sons, the eldest of whom, Archibald Awa, born in 1844, has succeeded to the baronetcy.

SIR JOHN POWER.

July 1st, at Roebuck House, co. Dublin, aged 74, Sir John Power, 1st Baronet, of Sampton, co. Wexford.—The deceased baronet, who was an eminent distiller in Dublin, and a justice of the peace and deputy-lieutenant for co. Dublin, was born in 1771, and raised to the baronetage by Lord Melbourne, in 1841. He married Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Brennan, Esq., of co. Wexford, who died in 1834, and by whom he has left issue seven daughters and one son, James, now 2nd baronet, a deputy-lieutenant for co. Wexford, which he represented in Parliament from 1836 to 1847. The present baronet, who has long resided at Edermine, in the latter county, was born in 1810, and married, in 1843, Jane, daughter of John Hyacinth Talbot, Esq., late M.P. for New Ross, by whom he has three daughters and two sons, the elder of whom, John, born in 1845, is now heir to the title and wealth of the family.

SIR MICHAEL DILLON BELLEW.

July 3rd, at Greenville Lodge, Rathmines, co. Dublin, aged 57, Sir Michael Dillon Bellew, 1st Baronet, of Mt. Bellew, co. Galway.—The deceased baronet, who is descended from a common ancestor with Lord Bellew, was son of the late Christopher Bellew, Esq., of Mt. Bellew, by Olivia, daughter of Anthony Nugent, Esq., representative of the disallowed title of Lord Riverston. He was born in 1796, and married, in 1816, Helena, daughter of the late T. Dillon, Esq., of Dublin. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the co. Galway, and a zealous member of the committee for establishing the new Roman Catholic university in Dublin. He was created a baronet by Lord Melbourne, in 1838, and is succeeded by his son Christopher, born in 1818, in holy orders in the Roman Catholic Church, and who, therefore, we imagine, does not assume the title. His next brother, Thomas, M.P. for Galway, now heir presumptive to the title, was born in 1820, and was formerly captain in the 5th Foot. A younger brother, William, lieutenant in the 1st Royals, died a few days before his father, in camp before Sebastopol, from the effects of a wound received at the taking of the Quarries, on the 7th of June previous.

SIR ROBERT ABERCROMBY.

July 6th, at Forglen House, Banff, North Britain, in his 71st year, Sir Robert Abercromby, 5th Baronet (son of the 4th Baronet by the eldest daughter of the 7th Lord Banff, extinct), Chief of the Clan of Abercromby, of which Lords Abercromby and Dunfermline represent branches, and a deputy-lieutenant for

Banff and Kircudbright.—The deceased baronet, who was born in 1784, and educated at the University of Edinburgh, married, in 1816, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Samuel Douglas, Esq., of Netherlaw, and succeeded to the title on his father's decease, in 1831. He sat in Parliament, as member for the county of Banff, from 1812 to 1818. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, George Samuel, who was born in 1824, graduated B.A. in 1845, at Trinity College, Cambridge, and married, in 1849, Agnes Georgiana, daughter of the 3rd Lord Kilmaine, by whom he has a family, the eldest of whom, Robert John, was born in 1850.

SIR WILLIAM ABRAHAM CHATTERTON.

August 7th, at Rolls Park, Essex, aged 67, Sir William Abraham Chatterton, 2nd Baronet, of Castle Mahon, county Cork; eldest son of the 1st Baronet, by Rebecca, daughter of Abraham Lane, Esq., of Cork.—The deceased baronet, who was born in 1787, and succeeded to the title in 1806, married, in 1822, Harriet Georgiana Marcia, only daughter of the late Rev. L. Iremonger, Prebendary of Winchester, but has left no issue. By his decease the baronetage has devolved upon his next brother, now Sir James Charles Chatterton, a major-general in the army, late colonel commanding the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, now general in command of the Lime-rick district, and a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and of San Fernando, in Spain. He is also a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county and city of Cork, Provincial Grand Master of Munster, and a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to her Majesty. He was born in 1792, and married, in 1825, Annette, daughter of James Atkinson, Esq., of Lendall, Yorkshire, by whom he had a son, who died an infant. The present baronet was high sheriff of co. Cork in 1851, and represented that city in Parliament, from November, 1849, till the general election in 1852. He was formerly returned for the same city in January, 1835, but unseated on petition. He wears the Waterloo medal, and the war decoration, with four clasps, for Nive, Nivelle, Salamanca, and Vittoria.

SIR ANDREW VINCENT CORBET.

September 13th, at Brancepeth Castle, Durham, aged 55, Sir Andrew Vincent Corbet, 2nd Baronet, of Acton Reynald Hall, Shropshire, by the daughter of Thomas Taylor, Esq., of Lymme Hall, Cheshire.—The deceased baronet, who was a zealous antiquarian, and Fellow and an active member of the Genealogical Society, was born in 1800, received his education at Rugby, succeeded to the title in 1835, and married, in 1820, Rachel, only daughter of Colonel John Hill, of Hardwicke, Salop, and sister to the 2nd Viscount Hill. He formerly held a commission as captain in the Salop Yeomanry, and was high sheriff of his

county in 1843. He is succeeded in his title by his eldest son, Vincent Rowland, now 3rd baronet, late lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards. He was born in 1821, and married, in 1854, Caroline Agnes, daughter of Admiral the Hon. C. O. Bridgeman, and niece of the Earl of Bradford.

SIR CHARLES CHAD.

September 30th, in Gloucester-square, London, aged 76, Sir Charles Chad, 2nd Baronet, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Norfolk.—The deceased baronet was second son of Sir George Chad, the 1st baronet, by the daughter of J. Rowlls, Esq., of Kingston-on-Thames, and was born 21st April, 1779. He succeeded to the title in 1815, and married, June 14th, 1810, Lady Anne Turmour, second daughter of Edward, 2nd Earl of Winterton; and by her ladyship, who died in March, 1832, he had an only son, Edward Henry, who died in 1842. His brother, Mr. G. W. Chad, formerly British minister at Dresden, who died a few years since, was heir presumptive to the baronetcy, which has now become extinct by the decease of Sir Charles without surviving issue. The estates have passed to Mr. J. S. Scott, of Duddenhall, near Ulverstone, Lancashire, great nephew of the late baronet, who has since assumed by Royal license the additional name of Chad.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH.

October 22nd, in Eaton-place, aged 44, after a short illness, arising from an attack of gastric fever, the Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, 8th Baronet, of Pencarrow, M.P. for Southwark, and Secretary of State for the Colonies, eldest and only surviving son of Sir Arscott Ouvry Molesworth, 7th baronet, by Mary, daughter of the late Patrick Brown, Esq., of Edinburgh. We abridge the following narrative, with one or two corrections, from the *Times* :—

“The sudden and lamentable death of Sir William Molesworth, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is the grievous loss to the nation of an eminent and honourable public man. We cannot in these times spare honest and intelligent statesmen. The right hon. baronet's illness has been of brief duration, and its sudden termination in death is an awful and afflicting event.

“Sir William Molesworth was in the 45th year of his life. Not many days since *The Times* recorded his usual punctual attendance in Cabinet meetings. He had foregone the enjoyment of his autumnal vacation, and of his magnificent country seat and estate at Pencarrow, in Cornwall, that he might discharge his public duties at the present critical period in the history of Europe and Asia—in a word, that he might do his duty in the councils and Cabinet of his Sovereign. Not in the enjoyment of the best health, he had been lately residing in

Brighton, but was constantly in the habit of coming up to London when the business of the Colonies or Cabinet meetings required his attention and co-operation. It is only a few days since any of his friends or medical advisers entertained the least anxiety on his state of health, much less the slightest fear that his valuable life was in any danger. But those who best knew his early life and antecedents had marked a visible decline in his physical power. Sir William Molesworth inherited a bad constitution. He was a weakly child, a youth whose body was a frail mould for a fast and active mind. His grandfather and his father lived only to middle age. In the last session of Parliament his tendency to sleep was generally observed, and was the subject of good-natured, but serious remark. The excitement, attrition, and labour of public life undermined his physical system. He is numbered with the many who could not keep pace with the railway speed of the times.

"Sir William Molesworth was the lineal representative of an old Cornish family of large landed possessions, originally of Irish extraction. The first baronet, a former Governor of Jamaica, was created by William III. a noble of the Revolution of 1688, the date of the baronetcy being the year after. Sir William's father died in 1823, the deceased, his elder son, having been born in London, in Upper Brook-street, in 1810, and being therefore fatherless at the tender age of thirteen. In the estimate of character this irreparable loss of a male parent is to be considered. We do not know at what 'Boarding-school,' if any, or at what public school the subject of our brief memoir was first educated; but it is certain that at Cambridge he was rusticated for sending a challenge to mortal combat to his tutor; that he was thence sent to Edinburgh; that in the University of 'Modern Athens' he was early initiated in classics, mathematics, and the mist of metaphysics by an Italian refugee; and that afterwards, under the care of an attached and faithful foreign servant, he passed to a German university. In this latter soil his mind took root. He acquired the German language, and, discipline relaxed, he followed the bent of his own vigorous talents. In classical knowledge he had arrived in Germany not deficient. As a mathematician he had long passed the asses' bridge. He left England with a full average acquirement of general knowledge. In Germany he concentrated his intellectual powers, and learned philology and history. His Saxon mind soon moulted the mysticism of the German school. He realized all the advantages to be derived from Teutonic education. Sir William, released from collegiate study, next made the usual tour of Europe. He was still in his minority when he returned home in 1831. Young Germany had given him his political bias. His first appearance in public was at a Cornish county meeting, on the agitation of Parliamentary Reform, in 1831, and his juvenile speech was recorded and noticed at that period in our columns for its earnest advocacy of that revolutionary measure. The local Liberals

marked the young baronet of broad acres and fresh politics as an appropriate candidate for their future representative in Parliament. Sir William Molesworth, scarcely out of his teens, in December, 1832, was returned with Mr. W. L. S. Trelawney, unopposed, as a member for the Eastern Division of Cornwall. He walked over the course, to the dismay and horror of the old stagers and aristocracy of both parties, Whig and Tory. On the 'Peel' dissolution of Parliament, in 1834-5, he was returned again, in January of the latter year, and unopposed, for the same constituency. In the summer of 1837, in the dissolution under Lord Melbourne's premiership, the cry of 'Register, register,' had disorganized and reduced Sir William Molesworth's party. The votes of the tenants at will, and a natural reaction against extreme and ultra opinions, gave his Conservative opponents the majority, and the member retired without again seeking his first seat. Sir William, keenly alive to the change in public opinion and the downfall of his local influence, had pre-arranged his appearance before a new constituency. He was put forward in July of that year as the colleague elect of the late Mr. Edward Baines (proprietor of the *Leeds Mercury*) for Leeds, and returned for that borough. On the dissolution of 1841 he had reason to suspect that Leeds could not return two Liberal members. He accordingly did not contest the northern town, giving his interest to Mr. Hume. That old veteran showed less sagacity than his junior. Mr. Hume was defeated by Mr. William Beckett, and lost Leeds by a minority of 43 votes.

"Sir William Molesworth then remained out of Parliament, biding his time for four years, during which interval he used to say that he gave himself a second and a sounder political education. He read and thought, and accumulated capital for his future senatorial life.

"In September, 1845, the late baronet found a breach in the metropolitan representation. Mr. Benjamin Wood, one of the members for Southwark, died, and Sir William Molesworth came forward as the Liberal candidate for the vacant seat. He was opposed by two other candidates of extreme and opposite politics. An ultra Tory and an ultra Radical Dissenter were his opponents. Placed between two fires, he was politically besieged. His vulnerable point was his staunch adhesion to Maynooth. He was denounced as a heretic, and at the same time as an ally of His Holiness the Pope. Sir William met the charge with unflinching moral courage and by a direct and manly bearing. He claimed the right of private judgment, and he told his opponents that he was responsible to his Creator, not to man. Few candidates ever passed through such an ordeal on the hustings. He gained the respect of men of all political opinions throughout the country, and he had a large majority on the poll against both his competitors. He defeated the 'Orangeman' and the 'Non-conformist.' He achieved his electoral victory by a frank declaration that he would rather

lose a seat in Parliament than immorally discount truth or surrender his conscience.

"In the ensuing dissolution, July, 1847, Sir William was a second time returned for Southwark, and unopposed. In January, 1853, on his acceptance of the office of First Commissioner of Public Works, on the formation of Lord Aberdeen's administration, he was re-elected without opposition. Recently, on his translation to the Colonial Office, he was again unopposed on the vacation of his seat.

"We have thus briefly traced him as a member of the House of Commons and as a Minister of the Crown. He was doubtless selected as an administrator by Lords Aberdeen and Palmerston because he was the representative of advanced Liberalism—as a gentleman, a man of talent, political position, and property. In that character, as a member of the present Cabinet, his loss is great indeed. The brief period of his administration of the colonies gave no opportunity of testing his capacity for that important office. It must remain an unsolved problem; but none doubted his integrity or his ability for the duties of his recent high preferment.*

"As a 'Commons debater' Sir William Molesworth was not of first-rate eminence. His speeches in Parliament were few, but always valuable. Those on the colonies in 1838, in 1840 on the state of the nation and the condition of the people, on transportation in 1837-8, and on many important social and economic questions, were of great merit and immense practical utility.

"His speech on the ballot in the last session, when he was alone in the Cabinet in favour of that 'open' question, was honourable to his independence and truth of character. Nor in the discussion of that mode of voting did he palter with truth. He advocated the ballot in favour of the democracy against the aristocracy; but he also contended for it as a protection of the people against demagogues, and as a limitation of extreme democratic influence.

"Sir William's best speeches in Parliament were, it is well known, 'prepared.' They were the result of reading, labour, and reflection. He was rather a 'dull speaker,' and his manner was formal and somewhat dogmatic; but he was always listened to with attention and respect. His orations might sometimes, from the subject-matter, be tedious and comparatively uninteresting; but they were few and scarce, and almost always on important social and national interests. Such a public man may impartially be pronounced a patriot; and his country can ill spare him in times when so many public men have shown themselves selfish and unpatriotic.

"Sir William Molesworth, moreover, respected the public press as the great luminary of public opinion. He regarded

* We may mention that the colonial press was almost unanimous in expressing its feelings of gratitude and exultation on hearing of the appointment of Sir William Molesworth to the Colonial Office.

it as the mainspring of our political institutions; he did not declaim against it as 'ribald;' he did not seek to corrupt it, nor when it was incorruptible to 'license' it. His family motto was, *Sic fidem teneo*.

"The right hon. baronet had also a literary reputation. Many years ago he purchased the copyright of the *Westminster Review*, and during his temporary proprietorship he was his own editor, contributing many articles on politics and political economy. Failing to realize the cost of production, after a large outlay and heavy loss, he satisfied himself that he was no competent editorial speculator, and wisely determined to put up with his first loss.

"Sir William was in his earliest years of manhood a great admirer of Hobbes. He long devoted his leisure to the collection of materials for a life of the 'Philosopher of Malmesbury.' In 1839 he commenced, and afterwards completed, at a cost of many thousand pounds, a reprint of the entire miscellaneous and voluminous writings of that eminent, but sceptical and unpopular, author. He printed the Latin and philosophical works in five handsome 8vo. volumes, including all the 'obsolete mathematics;' and subsequently he also printed and published, uniform, the 'English Works,' in eleven volumes—all accompanied with numerous expensive plates and engravings. His intended biography of Hobbes, we believe, was far advanced, but it remains in manuscript incomplete. For both classes of Hobbes's works the editor compiled with great labour excellent and copious indexes, invaluable to the scholar and philosophical inquirer. His literary industry, in fact, was untiring, and it is only to be regretted that, with such application, he should not have devoted himself to a more useful and popular subject. Still the publication was a valuable contribution to the republic of letters. We doubt if the sale ever repaid the cost of the binding and the lettering of his manifold volumes; but the works of Hobbes entire have been placed, by his munificent presents of copies, in most of our university and provincial public libraries, and only a man of fortune and accomplishments could have undertaken such a costly republication. It is to be hoped that the materials of Sir William's biography of Hobbes, of whose private life and correspondence little is known, may be completed and made public. We should then know more of the English Machiavel. As Sir William in his later years modified some of his earlier political aspirations, so we might have found that his philosophical and metaphysical opinions were in a degree tempered by years and deeper study. At all events, his tastes and pursuits were at all times intellectual, and he was earnest in his ardent desire to add to the common stock of knowledge and to elevate human nature. Placed at a very early period of life in the possession of great wealth, it is to the honour of Sir William Molesworth that he devoted his time to severe study and abstruse thought. He was the intimate friend of Bentham and James Mill, and gave to the world,

at a heavy pecuniary sacrifice, and at the cost of much care and labour, the works of Hobbes, an exploit which, though it has often served to edge a Parliamentary taunt or point a newspaper paragraph, must be considered as a great and disinterested service to English literature. Nature had endowed him with a mind wanting in that flexibility and dexterity which constitute the Parliamentary gladiator, and possessing neither quickness of apprehension nor brilliancy of imagination, but remarkably clear, sound, logical, and comprehensive. No man was more luminous in arrangement, more clear and conclusive in argument; no man combined and tempered more happily abstract theory with practical good sense; no man looked less to the victory of the moment, or more to the establishment of the truth and the progress of human enlightenment. The elaborate care with which he was known to prepare his speeches, and certain natural defects of manner and elocution, prevented his becoming a popular orator in the House of Commons; but the weapons that he wielded were weighty, and probably no one ever produced so much effect in so few speeches. The moral nature of the man was a fitting counterpart to the intellectual. Simple, sincere, and straightforward, without fear and without compromise, no man's assertions carried more weight, no man received and deserved more entire credit for consistency of principle and singleness of purpose. It would be unjust to say that, thus cut off in the very noon of life, Sir William Molesworth has accomplished all that might have been expected from him; but his friends may console themselves by reflecting that, though many have done more for party, very few, if any, of our living statesmen have done as much for mankind. He found our colonial empire disorganized and distracted by the maladministration of the Colonial Office, wedded as it then was to a system of ignorant and impertinent interference. He first aroused the attention of Parliament to the importance of our remote dependencies, and explained with incomparable clearness and force the principles of colonial self-government. With untiring diligence and great constructive power he prepared draught constitutions, and investigated the relations between the Imperial Government and its dependencies. Starting from a small minority, he brought the public and Parliament over to his side, till principles once considered as paradoxes came to be regarded as axioms. By such means he fairly won the position of Secretary of State for the Colonies, but he did not live to enjoy the prize which he had grasped. Before we have had time to hear of the satisfaction with which his appointment is sure to be hailed by our remote dependencies, the sceptre has been snatched from his hand by death, and the post is again vacant. In the full vigour of life and intellect, in the possession of what must have been to him the highest and noblest prize of ambition, in the enjoyment of the confidence of his sovereign and the esteem of his fellow-subjects, he has been taken away suddenly and prematurely, yet not so soon as to

deprive his friends of the consolation of thinking that he has left behind him durable memorials which will link his name with the destinies of every British community planted on the face of the earth. The best monument that could be raised to him would be a complete collection of his parliamentary speeches;—the noblest epitaph that could be inscribed on his tomb would be the title of ‘the Liberator and Regenerator of the Colonial Empire of Great Britain.’”

It ought not to be forgotten, that the late Sir William Molesworth was the first person who, in this country, succeeded in calling public attention to the manifold abuses connected with the transportation of criminals, though eighteen years have elapsed since the parliamentary committee, of which he was the chairman, brought to light all the horrors of our penal system.

Sir William, in 1844, married Mrs. West, widow of Mr. Temple West, of Nathon Lodge, Worcestershire, and daughter of the late B. Carstairs, Esq., by whom he has left no issue. His last brother died unmarried. One sister survives, married to Mr. Richard Ford, of well-known literary reputation. The title has passed to a cousin of the late baronet, now the Rev. Sir Henry Hugh Molesworth, rector of South Petherwick, in Cornwall, eldest son of the late Rev. William Molesworth, uncle to the late baronet, and for many years heir presumptive to the title. The present baronet was born in 1818, and is unmarried. His next brother also, Paul William, is in Holy Orders; he was born in 1820, and married, in 1849, Mary, daughter of G. W. F. Gregor, Esq.

SIR JOSIAS HENRY STRACEY.

November 6th, at Bognor, aged 86, Sir Josias Henry Stracey, 4th Baronet, of Rackheath Hall, near Norwich, brother of the 2nd and 3rd Baronets of that name, being third son of the 1st Baronet, by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of R. Lothorn, Esq., of Ormskirk, Lancashire.—The late baronet, who was born in 1771, succeeded to his brother's title, December 27th, 1854, at the ripe age of 85, and consequently held the title for only ten months. The present baronet, who was elected M.P. for East Norfolk, in July, 1855, on the retirement of the late Mr. Edmond Wodehouse, is in politics a Liberal Conservative. He was born in 1802, and was for several years captain in the 1st or Royal Dragoons. In 1835, he married Charlotte, daughter and heiress of the late George Denne, Esq., of the Paddock, Canterbury, by whom he has a numerous issue.

SIR JOHN ROBERT CAVE BROWNE-CAVE.

November 11th, at Stretton Hall, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in his 57th year, Sir John Robert Cave Browne-Cave, 10th Baronet, son of the 9th Baronet, by a daughter of the late Sir R. M.

Wilmot, Bart.—He was born in 1798, and married, in 1821, Catharine Penelope, younger daughter and co-heir of the late William Mills, Esq., of Barlaston Hall, in the county of Stafford, by whom he leaves issue two surviving daughters and four sons, the eldest of whom, Mylles, succeeds him in the title. The present baronet was born in 1822, and after retiring from the 11th Hussars (in which he had attained the rank of captain), he married, early in last year, Isabelle, daughter of J. Taylor, Esq. The late baronet was a worthy country gentleman and an indulgent landlord. His loss will be severely felt by his tenantry, a large number of whom followed his funeral to the grave at Stretton-le-Field Church. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Derbyshire, of which county he was also high sheriff in 1844. The Caves are a Norman family, some of whom were settled, in the eleventh century, at North and South Cave, in Yorkshire. The first of the family who was created a baronet by Charles I. was a distinguished adherent of the Royal cause. His son, the 2nd baronet, married the daughter and heiress of Wm. Browne, Esq., of Stretton-en-le-Field (whose ancestor had been Lord Mayor of London, and Master of the Mint under Henry VIII.); many members of the family have represented the county of Leicester during the last two centuries. We ought to add that the late baronet, soon after succeeding to the title and property in 1838, assumed by sign manual, for himself and his brothers, the additional name of Cave, together with license to bear the arms of Browne in the second quarter of his shield.

SIR RICHARD SUTTON.

November 12th, at his residence, 94, Piccadilly (Cambridge House), aged 57, Sir Richard Sutton, of Norwood Park, Nottingham.—He was well known as one of the keenest fox-hunters and the wealthiest commoners in Great Britain. He succeeded to the title on the death of his grandfather in 1802, when he was only four years old, and was lucky enough to have a long minority and honest guardians. We do not vouch for the truth of the statement, but we have heard it confidently stated that Sir Richard's income from house property alone at the west end of town amounted to £40,000 a year, and that of this sum seldom or never was £100 in arrear. He had also large estates in Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Suffolk, to which his eldest son, the present baronet, succeeds, who was born in 1821, and married in 1844, Emma Helena, eldest daughter of Colonel Sherlock, K.H., of Southwell, Notts. The late baronet does not leave a widow; his wife, whom he married as soon as he came of age in 1819, and who was a daughter of the late Benjamin Burton, Esq., of Carlow, having died about twelve years since. Sir Richard was a very charitable person—quite of the old school—as plain, open, honest a country gentleman as one often meets. He always wore top-boots and leathers, and had an in-

stinctive aversion to all modern fashions. His loss will be much felt in sporting circles, as for many years he had hunted the Quorndon and Leicestershire hounds, which he supported in a style of profuse liberality. The illness of which he died was at first stated to be disease of the heart, but his physicians have since asserted that it was *angina pectoris*, and that he had been ailing for several days. Sir Richard represented a branch of the Suttons, of Sutton-upon-Trent, near Newark—Lords Lexington, a title which was conferred by Charles I. on one of his devoted followers, and became extinct in the year 1723. The sole surviving heiress of this family carried the Sutton name and property into the Mannors family, by marrying the 3rd Duke of Rutland, grandfather of the present duke.

SIR WILLIAM MILBORNE SWINNERTON PILKINGTON.

November 13th, at Hillingdon, Middlesex, Sir William Milborne Swinnerton Pilkington, 10th Baronet, second son of the 8th Baronet, by the daughter and coheir of the late T. Swinnerton, Esq., of Butterton Hall and Wonaston Courts.—The immediate cause of his death was a severe cold, which attacked him internally, and which a naturally weak frame could not withstand. Sir William was only in his 25th year, and had enjoyed the title something less than two years, having succeeded his elder brother, the late Sir Thomas Pilkington, in February, 1854. He is succeeded by his only brother, Lionel, who was born in 1835, and is unmarried. The family is of ancient Saxon descent, and was settled before the Conquest at Rivington, in Lancashire; but the chief of the house, being sought out by the Norman soldiers, was forced to disguise himself as a thresher in a barn. From this circumstance he took as the motto of his arms, the words, "Now thus, now thus," in allusion to the head of the flail, which falls alternately on each side. Among the worthies of the family was Bishop Pilkington, one of the compilers of the Prayer-book, who was consecrated to the see of Durham in 1560, and had a narrow escape from the northern rebels, who tore the English Liturgy to pieces within the walls of the cathedral, and would have torn his lordship to pieces too, if they could have caught him. Bishop Pilkington, however, escaped, and lived to institute a suit against Queen Elizabeth for the lands and goods of the rebels attainted within his diocese, and would probably have succeeded in his suit had not the Parliament interfered, and declared the property, *pro hac vice*, forfeited to the Crown. The mother of the late baronet died towards the close of the year 1854.

SIR HENRY EVERY.

December 28th, at Eggington Hall, near Burton-on-Trent, Sir Henry Every, 9th Baronet, in his 79th year.—The late

baronet, who was born in 1777, succeeded to the family title and estates in 1785, when he was scarcely eight years of age, and married in 1798, as soon as he attained his majority, Penelope, daughter of the late Sir J. P. Mosley, Bart., of Rolleston, co. Stafford. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Derbyshire, and was active as a county magistrate, though he never mixed himself up in politics, and never, that we are aware of, aspired to a seat in Parliament. His eldest son, Henry, who died about two years ago, formerly captain in the Life Guards, was three times married—first, in 1826, to a daughter of the late Dean (Talbot) of Salisbury; secondly, in 1829, to Caroline, daughter of the 4th Viscount Ashbrook; and being left a widower again in 1840, he subsequently married Jane, daughter of the late Rev. Sir John Robinson, Bart., and widow of G. Powney, Esq. By his second wife the late Mr. Every had four daughters and three sons, the eldest of whom, Henry Flower, succeeds to his grandfather's title. He was born in 1830, and married, in the course of last year, Gertrude, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, a younger brother of the Earl of Gainsborough.

SIR THOMAS. GIBSON-CARMICHAEL.

December 30th, at Civita Vecchia, aged 38, Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, 12th Baronet, of Skirling, co. Peebles.—The deceased baronet was born 1817, and succeeded to the title on the death of his elder brother in 1850, having married, in the preceding year, Frances, daughter of the late Rev. J. Story, of Bingfield, co. Cavan, by whom, however, he has left no issue. He was a captain in the navy, which he entered in 1832, and had seen active service, having taken part in the war in China, and having received promotion for his share in the first and second captures of Canton, and for his conduct at Amoy and Shanghae. The surname of Carmichael was assumed by the 9th baronet, grandfather of the subject of this memoir, on inheriting the estates of his maternal grand-uncle, the last Earl of Hyndford. The title has reverted to the next brother of the deceased, the Rev. William Henry Carmichael, now 13th baronet, born in 1827, and unmarried.

KNIGHTS.

SIR ADAM FERGUSON.

January 1st, at Edinburgh, in his 84th year, Sir Adam Ferguson, Deputy Keeper of the Regalia of Scotland, and formerly Captain of the 101st Foot.—He was the eldest son of the late Dr. A. Ferguson, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. Born in 1773, he entered the army in the year 1790, and attaining the rank of captain in 1808, served under the duke in the Peninsula. In 1812 he was taken prisoner, and only obtained his release at the peace of 1814, when he returned to the northern metropolis. In 1816 he was placed on half-pay, and two years later was appointed deputy keeper of the regalia of Scotland, which he had recently discovered. In 1821, he married a daughter of the late John Stewart, Esq., of Stenton, co. Perth, and widow of G. Lyon, Esq.; he received knighthood in the following year, on the occasion of the visit of King George IV. to Edinburgh.

Sir Adam's house, at Edinburgh, was long the resort of the literature, wit, and talent of our northern Athens; it was there, in the times of Dr. A. Ferguson, that Scott first saw Burns, and received from him a word of kind encouragement; and the deceased knight was for many years the intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott.

SIR RICHARD O'CONOR.

January 10th, in Westbourne-terrace, aged 70, Rear-Admiral Sir Richard O'Connor, K.C.H., 2nd son of the late Sir Patrick O'Connor, of Cork, by the daughter of John Therry, Esq.—He entered the navy in 1798, as a volunteer in the *Dryad*, Captain Lord A. Beauclerk, and in early life served mainly in the Channel fleet. He afterwards served in Canada; and in 1813 had the superintendence of the naval yards on the lakes of that province. He became Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1836; and ten years later he accepted retired rank as a captain, but was subsequently promoted to that of Rear-Admiral.

He married the daughter and co-heir of the late John Ross, Esq., an East-India Director, by whom he left one son, an officer in the East-India Company's service, since deceased, and three daughters, the youngest of whom was married, only a few days previous to her father's decease, to M. J. O'Connell, Esq.

SIR JAMES DENNIS.

January 14th, in Pall-Mall, aged 78, Major-General Sir James Dennis, K.C.B.—The deceased officer, who was the son of a

solicitor, and was born in 1778, began life as a midshipman in the navy, but afterwards changed his profession, and entered the army, as ensign in the 49th Foot, in 1796. Becoming a lieutenant next year, he served with his regiment on board H.M.'s ship *Monarch*, at Copenhagen, where his nautical knowledge enabled him to render important service, and where he was severely wounded. A few years later we find him serving in America; first at Queenstown, Upper Canada, and subsequently at the storming of Fort George, and the action of Stoney Creek, where he was wounded. In 1843 he served in India, with the brevet rank of major-general, and commanded a division at the battle of Maharajpore, in the December of that year. He was made a K.C.B. on his return home in the following year, and in 1851 promoted to the rank of major-general in the army at home. In 1801 Sir James Dennis married Sarah Lucia, daughter of the late Hugh Norton, Esq., of Cork, who survives her husband.

SIR ANDREW FRANCIS BARNARD.

January 17th, at Chelsea Hospital, aged 81, General Sir Andrew Francis Barnard, K.C.B., Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, and Colonel of the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade. He was grandson of the late Bishop (Barnard) of Derry, being a son of the Rev. Dr. Barnard, of Bovah, co. Londonderry, by Mary, daughter of Stratford Canning, Esq., and aunt to the celebrated Right Hon. George Canning.—Born in 1773, and entering the army in 1794, he served in the West Indies, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and subsequently under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular war. He was wounded at Barossa, and took part in the battles of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, and Vittoria; and for these services had received a gold cross and four clasps. He was afterwards present at Waterloo, where he was slightly wounded, and was rewarded with the Austrian Order of Maria-Theresa, and the Russian Order of St. George. On the occupation of Paris by the allies, in 1814, Sir Andrew was appointed to the command of the British forces there, by the express desire of the Duke of Wellington. In 1821 he became a Groom of the Bedchamber, and subsequently, Equerry to George IV. On the accession of William IV., he became Clerk Marshal of the Household, and retained that position in the establishment of the late Queen Dowager till her decease. In 1849 he was promoted to the Lieut.-Governorship of Chelsea Hospital, on the death of General Sir G. Anson, and became full general in 1851. The Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order was conferred upon him in 1834, and that of the Bath in 1840. He was never married. The pensioners were so fond of their gallant general, that, at his funeral, which took place in the chapel of the Hospital, on the 22nd instant, they crowned his coffin with laurel leaves, as the last tribute of their respect and affection.

SIR JOHN HILL.

January 20th, at Walmer, aged 81, Rear-Admiral Sir John Hill, Knt.—The deceased entered the navy in 1781, in the *Imperial*, and subsequently served in various ships in the Channel, Newfoundland, and West-Indian stations. He became lieutenant in 1794, and was senior lieutenant of the *Minotaur* at the battle of the Nile, and was promoted to the rank of commander for his gallantry in that action. Having afterwards held command in the Channel, and on the coasts of the Mediterranean, he was appointed, in 1813, an agent of transports; and in 1820, superintendent of the Victualling Yard, Deptford, which he exchanged, in 1838, for the corresponding post at Sheerness, from whence he returned to Deptford in 1841. He was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral in 1851. He was knighted in 1831 by William IV. The deceased admiral was married, and has left one son, a colonel in the army, and two daughters.

SIR PATRICK STUART.

February 7th, at Eaglescarnie, near Haddington, aged 77, the Hon. Sir Patrick Stuart, G.C.M.G., a General in the army, and Colonel of the 44th Foot.—He was second son of the 10th Lord Blantyre, by the daughter of P. Lindsay, Esq., of Eaglescarnie, and entered the army in 1793, at the age of 16. In the following year he was appointed lieutenant in the 2nd Life Guards, and afterwards obtained promotion in different regiments serving in the West and East Indies, until he became a colonel in 1814. Two years later he was appointed to the post of inspecting field officer in the Ionian Islands, and was promoted to the rank of major-general in 1821. From 1830 to 1837, he was commander of the forces in Scotland, and in the latter year became colonel of a battalion of the 60th Rifles. This he exchanged in 1843 for the colonelcy of the 44th Foot, which he resigned in 1847. In the same year he was appointed to the governorship of Malta. Sir Patrick, who was a deputy-lieutenant for East Lothian, and a director of the Bank and the Royal Academy of Scotland, married, in 1810, Katharine Henrietta, eldest daughter of the late Hon. John Rodney, by whom he has left issue three surviving sons and five daughters; his eldest daughter, who was wife of Dr. Tomlinson, the Bishop of Gibraltar, died in 1850.

SIR WILLIAM CORNWALLIS EUSTACE.

February 9th, at Sampford Hall, Essex, aged 72, General Sir William Cornwallis Eustace, C.B. and K.C.H., Colonel of the 60th Royal Rifles.—He was third son of the late General Eustace, commander of the forces in Ireland, representative of the

attainted Viscounts Baltinglass, by the daughter of Oliver McCausland, Esq.; he was an elder brother of Major-General Sir John R. Eustace, K.H., and formerly of the Grenadier Guards. The deceased general entered the army in 1783, being gazetted to a lieutenancy on the day of his birth, as an acknowledgment of his father's services. He was placed on his father's staff at the early age of 14, and served in the Irish Rebellion of 1798, when he was present at the battles of Ross, Wexford, and Vinegar Hill. He afterwards saw service in the Mediterranean, under the late Sir James Craig. In 1810 he was appointed as lieutenant-colonel to the command of the Chasseurs Britanniques, with which troop he served in the latter part of the Peninsular war, and was present at the siege of San Christoval, the battle of Salamanca, and other engagements, for which he received a gold medal and a clasp, besides a silver medal and two clasps for Fuent d'Onor and the Pyrenees. He was twice wounded in this war, and had his horse shot under him. He was promoted to the rank of colonel by brevet in 1821, became a field officer in 1830, and full general in 1854. Sir William was three times married; first, in 1809, to Catharine Frances, only daughter of Colonel Richard Wogan Talbot, afterwards 2nd Lord Talbot de Malahide, by whom (who died in 1816) he left a son, Alexander, who assumed the name of Malpas, on succeeding to the estates of his maternal grandmother, and is married to a daughter of J. Drummond, Esq.; and also a daughter, who married, first, Robert King, Esq., and, secondly, the Rev. S. W. Lloyd. Sir William married, secondly, Caroline, daughter of John King, Esq., who died in 1827, leaving two sons. Sir William married, thirdly, in 1830, Emma, daughter of the late Admiral Sir Eliab Harvey, G.C.B., of Rolls Park, and Sampford Hall, Essex, many years M.P. for that county, who survives him, and by whom he has left a daughter, married to M. L. Frimley, Esq., of Frimley, co. Lancaster.

The late Rev. Charles Eustace, elder brother of the deceased general, in 1839 preferred his claim to the Viscountcy of Baltinglass, and was recognised by the law officers of the Crown both in England and Ireland as entitled to that peerage, provided the attainder were removed. An ancestor of this family accompanied William the Conqueror to England, and his name is enrolled in the celebrated list at Battle Abbey. His descendants crossed over to Ireland in the time of Henry II.

SIR THOMAS HENRY BROWNE.

March 11th, aged 72, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Henry Browne, K.C.H., of Bronwyf, Flintshire, Colonel of the 80th Foot; a Deputy-Lieutenant for Flintshire (of which he was High Sheriff in 1824), and a magistrate for that county, Denbighshire, and Devon.—He was born in 1783, and was the son of George Browne, Esq., Imperial and Tuscan Consul at Liverpool. Enter-

ing the army (23rd Foot) in 1805, he carried the colours at Copenhagen, and afterwards served with his regiment in America and the West Indies, and was severely wounded at Martinique. He served through a large part of the Peninsular war, being on the staff of the adjutant-general, and was present at Salamanca, Madrid, the siege of Burgos, Vittoria (where he was wounded in the head and captured, but escaped), the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Bayonne, Toulouse. On the escape of Napoleon from Elba, he became aide-de-camp to the late Marquis of Londonderry, then Lord Stewart, and served with him in the Russian campaign of 1815, at the head-quarters of the Russian and Austrian armies. In 1816 he was made Secretary to the British Embassy at Vienna, and received a medal with eight clasps for his services. He became colonel in 1837, and a major-general in 1846, and succeeded to his colonelcy in 1854. The deceased general was three times married; first, to Louisa, daughter of the late Bishop (Gray) of Bristol; secondly, in 1825, to Elizabeth Anne, daughter of R. Burdon, Esq., M.P., who died the following year; and, thirdly, in 1828, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. H. Brandling, of Gosforth, Northumberland, by whom he has left two sons, Henry Ralph, major of brigade on the staff in the Crimea, and Ralph Charles, of Kingsteignton, Devon.

SIR FREDERICK HANKEY.

March 13th, in Montague-square, aged 81, Colonel Sir Frederick Hankey, G.C.M.G., third son of the late John Hankey, Esq., by a daughter of A. Thompson, Esq., of Roehampton.—He entered the army in 1801, as lieutenant 51st Foot, and served for some years in India. In 1811 he was appointed Deputy-Inspector of Colonial Troops in Ceylon, with the rank of colonel. He subsequently became Deputy Judge Advocate at Malta, and private secretary to Sir Thomas Maitland, while High-Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. From 1818 to 1833 he was Secretary to the Order of St. Michael and St. George; and in the latter year received the grand cross of that order from the Maltese government. Sir Frederick Hankey was twice married; first, to a cousin and namesake of his own, by whom he had two daughters; and, secondly, in 1818, to a native of Corfu, who died in 1835, leaving one son, and a daughter, since married to Capt. C. F. Maxwell, of the 32nd Foot.

SIR HENRY THOMAS DE LA BECHE.

April 13th, in London, aged 59, Sir Henry Thomas De la Beche, C.B., F.R.S., Director-General of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, Director of the Museum of Practical Geology, and of the Government School of Mining.—He was only child of the late Thomas De la Beche, Esq., of Halse Hall, Jamaica, by

Elizabeth, daughter of J. Smyth, Esq., of Downton, Norfolk, and represented the ancient family of De la Beche, seated in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries at Aldworth, near Reading, where the name is still traditionally kept in remembrance by the noble monuments of the De la Beches in the parish church. The late Sir Henry was born in 1796, and was educated, first, at the grammar school of Ottery St. Mary, and afterwards at the Royal Military College, then established at Marlow. He entered the army at the age of 18, but very soon afterwards withdrew from the service, and settled in the county of Dorset, in order to give fuller scope to his geological tastes. In 1817 he was elected a member of the Geological Society, and in the following year married Letitia, daughter of Capt. C. Whyte, of Lough Bricklan, co. Down, who died in 1844, leaving a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Mr. L. L. Dillwyn, M.P. for Swansea. Before his marriage he had already commenced his scientific researches into the stratification of Dorset, Devon, and Pembrokeshire. In 1820, on returning from Italy and Switzerland, he published, in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, a paper on the "Depth and Temperature of the Lake of Geneva;" and in the following year, another, on the "Discovery of a new Fossil Icthyosaurus in the Bristol Lias." In other papers, published in the interval between this period and 1830, he treated of the stratification of the Dorset and Pembrokeshire coasts, the geology of Jamaica, on valleys, and on the classification of European rocks. A complete list of Sir Henry's publications is beyond our plan and purpose: enough to state, that his contributions to science had given him a European reputation even before he published his "Geological Manual" in 1830, and "The Geological Observer" in 1834. Two years previous to the latter date, Sir Henry arranged with the Government to add geological colourings to maps published by the Ordnance Survey; and in the course of his subsequent researches, suggested to Lord Monteaigle the expediency of forming a public collection of mineral specimens, and arranging them in a museum for the purpose of public instruction. This Museum was first located in a private house near Charing-Cross, and after one or two changes was at length permanently established in Jermyn-street, where lectures on geology and its practical application are delivered weekly. The founding of this Museum is almost wholly due to the science and the patient perseverance of late Sir Henry De la Beche. From 1831 to 1835, Sir Henry, then Mr. De la Beche, was Domestic Secretary, and afterwards Foreign Secretary, to the Geological Society. In 1847 he was elected its President. In 1851 he took an active part in the management of the geological department of the Great Exhibition. In 1853 he had the honour of being elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris; and how greatly his researches were appreciated in foreign countries was shown by the fact, that the kings of Belgium and Denmark conferred upon him, about the

same time, their orders of knighthood. He had previously received knighthood in England.

The following quotation from the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1855, will be read with interest:—"For personal distinction Sir Henry cared little; but it possessed what he would have termed an economic value, as a passport to hospitalities in remote districts where his scientific honours and public office as Director of the Museum were unknown. Many of the warm-hearted and courteous country squires of Wales willingly afforded ample range over their geological and mountainous domains to an accredited knight; and once introduced, no one could better reward civilities which might have been less willingly rendered to an untitled guest.

"The latest field of Sir Henry's scientific labours was the Isle of Wight, where, in the autumn before last, he was seen trotting about the beach on a short stiff pony, in animated conversation with another lost spirit, the palæontological member of his staff, Edward Forbes, who was busy, hammer in hand, pounding the rocks to get at their organic remains.

"Although paralysis was observed by his anxious friends to be slowly but surely spreading its fatal influences over his once energetic frame, Sir Henry de la Beche would not allow himself repose. The labours of the Geological Survey and the business of the Museum engaged his attention daily,—and even two days before his death he spent several hours in the Museum directing the business of that establishment with his usual acuteness, although then powerless to move himself.

"Sir Henry de la Beche possessed a large amount of general knowledge, he excelled in accurate observation, wrote with facility and clearness, and had the art of rapid delineation, whether of scientific diagrams, landscape scenery, or characteristic sketches of humour. The playful sunshine of humour indicated the habitual cheerfulness of his disposition, and imparted a richness and force to his verbal descriptions. He had a happy facility in availing himself of circumstances as they arose; a tact in taking things at the right time, and knowing the best manner of managing the various official difficulties which beset his path, and which truly at times were both numerous and perplexing. His military studies in early life had taught him to concentrate his attention, to arrange his ideas in methodical order, and to apply, in the several departments of duty intrusted to him, a rigid discipline, which proved of essential service when he undertook the direction of the Ordnance Geological Survey. The union of these several qualities enabled him, by gradual and consistent efforts, to accomplish results of a magnitude and importance which, under less favourable combinations, could not have been attained; and this is worthy of especial note at a time when attention is so much directed to the qualities required in public men for the energetic management of the business of the State."

SIR HENRY PYNN, C.B.

April 25th, in London, Sir Henry Pynn, C.B., Major-General in the Portuguese service, and a Lieutenant-Colonel retired in the British army.—He entered the army in 1798, and served in Ireland in the rebellion of 1798, and afterwards in the Peninsula, being present at Rolesia, Vimiera, and Busaco, as well as at the storming of Badajoz, in which siege he held command of a Portuguese regiment under Lord Hill. He was afterwards engaged in the various battles in the Pyrenees, and for his gallant services received a gold and silver medal. He was made a C.B. in 1815, and knighted in the following year, having previously received the Order of the Tower and Sword from the King of Portugal.

Sir Henry was married in 1821 to a daughter of the late James Jackson, Esq., of Petersham : that lady died in 1849.

SIR HENRY ROWLEY BISHOP.

April 30th, in Cambridge-street, Edgware-road, aged 68, Sir Henry Rowley Bishop, Mus. Doc., and Professor of Music in the University of Oxford.—His early instructor was Signor F. Bianchi. In 1806 he composed the music of a ballet, performed at Covent-garden, and in 1808 that for *Caractacus*, a pantomime ballet, at Drury-lane. In 1809 he began regularly to compose for the stage, and from that time till 1826 his engagements were incessant in "operas, burlettas, melodramas, incidental music to Shakspeare's plays, patchings and adaptations of foreign operas;" and besides, he composed "glees, ballads, canzonets, and cantatas." From 1810 to 1824 he held the post of director of the music at Covent-garden, and subsequently became a director of the Concerts of Ancient Music. In 1841 he accepted the Chair of Music in the University of Edinburgh, but resigned it in 1843. On the death of Dr. Crotch, in 1848, he was elected to the music chair at Oxford, an honorary appointment, which he held till his death. He received the honour of knighthood in 1842, but it was a barren honour, and in spite of a knighthood and a professorship, added to the more solid rewards of successful authorship, the last days of Sir Henry Bishop were spent in comparative poverty. Such are the rewards held out in this country to professional eminence!

Early in life he married Miss Lyon, a lady of some notoriety in the musical profession; by that marriage he left three children, but the union was not a happy one. In 1831 he married, as his second wife, Miss Riviere, but this marriage was equally unfortunate. The elopement of his wife—the mother of three children—was a blow which he never recovered, and the beginning of all his pecuniary difficulties, which cast a cloud over his declining years. A subscription for the relief of Sir Henry's most

pressing wants was commenced among his musical friends shortly before his death. The result of this appeal was to rid him of all embarrassments, and he went to his grave with the satisfaction of knowing that his children were provided for by relatives both able and willing to support them. We quote the following character of Sir H. Bishop from the *Gentleman's Magazine* :—

"In Sir Henry Bishop, we have lost the most distinguished representative of the English school of composition, and one whose name will ever rank high in the history of music. Purcell alone, of past generations, will be mentioned as of a higher order of genius, and Arne will share with him the distinction of having produced many memorable national melodies; but no English musician has composed so much,—few so well, as Henry Bishop; and probably none has produced so many things that are likely to endure. No ordinary grace, delicacy, and freshness distinguished his melodies. In the best of his airs and stage glees the words are followed and set with taste (and some of his best words, when not Shakspeare's, were the spirited opera lyrics and choruses of Mr. Planché). The concerted pieces in his dramas, though demanding less action than is now required, are constructed with an ease and natural fancy referable to no model. His treatment of the orchestra was simple and clear,—neither feeble nor thin,—always appropriate, often elegant, generally effective. There is music in the 'The Slave,' 'The Miller and his Men,' 'Guy Mannering,' 'Maid Marian,' 'The Virgin of the Sun,' 'The Englishman in India,' and half a score beside of his operas,—there are settings by him, for one or two voices, of Shakspeare's choicest words,—to which singers and audiences return with delight, after a thousand works, more assuming and more elaborate in semblance, have been tried, and tested, and laid aside.

"In every house where music, more especially vocal music, is welcome, the name of Bishop has long been and must long remain a household word."

SIR GEORGE HEAD.

May 2nd, in Cockspur-street, London, aged 73, Sir George Head, Deputy Knight Marshal to her Majesty.—He was the eldest brother of Sir Francis B. Head, K.C.H., created a baronet in 1837. His father was James Roper Head, Esq., and his mother a daughter of G. W. Burges, Esq., and granddaughter, maternally, of James, 13th Lord Somerville. His grandfather, M. Mendez, Esq., a London merchant, married a daughter the Rev. Sir F. Head, Bart, whose title is at present represented by Sir Edmund Walker Head, of Hermitage, Kent. Sir George was born in 1782, educated at the Charter House, and in 1808 accepted a commission as captain in the West Kent Militia. Subsequently he entered

the Commissariat Department, and joined the British army at Lisbon, in 1809. Gaining promotion in this department, he served during the remainder of the Peninsular war, and followed the army to the fields of Vittoria, Nivelle, and Toulouse, and the actions in the Pyrenees. An interesting account of this period of his life will be found in his "Memoirs of an Assistant Commissary-General." Subsequently to the peace of 1814, he was sent to superintend the commissariat in Canada, where he afterwards remained for five years on the peace establishment. In 1829 he published his Canadian reminiscences, entitled, "Forest Scenes and Incidents in the Wilds of America." He afterwards gained great repute for his "Home Tour," in which he described the manufacturing and other districts. In 1842 he published his "Rome: a Tour of many Days," in three volumes; and he subsequently translated the "Metamorphoses of Apuleius." He was a popular author, and had much of the graphic power of description possessed so eminently by his brother, though he never attained the same wide-spread reputation. He was never married; the honour of knighthood he received in 1831, in consequence of having acted as Knight Marshal at the Coronation of King William IV.

SIR GEORGE CHARLES D'AGUILAR.

May 21st, in Brook-street, aged 70, Lieut.-General Sir George Charles D'Aguilar, K.C.B., Colonel of the 23rd Fusiliers.—The son of a Liverpool gentleman, he entered the army in 1779, as ensign in the 86th Foot, and served with that regiment in the East Indies for nearly thirty years, during the latter part of which time he was on the staff as brigade-major, and afterwards was adjutant of the 86th Foot. He was with Lord Lake at Bhurtpoor, and his other engagements; and, returning to England, joined the Walcheren expedition under Lord Hartland. He afterwards held the post of assistant adjutant-general in Sicily, and was sent by Lord W. Bentinck on a military mission to the Court of Ali Pasha, at Constantinople. After this he became military secretary to the army in Spain under Sir W. Clinton and Sir J. Murray, and accepting a commission in the Greek Infantry, commanded that force prior to the reduction of the Greek islands. Joining the Duke of Wellington in 1815, he was present at the capture of Paris; and two years later was promoted to be major in the Rifle Brigade. He also served for many years as assistant adjutant-general in Ireland; and also at the Horse Guards, under the late Duke of York. His last service was in the war with China, in 1847, when he took the forts of the Bocca Tigris and of Canton. He obtained the colonelcy of the 23rd Regiment in 1851. In 1809 he married Eliza, daughter of the late P. Drinkwater, Esq., of Irwell, co. Lancaster, by whom he has left a family. One of his sons, we believe, was formerly a captain in the East-India Company's service.

SIR WILLIAM MACBEAN.

May 25th, at Brompton, aged 73, General Sir William Macbean, K.C.B., Colonel 92nd Foot.—His father and grandfather before him held commissions in the service, and adopting the military profession in 1794, he served as a cadet under the Seven United Provinces. In 1796, at the age of 14, he became an ensign in the 6th Foot, and served with such credit in the rebellion of 1798, that he was recommended for promotion, and was advanced to a company in 1804. In this command he served through the greater part of the Peninsular war: being present at Vimiera, Roleia, and Corunna; Salamanca, Nive, and Nivelle; and at the investment of Bayonne, and the siege of San Sebastian, for which he received the reward of a cross. In 1812 he was made a colonel in the army of Portugal, and advanced to the Order of the Tower and Sword. In 1815 he was made C.B., and advanced to the dignity of K.C.B. in 1830. He subsequently held command of the South-Western district of Ireland, and obtained the colonelcy of the 92nd Foot in 1843. He died unmarried.

SIR ROBERT NICKLE.

May 26th, aged 69, Major-General Sir Robert Nickle, K.H., Commander of the Forces at Melbourne.—The deceased officer, who represented a branch of the family of Nichols, of co. Roxburgh, was born at sea, in 1786, and married, first, in 1818, a daughter of the late W. Dallas, Esq., and niece of General Sir Thomas Dallas, G.C.B.; secondly, 1846, the widow of Major-General Nesbitt, E.I.C.S.; entered the army in December, 1798, as ensign in the 88th Regiment. On the 7th of July, 1807, when not yet 21 years of age, he volunteered and led the forlorn hope at Buenos Ayres, on which occasion he was very severely wounded. Two years afterwards he embarked with the 88th for the Peninsula, and remained throughout the whole of the Peninsular campaign, from 1809 to 1814, with the exception only of a few months' absence, rendered necessary to recover from his wounds. At the final battle of Toulouse he was dangerously wounded. He served afterwards in the American war; here, too, he was wounded, leading the advance across the Sarinac river. When the insurrection in Canada broke out, in 1837, Sir Robert Nickle offered his services, which were accepted. He subsequently returned to England, and received the honour of knighthood in 1844. In 1853, Sir Robert was appointed Commander of the Forces in Australia. Riots broke out at the gold-diggings in December, 1854, and Sir Robert Nickle proceeded to Ballarat with a military force to quell them. However, though the force at his disposal was large, he rode without escort among the diggers, exhorting them to peace; and such was the effect of vigorous measures, joined with conciliatory

manners, that tranquillity was restored. It was midsummer in the antipodes, and the hottest summer which had been known for years. Exposed to the glare of an Australian sun, Sir Robert, while ably and humanely performing his duty, was attacked with a long illness, which ended fatally in the month of May following. His military career was arduous, and extended over many parts of the world, and was distinguished by repeated proofs both of calm judgment and impetuous bravery.—*Times*.

RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE HENRY ROSE.

June 17th, at Sandhills, Hants, in his 85th year, the Right Hon. Sir George Henry Rose, G.C.H., eldest son of the late Right Hon. G. Rose, many years M.P. for Christchurch, and subsequently Clerk of the Parliament, by Theodora, daughter of John Dues, Esq., of Antigua.—Sir George was born, we believe, in 1771, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1792, and M.A. in 1796. When he was only just of age, in 1792, he became Secretary of the Embassy at the Hague, and in the following year went as Secretary of Legation to Berlin, where he remained till 1794. Soon after returning to England, he succeeded the late Sir Henry Martin, in January, 1795, as M.P. for Southampton, which he continued to represent in Parliament till 1818, when he succeeded his father in the post of Clerk of the Parliament (which he held till 1844), and at the same time was sworn a member of the Privy Council. In the following year the Guelphic Hanoverian Order was conferred upon him. In the mean time he had not abandoned his diplomatic services. In 1807 he was sent on an extraordinary mission to the United States; from 1813 to 1815 he held the post of Ambassador at Munich, and at Berlin from that date to 1823. He sat for Christchurch from 1818 to 1830, and again from 1837 to 1844, when he retired from Parliamentary life. Sir George was well known in the literary world as having edited the "Papers of the Earls of Marchmont" (to the last peer of which line his father had been executor); and in the religious world, as a warm advocate for the abolition of slavery and for the conversion of the Jews. By his wife Frances, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Duncombe, Esq., of Yorkshire, and aunt of the 1st Lord Feversham, he has left a family of six sons and four daughters.

ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES EKINS.

July 2nd, in Cadogan Place, in his 87th year, Admiral Sir Charles Ekins, G.C.B.—He was a son of the late Bishop Ekins, of Dromore, and descended from the family of Ekins, lords of the manor of Chelveston, Northamptonshire, in the time of Mary I.; he was born in 1768, and married, in 1810, a daughter

of the late T. Parlbj, Esq., of Stonhall. He first entered the service as midshipman in the *Boyne*, at the capture of Martinique, in 1794; when lieutenant of the *Avenger*, cut out a privateer of ten guns from the Careenage, in a boat of that sloop; served on shore at the reduction of Guadaloupe; was lieutenant of the *Defence* in Lord Hotham's action, and at the Nile. While senior of the *Star* sloop, with two of her boats he captured a lugger privateer; and, in the *Excellent*, assisted at the defence of Rossas, in 1807, and the destruction of a convoy at Donin, in 1809. He commanded the *Saracen* in the Adriatic; he captured the islands of Zufano, Mezzo, St. George, and Stagno, and distinguished himself at the taking of Cattaro, Ragusa, and on various other occasions. In 1816 he held a command under Viscount Exmouth in the bombardment of Algiers, and immediately afterwards received the Order of Wilhelm of the Netherlands. The deceased admiral at the time of his death was within three places of senior flag officer in the service, and held a good service pension. Sir Charles was also known to the literary world as the author of "Naval Battles Reviewed."

SIR W. E. PARRY.

July 8th, at Ems, in Germany, in his 66th year, Rear-Admiral Sir W. E. Parry, Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, well known as the first explorer of the Polar Sea.—He had long been in declining health, and his death was not unexpected. Sir Edward, who was born in 1790, and entered the navy at an early age, had seen a good deal of service. In 1818 he accompanied Capt. Ross in his expedition to the Arctic regions. In the following year he took the command of the *Hecla* and the *Griper*, for the purpose of discovering the north-west passage. He subsequently undertook a second expedition in 1834, but returned the following year without success. He was knighted in 1829 for his services in the Polar Ocean. The late admiral was a D.C.L., a Fellow of the Royal Society, and an honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg. His commissions bore date as follows:—Lieutenant, January 6th, 1810; commander, November 4th, 1820; captain, November 8th, 1821; and rear-admiral, June 4th, 1852. He was twice married; first, in 1826, to Isabella Louisa, daughter of the 1st Lord Stanley of Alderley, who died in 1839; and, secondly, in 1841, to a daughter of the Rev. R. Hankinson, and widow of Samuel Hoare, Esq. He has left a family by each marriage. Sir Edward Parry was the son of a Physician at Bath, and received his education at the Grammar School in that place: he was hydrographer to the Admiralty from 1823 to 1829, and for some time a commissioner for the management of the Australian Agricultural Company's affairs, as their commissioner in New South Wales. From 1846 to 1852 he was Superintendent of the Royal Hospital at Haslar. He was appointed to his post

at the Royal Hospital in 1853. He was a man of undoubted piety, as attested in his little work on "The Parental Character of God," and by his zeal and industry in the cause of religion. The following sketch of Sir Edward Parry's character is taken from the "Shipwrecked Mariner":—"Among the eminent men whose names have adorned the annals of their country, few shine with greater lustre than that of Sir William Edward Parry; his demise, therefore, has filled the hearts not only of all his friends but also of his countrymen with feelings of the deepest sorrow; and a long time must elapse ere the keenness of that sorrow shall be lost in a grateful admiration of his character and appreciation of his services. He was actively engaged in the service of his country for a long period of his life, and his labours as a man of science have given him a world-wide reputation; but his distinguishing achievement was having penetrated further into the frozen regions of the north than any previous navigator in search of the North-west passage, in doing which he reached the longitude of 113 deg. 54 min. W. within the Arctic circle, thus obtaining for the expedition a large reward from Parliament. The manner in which he performed this great duty has reflected the highest honour upon his memory; and no one can have read a work published by him upon his return, which enters fully into the subject, without being struck with those fearful difficulties he encountered, and the matchless skill and courage with which those difficulties were overcome. Honours and rewards were bestowed upon him by his sovereign and country, and never were such distinctions more worthily conferred. It may be truly said of him, that he was beloved by his profession, and by all who had the honour of knowing him; that his mind was embued with a love of naval science; that he was a philanthropist in the largest sense of the word; and, above all, that he was a Christian. Those who are wont to accuse religion of a tendency to cast a gloom over the pleasures of life, might find in him a practical refutation of their charge. His religion certainly, as all who knew him personally can testify, was as cheerful as it was eminently active and practical."

SIR JOHN ACWORTH OMMANNEY.

July 8th, aged 81, at Warblington House, Havant, Admiral of the Red Sir John Acworth Ommanney, K.C.B., &c., eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral C. Ommanney.—He was born in 1773, and married, in 1803, a daughter of Richard Ayling, Esq., of Stedham, Sussex, who died on the 18th of August last, and by whom he had issue four daughters. Entering the navy at the age of thirteen, he served in several ships; in 1792 was appointed supernumerary lieutenant of H.M.S. *Lion*, in which Lord Macartney proceeded to China; in 1795, was present in Lord Bridport's action as captain of H.M.S. *Queen Charlotte*; and commanded the *Albion* at Navarino, under the late Sir

E. Codrington; he distinguished himself in this engagement, and was made a C.B. for his gallantry, besides receiving the French Order of St. Louis, the Russian Order of St. Vladimir, and the Order of the Redeemer, of Greece. In 1830 he attained flag-rank, and in 1837 was appointed commander-in-chief on the Lisbon station; and in 1841 succeeded the late Sir Robert Stopford in the Mediterranean command. He had seen twenty-seven years of full-pay service, and had been forty-three years on half-pay. His last appointment was that of commander-in-chief at Devonport, to which he was appointed in 1851, and vacated in 1854. He became an Admiral of the Red on the 3rd of July, by the death of the Marquis of Thomond. Sir John was for many years an active magistrate for Hants, Sussex, and Surrey, and was a deputy-lieutenant for the former county.

SIR EDWARD SAMUEL BAYNES.

July 23rd, Sir Edward Samuel Baynes, K.C.M.G., British Agent and Consul-General at Tunis.—The deceased was appointed to the post of Assistant Commissary-General in 1813; was Secretary to the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands from 1838, when he was appointed British Consul at St. Petersburg, which post he held till 1849, when he was transferred to the appointment which he occupied till his death. He had been employed in the public service for upwards of half a century.

SIR RICHARD BOURKE.

August 12th, suddenly, at Thornfield, Castle Connell, co. Limerick, aged 78, General Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B.—He was son of the late John Bourke, Esq., by a daughter of E. Ryan, Esq., of Boscabel, co. Tipperary, and was born in 1777. He married, in 1800, Miss Bourke, youngest daughter of John Bourke, Esq., of Carshalton, and receiver-general of the land-tax for Middlesex, but was left a widower in 1832. The deceased entered the army in 1798, as ensign in the 1st Foot, and in the following year served with his regiment in Holland, at the Helder, where he was severely wounded in both jaws, after having participated in the actions of the 27th of August, the 10th and 19th of September, and the 2nd and 6th of October. On his recovery he was placed on the staff in England, and was for a short period superintendent of the Military College at Marlow. In 1806 he was appointed quartermaster-general in South America, and was present at the actions of the 19th and 20th of January, 1807, at the siege and storming of Montevideo, and in the expedition against Buenos Ayres. He also served with the British army in the Peninsula in 1809, 1812, 1813, and 1814. In 1825 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the eastern district of the Cape of Good Hope,

and conducted the government of that colony till November, 1829. Sir Richard, in 1831, was appointed Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, which he held up to December, 1837, when he resigned. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in 1835, in consideration of his military and civil services, and in 1837 he obtained the colonelcy of the 64th Foot. He became a Major-General in 1821, and Lieutenant-General and full General in 1851.

SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY TORRENS.

August 24th, at Paris, aged 46, Major-General Sir Arthur Wellesley Torrens, K.C.B., her Britannic Majesty's Military Commissioner in France, second son of the late Major-General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B., Adjutant-General to the Forces.—His illness was short, its fatal termination being the result of a severe wound received at the battle of Inkermann, the ill effects of which were increased by the laborious nature of his official duties. General Torrens was born on the 18th of August, 1809. In 1819 he was appointed Page of Honour to the Prince Regent; he received his military education at Sandhurst, and in 1825 obtained a commission in the Grenadier Guards. From 1829 to 1838 he served as adjutant, and in the latter year was promoted to brigade-major, and served with the second battalion of his regiment in Canada. He obtained the command of the 23rd Fusiliers in 1841, and was subsequently in command of the troops in St. Lucia, holding the civil government of that island *ex officio*. He was offered the permanent lieutenant-governorship, but declined, preferring active service. In 1853 he was appointed assistant quartermaster-general at the Horse Guards, which office he retained until nominated, in 1854, to the rank of brigadier-general to a division of the army in Turkey, and served zealously and indefatigably in the brilliant operations consequent on his promotion. At Balaklava his division was engaged in the support of the cavalry, and the Fourth Division lost some men in recapturing two redoubts. On the morning of the memorable 5th of November, General Torrens had just returned from the trenches, when, under the direction of the late Sir George Cathcart, he attacked and routed the left flank of the enemy, his horse falling under him pierced by five bullets. The deceased hero was in front, cheering on his men, when he was struck by a musket-shot, which passed through his body, and grazed his heart, injuring a lung and splintering a rib. The bullet was found lodged in his greatcoat. As he lay upon the ground, General Sir G. Cathcart rode up to him and said, "Nobly done, Torrens, and perfectly successful! Lord Raglan saw it all." He was immediately carried from the field, and his friends confidently hoped that a retired life in his native country would permanently re-establish his health. On his return to England, Brigadier Torrens received

the thanks of Parliament for his services, and was promoted to major-general; he was soon after appointed her Majesty's Military Commissioner in Paris, and was invested with the Order of the Bath in May, previously to taking up his official residence at Paris, where, but a week before his death, he was present to receive her Majesty on arriving in that city. The following extract from the correspondence of a daily paper, detailing her Majesty's visit to the Paris exhibition, will be read with a painful interest by those who knew and admired the gallant general's quiet and unassuming disposition, and who loved him as their comrade :—" Just previously to the Queen passing through the Boulevards, the remains of the lamented General Sir Arthur Welleseley Torrens were borne past on a funeral bier. The French Government paid the gallant deceased the honour of a military funeral, the 2nd Regiment of the Line escorting the body through the city to the cemetery of Père la Chaise, preceded by their band with muffled drums. The pall was borne by English and French officers, and on the coffin lay the deceased's hat and sword. After the hearse followed Sir Arthur's favourite charger, led by a groom, then came the mourners, two-and-two. It was a sad sight, contrasted with the gaud and glitter of the Boulevards, and more so when it was remembered that only a short week previously the deceased had assisted at the reception of the Sovereign whom he had served so well on the very spot over which his corpse was now borne to its last resting-place." The deceased general was a godson of the Great Duke, and married, in 1832, Marie Jane, daughter of General Murray, who survives him.

SIR RICHARD BURTON.

September 3rd, at Sackett's Hill House, Margate, in the Isle of Thanet, Sir Richard Burton, Knt., aged 82.—He was son of Sir John Burton, Knt., of Wakefield, Yorkshire, by his first wife, daughter of J. H. Thursby, Esq., of Abington, co. Northampton, and was born in 1773. He received his early education at the Charter House, and married, in 1802, Elizabeth, only daughter of the late R. Crofts, Esq., of Dumpton House, near Broadstairs, Isle of Thanet, who survives him. The deceased gentleman received the honour of knighthood in 1831, and represented a family of some antiquity, seated for some generations past at Killing Hall, near Ripley, Yorkshire.

SIR GEORGE THOMAS NAPIER.

September 8th, suddenly, at Geneva, aged 71, General Sir George Thomas Napier, K.C.B., brother of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B., the hero of Scinde, who died in 1853, and of Lieutenant-General Sir William F. P. Napier, author of the "History of the Peninsular War."

—The deceased officer, who was second son of the late Hon. George Napier (son of the 5th Lord Napier), by his second wife, a daughter of the 2nd Duke of Richmond, was born in 1784, and married, first, in 1812, a daughter of John Craig, Esq.; and being left a widower in 1819, he married, secondly, in 1839, Frances Dorothea, eldest daughter of the late R. W. Blencowe, Esq., of Hayes, Middlesex, and widow of P. W. Freeman, Esq., of Fawley Court, Oxon, who survives. Entering the army in 1800, he served under Sir John Moore in Sicily, Sweden, and the Peninsula; and afterwards under Wellington. He was in the celebrated march of the Light Division to Talavera, in all General Crawford's skirmishes between the Coa and Agueda, including the severe combat of the 24th July, and was shot through the upper part of the thigh at Busaco, while actually leaping, sword in hand, upon the head of General St. Simon's column of attack. Before the French retired from Santarem he was again well, and was engaged in all the Light Division combats during Massena's retreat up to Casal Nova, where his arm was broken by a shot. For his conduct in this pursuit Captain Napier was made by Wellington a brevet major, being one of eleven promoted in the army at the time as a reward for eminent services.

At the siege of Rodrigo Major Napier was wounded in the same arm again, but continued to do his duty in the trenches, and led the stormers of the small breach in the assault, where he was again struck in the same arm, and thus lost it by amputation. For this he was made lieutenant-colonel.

Driven home by this wound, he served some time on the staff of the Northern District, but returned to Spain in 1814, and was second in command of his regiment at Orthes. At the peace he was put into the Guards, afterwards into a regiment of the line, but finally went on half-pay, until, as a major-general, he was appointed Governor of the Cape, in 1837. On his return from the Cape, he passed most of his time on the Continent, living chiefly at Nice. After the battle of Chillianwallah he was offered the chief command in India, but refused it, as of right belonging to his brother Charles.

When the Russian war broke out, he offered his services as a lieutenant-general, but they were declined; and he continued in private life until his death.

RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY ELLIS.

September 28th, at Brighton, aged 75, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ellis, K.C.B., brother to the late Mr. Charles Ellis, formerly Consul at Tangier.—The right hon. gentleman, recently deceased, had been in declining health for some months. He accompanied the Earl of Amherst in his embassy to China, was wrecked with that nobleman on the return, and had to make for Java in an open boat, reaching Batavia after a perilous voyage of several hundred miles. He was Minister Plenipo-

tentiary, *ad interim*, in Persia in 1814, prior to his going to China. Sir Henry held the office of Clerk of the Pells from 1825 until the abolition of that office in 1834, and was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Board of Control by the late Earl Grey, in 1830, which he held five years. In July, 1835, he was appointed ambassador to Persia, which he relinquished in November the following year. He was sent on an extraordinary and special mission to the Brazils in August, 1842; and in 1849 was appointed by the government to attend the conference at Brussels on the affairs of Italy, since which he has been unemployed. Sir Henry was made a Privy Councillor in 1832, and in 1848 was nominated a Knight Commander of the civil division of the Order of the Bath. He was in the receipt of a pension (£1,400) for his diplomatic services, and of another for the abolished office of Clerk of the Pells.—*Times*.

ADMIRAL SIR SAMUEL PYM.

October 2nd, at Southampton, in his 77th year, Admiral Sir Samuel Pym, K.C.B.—He was a son of the late Joseph Pym, Esq., of Pimley, Warwickshire (a descendant of John Pym, Esq., of the reign of Charles I., by a niece of the late Sir William Arnott), and younger brother of Sir William Pym, Superintendent General of Quarantine. He married, in 1802, a daughter of the late E. Lockyer, Esq., of Plymouth. We abridge the following account of the services of the gallant admiral from O'Byrne's "Naval Biography :"—

"He entered the navy in June, 1788, on board the *Eurydice*, employed at first in the Channel and next in the Mediterranean, where, and on the Irish and Jamaica stations, he served from the summer of 1791 until November, 1793. He then joined the *Cambridge*, 74, guardship at Plymouth; and after cruising for about twelve months in the Channel and North Sea as midshipman and master's mate in the *Ganges*, 74, and *Venus* and *Almène* frigates, was promoted March 7, 1795, to the rank of lieutenant. His second appointments were to *Le Babet*, in the West Indies, and in 1798, to the *Ethalion*, and was wrecked on the Penmark Rocks, December 25, 1799; in 1800 to the *Stag*, which ship was also lost in Vigo Bay, September 6, in the same year. In the spring of 1796, Mr. Pym, then in *Le Babet*, witnessed the surrender of the Dutch colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice; and on January 16, 1798, having volunteered his services, he succeeded, with only one of her boats, in capturing *La Désirée*, French national vessel of six guns and 146 men, after a desperate struggle, in which the British sustained a loss of two men killed, and himself and all the remainder wounded, while the enemy lost 57. Prior to the wreck of the *Ethalion*, he assisted in that ship, under Captain Young, at the capture, October 17, 1799, of the Spanish 36-gun frigate *El Thetis*, laden with specie to an enormous

amount, his own share alone of which exceeded £6,000. For the assistance he afforded his captain on the quarter-deck, Mr. Pym was warmly recommended to the notice of Lord Bridport, then Commander-in-Chief. He acquired post rank April, 1802; and was subsequently appointed to the *Mars*, 74, employed at the blockade of Corunna; June ensuing, to the *Atlas*, 74, which ship, after serving in the Channel, North Sea, and South America, formed part of the force under Sir John Duckworth in the action off St. Domingo, February 6, 1806. In May, 1812, he was appointed to the *Niemen*, employed for three years on the home, Lisbon, Cape of Good Hope, North-American, and West-India stations. In the *Sirius* Captain Pym had assisted, under Commodore Rowley, at the capture of the town of St. Paul, Isle de Bourbon, September 21, 1809. On that occasion he stood in, anchored within half-musket shot of *La Caroline*, French frigate, two captured Indiamen, and a brig of war, and opened so heavy a fire that in twenty minutes the whole of them struck their colours. At the reduction of the Isle de Bourbon, in July, 1810, Captain Pym displayed his usual zeal and ability. He afterwards obtained possession of the Isle de la Passe, the key to Grand Port, in the Isle of France; and re-captured, while cruising off Port Louis, the *Wyndham*, a British Indiaman, recently taken by two French frigates, and a corvette, under the orders of M. Duperré. In August, 1810, as senior officer of a squadron, consisting, with his own, of the 36-gun frigates *Nereide*, *Iphigenia*, and *Magicienne*, we find Captain Pym conducting a series of gallant, although, from circumstances he could not control, unsuccessful operations, which, in an endeavour to capture the above-named enemy's vessels and rescue another Indiaman, terminated in the self-destruction of the *Sirius* and *Magicienne*, the capture of the *Nereide*, and the surrender to a powerful French squadron of the *Iphigenia*. In consequence of this disaster, Captain Pym remained in close captivity until the reduction of the Mauritius in the ensuing December. On his release he was tried by court-martial, and honourably acquitted. In the *Niemen* Captain Pym made prize, July 14, 1814, after a chase of fourteen hours, of the *Henry Gilder*, American privateer of twelve guns and fifty men. He was nominated a C.B. in 1815, and K.C.B. in 1839; advanced to flag rank January 10, 1837; and made a vice-admiral February 12, 1847. From December 16, 1841, until December, 1846, he filled the post of admiral superintendent at Plymouth. In September and October, 1845, he had command of an experimental squadron, consisting of the *St. Vincent*, *Trafalgar*, *Queen*, *Rodney*, and other ships.

For his conduct in the action off St. Domingo, Sir Samuel Pym was presented by the Admiralty with a gold medal. He received his seniority as flag officer in 1847, and was appointed to the good-service pension in 1851; and in the following year became Admiral of Blue.

RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT ADAIR.

October 3rd, in Chesterfield-street, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Adair, G.C.B., in the 93rd year of his age.—Sir Robert's illness had been very brief, the first symptoms having shown themselves on the 24th of September, while on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey. At his own desire he came up to London on the same day, and at dinner was comparatively cheerful. On the following day alarming symptoms exhibited themselves, and increased in intensity up to the 1st of October, when a favourable change was thought to have taken place, but a relapse occurred within twenty-four hours, and he continued to sink gradually until five o'clock in the morning of the 3rd, at which hour he ceased to exist. This veteran and distinguished diplomatist—the last surviving friend, political or private, of Charles James Fox—was the son of Mr. Robert Adair and Lady Caroline Keppel, daughter of William Anne, 2nd Earl of Albemarle, K.G., and of Lady Anne Lennox, daughter of Charles, 1st Duke of Richmond. Sir Robert was born on the 24th of May, 1763. He was consequently in his 93rd year, to which great age his sister Diana, wife of the late Mr. Charles Clavering, also attained; and yet both were the children of a consumptive mother, who died in 1769 from the effects of the unremitting care with which she watched over the last days of her sister Elizabeth, Marchioness of Tavistock. He married, in 1805, Mademoiselle Angelique Gabriello, daughter of the Marquis D'Hagincourt and the Countess de Champagne. Sir Robert was brought up to the diplomatic service. He represented Appleby in the House of Commons in 1802, and sat for Camelford in 1806 and 1807. He was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Vienna, April 5, 1806, and was sent on a special mission to Constantinople in June, 1808, for the purpose of negotiating terms of peace between this country and the Porte, being accompanied by Mr. Canning (now Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe) and Mr. David Morier. He was made a Privy Councillor in July, 1808, and at the termination of his successful mission he was nominated a Knight of the Bath, in 1809. In April, 1809, he was appointed Ambassador at Constantinople, which high diplomatic post he held till March, 1811. In July, 1831, he was employed on special missions at Brussels and Berlin, and was so engaged until the latter part of 1835, when he returned to England. Since then Sir Robert had not held any diplomatic appointment, but for his public services he had for many years past enjoyed an annual pension of £2,000. He was the author of numerous political pamphlets, and also wrote two elaborate works, namely, "An Historical Memoir of a Mission to the Court of Vienna in 1806," and "A Memoir of the Negotiations for the Peace of the Dardanelles in 1808-9."

For the following interesting details of Sir Robert Adair's

life and character we are indebted to a correspondent of the *Times* :—"One of Sir Robert's earliest reminiscences was connected with the Wilkes and Liberty Riots, when, at the age of six, he signalized his hatred of arbitrary principles by joining the mob and breaking his father's windows. After passing some years at Westminster School, he completed his education at the University of Gottingen. There are few of our readers who do not remember Canning's famous lines on 'Sweet Matilda Pottingen;' but many are not, perhaps, aware that the lover in the squib was Robert Adair.

"On his return to England, in 1780, Adair made the acquaintance of his kinsman, Charles Fox. His first meeting with that statesman was at Euston, whither he had accompanied his uncle, Admiral Keppel, to a *battue* given by the 'Junius' Duke of Grafton. Fox came in late for dinner, and, with his usual kindness to young people, seated himself next to Adair. 'Well, young one,' said Fox, 'what could you find to shoot at, at Gottingen?' 'Foxes,' was the reply. 'Hush,' said Charles, 'our host is an inveterate Nimrod, and if he hears you have been killing any of my namesakes, he will swear they belonged to Fakenham-wood.'

"At the breaking out of the French Revolution, Mr. Adair, with a view to his future calling of diplomatist, went abroad to observe the effect which that great event was producing on continental states. After visiting Berlin and Vienna he proceeded to St. Petersburg, where he made a long sojourn. To his friends he used to give an interesting account of the proceedings of that profligate and semi-barbarous court. He used to describe the famous Catharine as being in dress and appearance like a respectable fat housekeeper. As a sample of the state of manners at that period, Sir Robert Adair used to state that, walking one day in the gardens at Peterhoff with the British Ambassador, after a dinner given by the great empress, he observed a Russian general send his aide-de-camp for a lady's workbox. The unfortunate fellow happened to bring the wrong one, and, finding his mistake, begged pardon on his knees; the general was inexorable, and kicked him till he could hardly stand over him.

"In February, 1806, Mr. Fox, after twenty years' exclusion from power, found himself virtually, though not nominally, at the head of affairs, when he appointed Mr. Adair Minister to the Court of Vienna. On the new envoy's asking for his instructions, Fox answered, 'I have none to give. Go to Vienna, and send me yours.' For the manner in which he justified the flattering confidence reposed in him, we need only refer to Sir Robert's own account of his mission to Vienna, which he published in his 82nd year.

"For several years Canning made Adair the butt of his piercing wit. In the session of 1807 he had ridiculed his appointment to Vienna; but the following year, when he became Foreign Minister himself, he picked out Adair from the

ranks of the Opposition as the fittest person to unravel the tangled web of our diplomatic relations with the Ottoman Court. Of this mission, and of the negotiations which terminated in the peace of the Dardanelles in 1809, Sir Robert himself has furnished us with an account.

"The exclusion of Sir Robert Adair's party from power kept him unemployed during a space of twenty-two years, but in 1831 he was sent by Earl Grey to Belgium on a mission of no ordinary difficulty. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg had been placed on the throne of that newly-formed kingdom, and on the arrival of Mr. Adair he lay besieged in the town of Liège by William, Prince of Orange. An engagement between the Flemish and Dutch troops, which was hourly expected, would have inevitably involved Europe in a general war. Adair sought out the new king, and representing to him the critical posture of affairs, urged him to retire. His Majesty replied, 'that flight ought not to be the first act of his reign; that he was ready to fight, but would allow him to negotiate.' Moments were precious. The ambassador quitted the presence, seized the ramrod of a passing soldier, and tying his pocket-handkerchief to it, rode up to the head-quarters of the besieging prince. After much parley and sundry compliments on the prince's feats at Waterloo, he induced his royal highness to connive at the retirement of his rival, who, with the British Ambassador, proceeded to Malines."

SIR T. L. MITCHELL.

October 5th, at his residence, Park Hall, Victoria, New South Wales, in his 63rd year, Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell.—He was the eldest son of John Mitchell, of Craigend, by the daughter of Alexander Milne, Esq., of Carron; he was, therefore, chief of the Mitchells of Craigend, which family subsequently took the name of Livingstone, on the marriage of its heiress to the sole heir of the Livingstones, of the attainted line of Lord Kilsyth. The late Sir Thomas Mitchell was born in 1792, and married, in 1818, the eldest daughter of Lieut.-General Blunt. He entered the army in 1811, and served with the 95th (Rifle Brigade) at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz. Mr. Sidney, in his book on "The Australian Colonies," p. 177, pays a graceful tribute to the services of Sir Thomas Mitchell, whom he calls "the Captain Cook of Australian exploration," stating that it was by his exertions that the overland route from Sydney to Victoria and South Australia was first regularly surveyed, and Mount Byng discovered—the same hill which has lately become of world-wide fame as Mount Alexander. For some years he was aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington; and was on the Quartermaster-General's Staff till the end of the Peninsular war, when he was sent back on a special mission to Spain and Portugal, under Sir Henry Torrens, in order to make surveys of the fields of battle and the positions of the English

and French armies; his services in this respect were warmly acknowledged by the late Duke of Wellington, Lord Hill, Lord Lyndoch, and other distinguished Peninsular generals. Several of his models may be seen in the United Service Institution. Such was the jealousy of the surveys entertained in Spain, that, though commended by the Duke of Wellington to the good offices of Ballasteros, the Spanish Prime Minister, he often worked at the hazard of his life, with a rifle in one hand and a theodolite in the other. He made these plans on a principle of his own invention, by which their accuracy could be tested on mathematical principles, and under which many errors were exploded. He was some years since appointed to survey and report upon the intended colony of Adelaide, and subsequently received the appointment of Surveyor-General of New South Wales. When last in England he published a beautiful trigonometrical survey of Port Jackson on a large scale, and also a translation of the "*Lusiad*" of Camoens. For some years he represented Melbourne in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales. In 1839 he had the honour of presenting to her Majesty a map of his surveys and discoveries in Australia, and was knighted on that occasion; the University of Oxford also, in the same year, conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. He was well known as the author of some elementary works of military science, and for his volume of "*Travels in Australia*." He was much beloved and respected in the colony of Victoria, and was honoured with a public funeral.

SIR JOHN BICKERTON WILLIAMS.

October 21st, at the Hall, Wem, Shropshire, aged 63, Sir John Bickerton Williams, F.S.A.—Sir John was the only son of the late Mr. William Williams, by Hannah, second daughter and co-heir of Mr. John Bickerton, of Sandford Hall, Salop (the representative of the Bickertons of Cheshire), and was born in 1792. In 1813 he married Elizabeth, daughter of the late Josiah Robins, Esq., of Birmingham. He was formerly in the legal profession at Shrewsbury, from which, however, he retired in 1841, and served the office of Mayor of Shrewsbury, and also was alderman of that corporation until he removed to Wem. The late respected gentleman was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1824, and was also a member of the American Antiquarian Society, and received the degree of LL.D. from Middleburg College, Vermont (U.S.). He was the author of the life of his celebrated collateral ancestor, the Rev. Philip Henry, and his son, the Rev. Matthew Henry (the commentator), and of his daughter, Mrs. Savage; as also of the life of Sir Matthew Hale, and of several miscellaneous works. He received the honour of knighthood in 1837, at the request of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, immediately after her Majesty's accession to the throne.

SIR WILLIAM JEFFCOTT.

October 23rd, at Bombay, aged 55, Sir William Jeffcott, a Judge in that Presidency.—He was a son of the late Mr. William Jeffcott, of Tralee, Ireland, the representative of an old Northamptonshire family of that name, and younger brother of the late Sir John William Jeffcott, Chief Justice, successively, of Sierra Leone, and of Adelaide, South Australia. The late Sir William Jeffcott was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained a scholarship and graduated in honours. He was called to the Irish bar in 1828, and practised for many years in the Irish metropolis. After having held the post of Assistant Barrister for one of the Irish counties, in 1843 he accepted the appointment of a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, and subsequently became resident judge of Port Phillip. In 1849 he was promoted to the more lucrative office of Recorder of Singapore, Malacca, and Prince Edward's Island, when he received the honour of knighthood. In October last he was advanced to a judgeship at Bombay, but died, we believe, before the intelligence of his promotion actually reached him. The deceased judge was unmarried.

GENERAL SIR JOHN BROWN.

November 16th, in Pall Mall, aged 80, General Sir John Brown, K.C.H., and Colonel of the 8th Hussars.—He entered the army in 1795, as ensign of the 18th Foot, obtained the rank of lieutenant and captain in 1796 and 1797, got his majority in 1809, became lieutenant-colonel in 1811, full colonel in 1821, major-general in 1830, and lieutenant-general in 1841; and in June, 1854, was promoted to the rank of general. The late Sir John Brown had seen a considerable amount of active service. In the Peninsular campaigns he was attached to the Portuguese service: on his return home he was appointed commandant of the cavalry dépôt at Maidstone. Besides his Hanoverian distinction, Sir John was a Knight of the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword, and of Charles III. of Spain. His capacities as a field-officer and a man of business were highly esteemed by the late and present Commanders-in-Chief; and the late Duke of Wellington showed his approbation of him in a marked manner, by conferring on him, unsolicited, in 1843, the colonelcy of the 8th Hussars. He was buried at Beckenham, Kent.

SIR GEORGE BALLINGALL.

December 4th, at Altamont, near Blairgowrie, Perthshire, Sir George Ballingall, M.D., Professor of Military Surgery in the University of Edinburgh.—The deceased gentleman was born in the year 1786, and married in 1817 his cousin Jane,

daughter of James Ballingall, Esq., of Perth. He was a F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh, a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Medicine of France, an honorary member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and a member of the Medical Societies of St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Berlin. He began life as an army surgeon, and in that capacity served for some time in the East Indies and upon the Continent. He had held his Professorship in Edinburgh since 1823, and was knighted at the accession of King William IV. in 1830.

SIR WILLIAM WYNN.

December 23rd, at his residence in Merionethshire, aged 85, Captain Sir William Wynn.—The deceased entered the army in 1794, and was appointed in 1810 to the Governorship of Sandown Fort, in the Isle of Wight, a post which he held down to his death. He became a major in 1814. He was also a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Merioneth. In 1802, Sir William married a daughter of the late Colonel Long, of Tubney Lodge, Berks, but was left a widower in 1850.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

PRYSE LOVEDEN, ESQ.

February 1st, at the Gloucester Hotel, Piccadilly, in his 40th year, Pryse Loveden, Esq., M.P. for the Cardigan District of Boroughs.—The deceased was eldest son of the late Pryse Pryse, Esq., of Gogerdelan, South Wales, and Buscot, near Farringdon, M.P. for the Cardigan boroughs from 1818 till his death in 1849, by his second wife, Jane, daughter of P. Cavalier, Esq., of Guisborough, Yorkshire. He succeeded his father in the representation of the Cardigan boroughs, and immediately resumed by royal licence the original name of the Buscot portion of the family. He was born in 1816, and married, in 1836, Margaretta Jane, daughter of the late Walter Rice, Esq., of Llyn-y-brain, in Carmarthenshire. He was much beloved in private life, especially in his own county: devotedly attached to Wales and the Welsh, and a patron of every institution which could benefit his countrymen.

WILLIAM FORBES, ESQ.

February 10th, at Callendar House, Stirling, aged 48, William Forbes, Esq., of Callendar, Vice-Lieutenant and M.P. for that county.—The deceased gentleman was born in 1806, and married, in 1832, the Lady Louisa Antoinette Charteris, daughter of the 7th Earl of Wemyss and March, but was left a

widower in 1845.—He was elected M.P. for the county in 1835, having unsuccessfully contested it at the general election of December, 1832. He was again returned in 1837, but unseated on petition in the following year by Colonel G. R. Abercromby, afterwards Lord Abercromby. He regained, however, his seat in 1841, and retained it till his death. In his politics he was a Conservative, but in favour of relief to the agricultural and commercial classes, and he was strongly opposed to the Maynooth grant and the repeal of Jewish disabilities.

JOHN HENRY VIVIAN, ESQ.

February 10th, at Singleton, near Swansea, aged 69, John Henry Vivian, Esq., M.P. for Swansea, a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Glamorganshire, Major in the Royal Stan-
dary Artillery, one of the Directors of the South Wales Railway, and Fellow of the Royal and Geological Societies.—This gentleman was the second son of John Vivian, Esq., of Truro, and brother of the 1st Lord Vivian (better known as Sir Hussey Vivian), and consequently uncle of the present baron. His mother was Eliza, daughter of the Rev. Richard Cranch.

Mr. Vivian served the office of high sheriff of Glamorganshire in 1827. He was one of the most influential and popular men in South Wales, and from his commanding position in the copper trade, was well known in the commercial world.

He had represented Swansea, with its united boroughs, from the enactment of the present constitution of Parliament in 1832, and on every occasion (six in all) his election had been wholly unopposed. His politics were those of the Liberal party, even to the extent of the ballot.

He married, October 30th, 1816, Sarah, eldest daughter of Arthur Jones, Esq., of the Bryn, and formerly of the Priory, Reigate, by whom he had issue four sons and five daughters. One of his sons, Henry Hussey Vivian, Esq., is M.P. for Truro, in the present Parliament; and one of his daughters is married to Sir W. Gibson Craig, Bart., of Edinburgh.

JOSEPH HUME, ESQ.

February 20th, at his seat, Burnley Hall, Norfolk, aged 78, Joseph Hume, Esq., F.R.S., M.P. for the Montrose district of Burghs, a Magistrate for Norfolk, Westminster, and Middlesex, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the latter county.—Mr. Hume was born at Montrose in the year 1777. His father was master of a small coasting vessel, and his mother, early left a widow, supported her family by a retail crockery-shop in that town.* After receiving the sound, but not very ample elements of

* The *Christian Penny Magazine* tells a curious story of the celebrated Joseph Hume. "His mother, considerably more than half a century ago, sold crockery at a stall. A rich young nobleman, in a drunken frolic, upset her stock, and smashed it. Lord Panmure was his name. She claimed and

education, including "accounts" and a smattering of Scotch Latin, provided by a local school in his native town, Mr. Hume, at the age of thirteen, was apprenticed to a surgeon in his native town. In 1793 he commenced his medical studies at the University of Edinburgh; and having taken a medical degree in that University and passed the London College of Surgeons, through the interest of the late Lord Panmure and Mr. David Scott, M.P. for Forfar, he was appointed surgeon to an Indian in 1797, and greatly distinguished himself, not only in his medical capacity, but by acting as purser after the death of that officer on the voyage out, and conducting a complicated business in a very satisfactory manner. On arriving in India he at once set about learning the native languages, and in addition to his functions as an army surgeon, he was Persian interpreter, commissary-general, and paymaster and postmaster of the forces in the prize agencies. It is said that he owed his first step in this sphere to his early knowledge of chemistry, which enabled him to detect that the Government stores of gunpowder were damp on the eve of Lord Lake's Mahratta war. Nothing is more surprising than the prodigious amount of hard work, in a variety of departments, which the young statesman then performed, and which not only won for him an unusual amount of honour and respect, but enabled him to return to England while yet in the prime of life with a well-deserved fortune of £30,000 or £40,000.

On arriving at home he at once commenced a thorough study of Great Britain and her resources, travelling to every place of importance, and acquiring that deep and accurate insight into the condition of both Government and people which formed the foundation of his exertions in favour of every kind of reform. He visited in the same spirit the principal parts of the continent, and then commenced his parliamentary life with perhaps the largest and soundest stock of useful knowledge possessed by any man in the House of Commons. In 1810 and the following year he made a tour through Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Turkey, and Greece, not for purposes of mere pleasure and amusement, but to increase his stores of political experience.

In January, 1812, he entered Parliament for the Tory borough of Weymouth and Melcomb Regis, on the death of its patron

received damages. 'And now, my good woman, is there anything else I can do for you?' said he. She replied, 'She had a son, a sharp little fellow, whom she wished to receive a better education than she could give him.' The peer, being pleased with the boy, sent him to an excellent school. The boy in Parliament will have contributed to upset and smash the crockery of privilege more than any other Englishman." This anecdote is founded on fact, but not correctly told. The Hon. William Maule, a son of the late Earl of Dalhousie, and father of the present Lord Panmure, professed to believe in the power of "Animal Magnetism," as modern Mesmerism was termed sixty or seventy years ago. It was not in a drunken frolic that he broke the crockery, but it was in frolic, and to astonish the weak minds of his companions at the Inn of Montrose, that he induced the widow Hume herself to break the crockery in her shop, under the supposed influence of a mesmerizing or magnetic process conducted by Mr. Maule. The sequel is, as we believe, correctly told.

and representative, Sir J. L. Johnstone; a Scotch solicitor is said to have introduced Mr. Hume to the constituency for a valuable consideration. On a dissolution of Parliament in the autumn of the same year, some signs of a spirit of reform, although entirely disconnected from party warfare, led to his rejection by the patron of the borough, and to his exclusion from Parliament for six years. During this time he became acquainted with Francis Place, John Mill, and other leading members of the Bentham school of Philosophical Reformers. He also entered warmly into the educational plans of Joseph Lancaster, and was one of the earliest promoters of savings' banks. A canvass for a directorship of the East-India Company led to his acquaintance with the family of Mr. Burnley, whose daughter he married with a considerable accession to his fortune. In 1818 Mr. Hume re-entered Parliament, as representative of the Montrose burghs, and continued among the most active members of the senate until the last few months of his life, when his iron constitution began to break down at a ripe old age, and after an amount of labour exceeding that of a dozen ordinary hard-working men. In 1830, Mr. Hume gave up his seat for Montrose, being returned for Middlesex, as the colleague of Mr. Byng, the late "Father of the House of Commons." For this county he continued to sit till 1837, when he was defeated by Colonel Wood, but was returned for Kilkenny through the influence of Mr. O'Connell. In 1841 he contested Leeds, but without success; but in the following year was re-elected for the Montrose burghs, which he continued to represent till his death. A remarkable passage in his life was his discovery of the extensive Orange plot or conspiracy to change the succession to the Crown, and to place the then Duke of Cumberland on the throne instead of its legitimate heir, the present Queen. Indictments were drawn up for the prosecution of persons of high rank, and every arrangement was made to put down the nefarious scheme, when the culprits surrendered at discretion, the Orange lodges were dissolved, and the whole matter allowed to rest in peace. Mr. Hume, however, took care that the principal facts should be authoritatively recorded, and an excellent account of the transaction will be found in Harriet Martineau's "History of the Thirty Years' Peace."

For many years Mr. Hume stood alone, or nearly so, in the advocacy of Education, Free-trade, Financial Reform, Parliamentary Reform, Indian Reform, and a host of other important questions. Indeed, it may be safely said that no one man in the country ever did so much for the promotion of public good by a practical career of indomitable perseverance and unflinching moral courage. As a man of intellectual power Mr. Hume must rank very highly if the amazing extent and accuracy of his knowledge is fairly estimated; but his triumphs were not those of intellect, but of a great, unconquerable heart. Unlike the mass of well-meaning Reformers whom he has left in a field of honourable exertion, which few of them would have dared to

enter had not his labours made it respectable and safe, Joseph Hume never waited for the tide of fashion or of opinion. It was enough for him that a principle was RIGHT or that a cause was JUST—that being the case, he was as willing to stand in a minority of one, despised by ignorance and hated by corruption, as to place himself at the head of the largest majorities in the sunniest days of personal honour and political success. He had a firm faith in the ultimate and inevitable triumph of good over evil. This was his religion, and no life has ever better illustrated the great maxim “to work is to pray.”

In every political and social movement of his time by which happiness has been diffused, Hume was an important actor; the working man eats bread which he helped to cheapen, he wanders through parks and museums which he caused to be thrown open to him, and he is in a fair way to secure political rights and educational advantages, to no small extent, in consequence of his exertions. If the people are worthy of such faithful service, let them take away from us the reproach that our public honours are squandered upon common-place royalty and military success, while we give to our greatest benefactors no other monument than the unprotected memory of their own good deeds. In looking back on a career like that of Joseph Hume, it is idle to speak of integrity and energy in their conventional sense. He refused office more than once, and he never received a farthing of public money, while unsparingly devoting his own fortune to the social and political objects which he had in view.

It is impossible in so small a volume to record one tithe of Mr. Hume's speeches in Parliament, which occupy several volumes of Hansard. He spoke oftener than any other member, and frequently at great length. He proposed sweeping and repeated reforms of our army, navy, and ordnance departments, of the Established Church and Ecclesiastical Courts, and of the general system of taxation and public accounts. To use the words of a contemporary narrative,—“He early advocated the abolition of military flogging, naval impressment, and imprisonment for debt. He carried almost single-handed the repeal of the old combination laws, the prohibition of the export of machinery, and the Act for preventing workmen from going abroad. He led forlorn hopes against colonial abuses, against town and country municipal self-elect government, election expenses, the licensing systems, the duties on paper, print, on ‘tea, tobacco, and snuff.’ He assaulted and carried by storm Orange lodges and close vestries, to say nothing of his aid of Catholic Emancipation, the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and the Reform Act of 1832. He was the unrelenting persecutor of sinecurists, drones, and old men pretending to do the work of the young in the State.”

We quote the following from the columns of the *Morning Chronicle* :—

“No brief notice of this kind can do justice to so long

and so useful a career as that of Joseph Hume. His greatest merit was his usefulness. An uncompromising honesty; an instinctive hatred of abuses; an inborn love of liberty; and an unflinching will to extend its benefits to others—these, and the close experience of men derived by himself during the earlier part of his life, rendered Mr. Hume one of the most powerful, and at the same time one of the most practical of Reformers in a reforming age. Others might make more flowery speeches, but he secured more lasting fruits. His long, independent, and disinterested career; his untiring advocacy of the extension and improvement of the education of the people; his unflinching opposition to official abuses; his resolute exposure of their causes and consequences; his constitutional hatred of extravagance—enabled him to effect reforms of the most useful kind, of which few men have kept a record, but which the effects are shown in the improved condition of the people, in the simplification and lucidity of the public accounts, in the establishment of a system of public morality till his time unknown, and, above all, in the guarantees established against the renewal of the abuses he overthrew. It would, however, be wrong to suppose that Mr. Hume's mind was contracted to the effecting mere pecuniary savings, although the mountain of abuses he had to destroy rendered necessary an incessant application to the task. He was a Reformer of a high order, quite capable of appreciating the influence of public honesty and morality on the national character, and desirous to elevate by education the standard of national intelligence. He met with his reward in the tardy but sincere homage paid to his integrity and long service by his most inveterate public opponents, and in the eulogy publicly passed on him by the most competent Parliamentary judge of modern times—the late Sir Robert Peel. Mr. Hume passes to the grave honoured not more for his public services than for his private worth, his unswerving integrity, his unselfishness, his gentleness, and his unvarying consideration for others. His unostentatious but eminently successful and useful career remains as an example to those who may succeed him, in the admirable qualities he displayed, although, happily, his exertions have left them without the same field for their display."

In the House of Commons, on moving for a new writ for the Montrose district of burghs, Lord Palmerston paid a warm tribute to the character of the late member, Mr. Hume, observing that—"It had been said of one eminent statesman (Mr. Burke) that he 'to party gave up what was meant for mankind,' whereas the very reverse might be said of Mr. Hume, for the party to which he had devoted himself was his country, and, beyond his country, the general interests of mankind at large. Mr. Hume was a remarkable instance of a man who had established for himself a name which may be said to have been not only European, but which extended far beyond that limit. He took the lead in every measure of improvement

which has of late years been carried into practical application. He had an industry which nothing could tire or overcome. His perseverance was baffled by no defeats; but, although he was frequently opposed, and met with frequent rebuffs in his political contests, nothing ever passed between him and those whom he opposed that left any traces of resentment. It was once said of a person who held a high position in this house, that any bitter acrimony which might have been created by his party conflicts never went beyond the doors of the house; but he might say of Mr. Hume that, with him, any feeling excited by his party conflicts never went even to the door of the house."

Mr. Hume had a numerous family, and several of his daughters were married. His son, Mr. Joseph Burnley Hume, who is a barrister-at-law, has, since his father's death, published a poetical Memorial of him. Mr. Hume's body was interred, in a private manner, at the cemetery of Kensal-green.

J. BENBOW, ESQ.

February 24th, at Hastings, aged 86, John Benbow, Esq., of Mecklenburgh Square, London, M.P. for Dudley.—The deceased gentleman was formerly in practice as a solicitor, but many years ago retired from his profession. He was appointed under the will of the late Earl of Dudley, in 1833, executor and trustee of his estates, conjointly with Lord Hatherton and the Bishop of Exeter. On Lord Ward's accession to the property in 1845, he appointed Mr. Benbow sole manager and auditor. He was also for many years receiver of the Thellusson estates, and a Director of the North-Western and of the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railways.

He was an unsuccessful candidate for Wolverhampton in 1837, and entered Parliament as member for Dudley on the retirement of Mr. T. Hawkes. Supported by the powerful interest of Lord Ward, he was again returned in 1847 and 1852. He was a Liberal Conservative in politics, and never took a prominent part in the proceedings of the House. In early life he advocated free trade, but in 1850 he was among those who voted for a return to agricultural protection. In fact, as he entered Parliament at the advanced age of seventy-five, he was from the first excused from all attendance on Parliamentary Committees; and we believe that at the period of his death he was in years the oldest member of the Lower House, though he had occupied a seat in it comparatively for a short time. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Charles Bradley, by whom he had two sons and three daughters; he was left a widower in 1825.

RIGHT HON. JOHN CHARLES HERRIES.

April 24th, suddenly, from disease of the heart, in his 76th year, the Right Hon. John Charles Herries, late M.P. for Stamford, and many years eminent for the ability and consist-

ency with which he supported the policy of the Country Party.—The deceased gentleman was the eldest son of Colonel Herries, of the Light Horse Volunteers of London and Westminster, who was also a London merchant and the representative of an ancient Scottish family; he was also brother of Sir William L. Herries, lately Chairman of the Audit Board. He was educated at the University of Leipsic, and entered the public service as a clerk in the Treasury in 1798; he was afterwards chosen as private secretary by Mr. Vansittart (afterwards Lord Bexley), and subsequently by Mr. Perceval, during the greater part of his administration; and filled the office of Commissary-in-Chief and Auditor of the Civil List, being appointed to the latter office in 1816. He was Secretary to the Treasury from 1823 till September, 1827; Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Cabinet of Lord Goderich, on Mr. Canning's death, and held that post from the latter date till January, 1828, when he resigned. It is generally understood that his resignation had the effect of hastening the dissolution of that ministry. Mr. Herries afterwards was Master of the Mint from 1828 till 1830, in the Duke of Wellington's cabinet, and President of the Board of Trade from February to November, 1830; Secretary at War from December, 1834, till April, 1835, in the cabinet of Sir Robert Peel; and President of the Board of Control from March till December, 1852, in the Cabinet of the Earl of Derby. He sat for Harwich from 1823 till 1841, when he was an unsuccessful candidate for Ipswich; and was returned for Stamford in 1847. From this post he retired in 1853, into private life. In 1814, he had married a daughter of the late John Dorington, Esq., Principal Committee Clerk to the House of Commons, but was left a widower in 1821. He has left two daughters and two sons surviving: one son is a Commissioner of Inland Revenue, and the other Secretary of Legation at Berne; his third son, Major Herries, a most promising officer, was aide-de-camp to Lords Ellenborough and Hardinge, when Governors-General of India, and was killed at the battle of Moodkee in 1845. It was in the post of Commissary-in-Chief, between 1811 and the end of the late war, that Mr. Herries first had an opportunity of displaying his administrative talents. The duties of his office comprised the provision for payment and supplies of British troops not merely in Europe, but in all quarters of the globe, and also of the forces of the allied powers, in concert with whom we were carrying on that war. This was a matter of peculiar difficulty under extreme financial depression, with a large paper circulation at home, and shaken credit abroad. Everywhere there was a great scarcity of specie, and the high price of money and supplies was increased by the competition of a multitude of agents in the various European markets. This chaos of confusion Mr. Herries reduced into permanent order, and at a considerable saving to the public purse.

His next task was the Financial Reform of the Civil List, including the superintendence of the expenditure of the Royal

Household. This delicate and onerous duty was discharged by Mr. Herries with so much tact and ability as to secure for him the special thanks of the Prince Regent, while he gave perfect satisfaction to the House of Commons.

In 1821, Mr. Herries became a member of the Commission of Inquiry into the Revenue Boards of England, Scotland, and Ireland, which at that time were administered separately. The repeal of this commission led to a complete alteration in the constitution and practice of the Customs and Excise Departments, which were henceforth centralized in London. As Secretary of the Treasury he subsequently carried through Parliament a Bill for the Consolidation and Reconstruction of the Customs' Laws, which has proved the foundation of all subsequent reforms in that branch of the revenue.

The following sketch of Mr. Herries's public character we extract from the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1855:—"Mr. Herries may be regarded as, perhaps, the only English statesman of recent times who has passed through all grades of the public service, rising from a subordinate position in the Treasury to the highest offices in the cabinet. A sincere and consistent Conservative, he was always faithful to his own convictions, but he viewed those of his adversaries with an enlightened toleration. Entering Parliament in middle life, and not possessing any of the highest natural gifts of an orator, he seldom addressed the house; and the attention which he commanded when he rose was due rather to the weight of his arguments, than to the manner of their delivery. His zeal as a public servant was the result of his sense of duty, and not of any desire for applause; and it belonged to the habit of his mind rather to retreat from notice than to court it. He had a mind essentially generous and liberal, and a disposition ready for every act of kindness and charity. To profound sagacity, and extraordinary administrative resources, there was added a rare independence and integrity of character and treasure of wise counsels whose value was enhanced by their uniform moderation. In literature and the fine arts Mr. Herries had a refined and cultivated taste: he was well acquainted with the ancient and modern languages of Europe; and when a young man he published a translation from the German of the work of Frederick Gentz on the State of Europe before and after the French Revolution, which had made a considerable sensation on the Continent. This appeared in 1802, and went through a second edition."

THE HON. CRAVEN FITZ-HARDINGE BERKELEY.

July 1st, at Frankfort, in his 51st year, the Hon. Craven Fitz-Hardinge Berkeley, M.P. for Cheltenham. The deceased gentleman, who had been in indifferent health for the last few months, at the recommendation of his medical advisers proceeded to the German Spas, to try the effects of the waters; but

he was detained at Frankfort by the illness, which turned out to be his last. He was youngest son of the late Earl of Berkeley, by his marriage with Mary, daughter of Mr. William Cole, and consequently a younger brother of Earl Fitz-Hardinge and the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, and of the present Earl of Berkeley, who does not assume the title.

Mr. Craven F. Berkeley was born in May, 1805, and married, first, September 10th, 1839, Augusta (daughter of Sir H. St. Paul), relict of the Hon. G. H. Talbot (father of Lady Edward Fitzalan Howard); and secondly, in 1845, the daughter of the late General Denzil Onslow, and relict of Mr. George Newton. He was formerly in the 1st Life Guards, and was returned for the borough of Cheltenham at the general election in 1832, when that town was first raised into a Parliamentary constituency, and continued in the House of Commons up to 1847, when he was unsuccessful. Having unseated his opponent before a Parliamentary Committee early in 1848, a new election followed, and Mr. Berkeley was returned, but unseated in his turn in the summer of the same year. He succeeded, however, in regaining his seat at the general election in 1852.

EDMUND WODEHOUSE, ESQ.

August 21st, at his residence, Thorpe, near Norwich, aged 71, Edmund Wodehouse, Esq., late M.P. for the Eastern division of Norfolk.—The deceased gentleman, who was a cousin of the late Lord Wodehouse and of the Earl of Cawdor, was a member of a landed family long settled in Norfolk. He was born in 1774, and married, in 1809, his cousin Lucy, daughter of the late Rev. Philip Wodehouse, by whom he has left issue several children. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for his native county: in politics he professed to call himself a supporter of Lord Derby's policy, but his Conservatism was considerably tinged with Liberal ideas. He had sat for the county since 1817, with the exception of the Parliaments of 1830 and 1832; but though constant in his attendance, he was not a frequent speaker. In June he began to feel his strength failing so sensibly, that he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and was succeeded in the representation by Mr. (now Sir) H. J. Stracey.

ROSS STEPHENSON MOORE, ESQ.

October 5th, in Dublin, aged 46, Ross Stephenson Moore, Esq., M.P. for Armagh.—He was a son of the late Hugh Moore, Esq., of Nootka Lodge, near Carlingford, co. Louth (whose father, Mr. Ross Moore, was the patron and proprietor of the borough of Carlingford, which returned two members to the Irish House of Commons), by Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Wilton. He was born at Carlingford, in 1809, and married, in 1830, Sarah, daughter of the late Rev. W. Barker, rector of Newton Hamilton, near Strabane. Having received his early education at

Crumlin, in the co. of Armagh, he proceeded to King's College, Dublin, where he gained a university scholarship and several honours in classics and science during his undergraduate career. In 1833 he became a member of the Irish bar, and for some years went the North-East circuit there. He was for some years one of the editors of the "Irish Law and Equity Reports," and was the author of a "Treatise on the Rules and Practice of the Courts of Common Law in Ireland." He was first returned to Parliament as a supporter of Lord Derby, in 1852; but in spite of his political attachment to that party, he always professed himself in favour of an amendment of the laws relating to landlord and tenant in Ireland, so as at once to preserve the rights of property, and to secure compensation to tenants for permanent improvements.

ROBERT CHARLES TUDWAY, ESQ.

October 20th, at Wells, Somerset, aged 47, Robert Charles Tudway, Esq., M.P. for that city.—The deceased was the eldest son of the late Mr. John Paine Tudway (who was M.P. for Wells from 1815 to 1830, and whose uncle sat from 1760 to 1815), by Fanny Gould, daughter of Mr. Lucas Pulsford, of Wells. He was born at Wells in 1808, and married, in 1846, Maria Catharine, eldest daughter of William Miles, Esq., M.P., of Leigh Court, Somerset. He was educated at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford; and was a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for Somersetshire, and served the office of high sheriff of that county in 1842. Mr. Tudway was first returned for Wells in July, 1852, as a supporter of Lord Derby. His disease was an affection of the bronchial tubes, from which he had suffered for some time, and under which he at last gradually sank. He had not taken any active or prominent part in Parliamentary business.

FREDERICK LUCAS, ESQ.

October 22nd, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. S. Ashby, at Staines, Frederick Lucas, Esq., M.P. for the county of Meath.—He was the second son of Mr. Samuel H. Lucas, formerly of Croyham, near Croydon, but now of Brighton, who is a deputy-lieutenant for Surrey, and Chairman of the National Provident Insurance Company. His father and all his family were members of the Society of Friends. Frederick Lucas was born March 30th, 1812, and at eight years of age was sent to school at Darlington, where he remained till his sixteenth year, when he entered the London University, being one of its earliest members. Here he is said to have gained early distinction in a debating society established among his fellow-students. Having remained three years at the University, he passed some time in the chambers of a conveyancer in large practice, and was ultimately called to the bar in Easter Term, 1838. In

the following year he became from sincere conviction a member of the Roman Catholic Church: the grounds of his conversion he gave to the world at the time in the shape of a small pamphlet, entitled "Reasons for becoming a Roman Catholic," which, though mainly addressed to the Society of Friends, created a considerable interest at the time. As a barrister he took a very active part in the proceedings of the Catholic Institute, and started the *Tablet* in London, in 1840, for the purpose of advocating the religious doctrines and social and political advancement of the Roman Catholic Church in England. At this time he was also a frequent contributor to the pages of the *Dublin Review*. The early career of the *Tablet* was by no means free from the troubles and annoyances which generally attend the lot of an editor, and ultimately Mr. Lucas transferred the paper to Dublin, and there superintended its publication till within a year or two of his death. He was also for some time one of the secretaries of the Irish Tenant League. In 1840 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. William Ashby, of Staines, who was originally a member of the Society of Friends, but whose religious convictions had led her to take the same step as her husband had taken, and to join the Catholic Church.

At the general election of 1852 Mr. Lucas was chosen by the Roman Catholic constituency of Meath to represent that county in Parliament, displacing their old member Mr. Henry Grattan, who had sat for that county for many years. It is well known that among the Roman Catholics in Ireland there are two distinct parties, between whom religious animosity runs high—the one party holding that the priesthood is degraded by mixing itself up in the waves of political strife, while the other party maintain that the priests, as the natural guides and advisers of their flocks, are not only at liberty, but bound to interfere in their behalf in the choice of those who shall legislate for them. The editor of the *Tablet*, it is needless to add, took the latter view, but, though supported by some members of the Irish Catholic Episcopate, he incurred the displeasure of his ecclesiastical superiors to such an extent, that early in last year he went to Rome to lay before the Pope an appeal against Archbishop Cullen's decision. What the ultimate result of that appeal might have been, had Mr. Lucas been spared longer, we should have learnt in time; the daily press almost unanimously asserted that the appeal was decided against him; and although his friends, even after his death, declared it premature to pronounce upon the result, as the memorial to the Pope was not yet finished, it is beyond a doubt that at Rome it was considered that the interference of Irish priests in politics and elections was most unseemly in a Sacerdotal order, as tending to degrade their character in the eyes of the nation. And though the fact has been denied in a biography of Mr. Lucas, entitled "The Catholic Statesman," still it is certain that his bodily health, which was far from strong, broke fairly down after the cool reception with which his memorial was met at the hands of

Ecclesiastical Authority at Rome.* The question, it is true, had not been formally and officially submitted to the Holy See, and no formal and official decision had been given; but enough had been said to convince Mr. Lucas of the hopelessness, if not the impossibility, of prosecuting his appeal with success. And in proportion as his reverence for ecclesiastical authority was the stronger, the more keen and more bitter must have been his sense of disappointment.

In Parliament, Mr. Lucas spoke frequently; and whenever the interests of the Catholic Church were assailed, or the religious rights of the Catholic poor were invaded, Mr. Lucas never remained silent. Impressed with a firm conviction that the Church and the world were sworn enemies, and that no Government could mean to act honestly and fairly towards the Catholic Church, he preferred remaining in opposition to every ministry; and, if occasionally his policy failed in effect, still by earnest and patient perseverance he often obtained concessions which a less stern course would never have extorted from his opponents. From his very first entry upon Parliamentary life, he obtained what is called "the ear of the House" more readily than falls to the lot of most newly-elected members. Much was expected of him, and his friends were not disappointed in their hopes. He was a fluent and energetic speaker, though occasionally he hesitated, as if his ideas poured forth too abundantly to find utterance: his delivery, too, at first, was rather monotonous. Upon his merits, as a writer, it is scarcely possible for the author of this work to pass an impartial criticism. A perusal of the leading articles of the *Tablet* previous to the year 1852 will enable every reader to form his own opinion. Considering that he was a layman, he was most deeply and accurately informed in theology.

Mr. Lucas, according to the testimony of his personal friend, Professor Ornsby, of Dublin, was an elegant and accomplished English and Latin scholar; and to the last retained a great affection for the writings of Cæsar and Virgil, and for the poetical works of Shakspeare, Dante, Spenser, and Wordsworth, as well as the prose of Milton and Swift; and as to his personal influence the *Rambler* adds, that "no man has gone to his rest leaving his mark so deeply imprinted on the Catholic mind as Frederick Lucas since the days of Dr. Milner."

In private life, Mr. Lucas was simple and plain, kind, and

* With respect to Mr. Lucas's appeal to Rome, the December number of the *Rambler*, a Catholic journal, which none can suspect of half-heartedness where Catholic interests are at stake, has the following remarks:—"It must be remembered that a non-decision in favour of his cause is equivalent to a refusal to interfere, and [a purpose] to allow things to take their course. In other words, *the mission has not succeeded*. That the Holy See would have determined anything against Mr. Lucas personally we do not for an instant believe. His character was too high and too well known, and his services to religion too decided, to allow of his meeting with anything but cordiality and courtesy at Rome. It appears to us, that even if Mr. Lucas had lived, the affair would have been allowed intentionally to die out, as it certainly will die out, now that the master spirit of the movement is gone to his rest."

charitable to all men, and humble to the very last degree,—in fact, the very antipodes of the idea formed of him by Protestants, who knew him or heard of him only through quotations of an abusive character from the columns of the *Tablet*.^{*} He was truly the friend of the poor man, and his personal piety was best proved by the serenity and calm resignation which surrounded him in the lingering illness which brought him to his grave. He has left behind him a widow and an only child, a son of about eleven years old: he was buried at the cemetery at Brompton, the funeral service having been previously performed in the oratory chapel of St. Philip Neri.

The following is the testimony of Cardinal Wiseman as to the Parliamentary services of Mr. F. Lucas:—"In every religious question which has come before Parliament, whether it related to England, Ireland, the Colonies, or the Continent, Mr. Lucas has always been at his post, and ready to defend the Catholic cause, without any reference to political considerations or the party from which such questions emanated."

The following extract from the columns of the *Morning Chronicle* gives, upon the whole, a very fair and just estimate of Mr. Lucas's character, and contains some interesting facts which deserve to be recorded here:—

"The success of Mr. Lucas as a debater is admitted to have been signal, even by those who were politically opposed to him; and the members were surprised to find in him a very different person from what the tone of the articles in the *Tablet*—sometimes too violent for the fastidious taste of the House of Commons—had led them to expect. The labours he went through at this period were too great for even his originally strong constitution. The attendance at public meetings in Ireland in promotion of the cause of tenant right, and the editorship of the paper, added to his duties in the House, were too much for him, and in the autumn of 1853 he had a serious attack of illness, from which he never fully recovered. It is probable that had he at such a period followed the advice of his medical attendant, and refrained altogether for some time from public business, his life might have been spared for many years longer. But his devotion to the work he had in hand was too great to allow him the necessary relaxation. In the autumn of the following year, 1854, at the urgent request of some of his political and religious allies, he sacrificed himself on the altar of his religion and of his adopted country—and this was the final and the crowning sacrifice. He undertook the well-known mission to Rome, in order to intercede with the Pope in favour of the views held by himself and the party with which he acted. His reception by the Pope was most kind and flattering, and up

^{*} "Men accustomed to the fiery onslaughts and merciless personalities of the *Tablet* were amazed when they met in the writer of these savage articles a gentleman of calm self-possession, amiable and genial friendliness, and a general cast of opinion in which good sense and candour were strikingly combined with originality of thought and acuteness of perception."—*Rambler*, Dec. 1855.

to the day of his death he entertained the most sanguine expectations with respect to the result of his mission.*

"But the movements of courts and cabinets are proverbially slow, and those of the Papacy are no exception. He was requested to draw up a memorial containing a full statement of his case. So numerous were the materials which he considered necessary to collect and put together for this purpose, that it occupied him almost incessantly for the first five months of the present year. During this time the climate of Rome was gradually undermining his health, and at the end of May he found it necessary to return to England, with the intention, however, of returning again to Rome in a few weeks to complete this work. At the entreaties of his friends he consented to consult an eminent physician, who at once told him that nothing but entire repose for a very lengthened period would enable him to resume his literary and political labours. Urged by this consideration, he accepted the invitation of his valued friend, Mr. Swift, M.P., to pay him a long visit at his house at Wandsworth. Here he remained for about two months, after which he went to Weybridge, and from thence to his father's house at Brighton, where he continued for nearly two months. During the whole of this period his health underwent but slight fluctuations; but, on the whole, it was evident that disease was making progress. Early in September he went to the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Skidmore Ashby, at Staines, with the intention of staying only a few days; but the progress of his disorder was too rapid. It soon became impossible for him to remove, and towards the end of September his physician gave up all hopes of his recovery. In the prospect of death he exhibited the same fortitude as he had done in every part of his previous career, and, devotedly attached to the Catholic faith, he met his end with a calm confidence which a Christian of any denomination might envy.

"Few public men have been less understood by the public. Indignation at what he considered the wrongs of the country and faith of his adoption rendered his language as a writer and a speaker sometimes less measured than policy might have dictated; but he was in reality—as all who know him can testify—modest, unassuming, gentle, and kind, and generous. For his reputation as a writer it is to be regretted that his exertions were confined to so comparatively limited a field as that of the *Tablet* newspaper. As an instance of his ability to master any subject, and to write powerfully upon it, we may refer to an article in the *Dublin Review*, in the year 1849, on the Duke of Marlborough, in which he exhibited a wonderful knowledge of military strategics, and for which he received the strong commendation of Sir William Napier, the Peninsular historian. Short as was his Parliamentary career, it was long enough to prove him a debater of the first rank; and had it pleased Heaven to grant him a longer life, he would have shown

* On this head we have already expressed our incredulity.

that he was capable of greater things than the advocacy of party or sectarian views, though even such questions he treated with an originality and a dignity of which few speakers are capable. For the last year or two he had directed his attention to the promotion of industrial occupations in Ireland. He entertained the opinion that the legislature should permit corporations and parishes to assist, by means of local funds, in the development of local manufactures. With this view, he had collected a large amount of information from Belgium and other countries.

"From his opinions, religious and political, our readers will differ widely; but we cannot deny him the great merit of perfect honesty and undaunted courage in the advocacy of the cause of his country and his religion."

COLONEL SIBTHORP.

December 14th, at his house, in Eaton Square, Colonel Charles Delaet Waldo Sibthorp, M.P. for Lincoln.—The gallant colonel was born in 1783, and married, in 1813, Maria, daughter of the late Ponsonby Tottenham, Esq., many years M.P. for Fethard in the Irish Parliament, by whom he has issue four sons. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Lincoln, and colonel of the South Lincolnshire Militia. He opposed Catholic Emancipation and the Reform Bill in all its stages, and was one of the minority of fifty-three who censured Free Trade when Lord Derby was in power in 1862. He was 2nd son of the late Humphrey Waldo Sibthorp, M.P. for Lincoln from 1799 to 1806, and representative of the family of Sibthorp of Canwick House, near that city. The late gallant colonel was first elected member for his native city in 1826, and continued to sit for it down to the day of his death, as representative of the High Tory interest, except during the brief Parliament immediately after the passing of the Reform Bill, when the ex-Radical, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, displaced him by a majority of some ninety votes. Colonel Sibthorp had great personal and family influence at Lincoln; but, though he was so frequently sent to Parliament at the head of the poll, he only once, namely in 1841, succeeded in securing the second seat for a Tory friend. "His name," says the *Times*, "has long been a household word, as the very embodiment of honest, but unreasoning, Tory prejudice; to the last he was a Tory of the extinct school of Lord Eldon and the late Duke of Newcastle; and consequently, in these times of divided party and allegiance, he found himself frequently opposed to the policy of the great Conservative party." In fact, the great secret of the colonel's popularity at Lincoln and in London (for, in a certain sense, he was popular, even in St. Stephen's), was his constant habit of calling "a spade a spade, and a fool a fool;" and often was he called to order by "Mr. Speaker," for the use of strong language and un-Parliamentary expletives. We remember him raising roars of laughter on one occasion, when Mr. Warburton brought

in a Bill, some ten years since, for altering the property qualification of English members. The gallant colonel rose and asked, whether he intended that every humble farmer, whose horse or bull, kept for purposes of breeding, brought him in an income of some £100 a year, might, on that qualification, set up for a county or a borough? Still it must be owned that, with all his jocosity, we owe one or two important reforms to the honest colonel,—for, first, he repeatedly moved for, and at last obtained, a committee for inquiring into the working of the tax on fire insurance—a tax which presses very heavily on the poor man; and, secondly, he actually has saved the country £20,000 a year for the last fifteen years. It will be remembered that when the marriage of her Majesty to Prince Albert was first announced to Parliament in 1840, Lord Melbourne proposed that the nation should settle on his Royal Highness an allowance of £50,000 a year. On that occasion, Colonel Sibthorp rose, and emphatically denouncing the proposal as a “Whig job,” persuaded Sir Robert Peel to support him, and succeeded in reducing the proposed allowance to £30,000, which sum, we believe, has proved ample for his Royal Highness’s wants.

Colonel Sibthorp was descended from an ancient family: Robertus de Sibthorp held the manor of Sibthorp, Notts., at the time of the Conquest, and the family only removed from that county into Lincolnshire in the middle of the seventeenth century. In early life the gallant colonel served for some years in the Scots Greys, and afterwards in the 4th Dragoon Guards. He succeeded to the family estates on the death of his elder brother, Colonel Coningsby W. Sibthorp, in 1822, and a few years since inherited Potterells, in Herts., from the Coningsby family, from whom he was descended. He took the greatest interest in the troop of Militia which he commanded, and even his bitterest opponents admit that he was honest and consistent in his public conduct. He was most punctual and indefatigable in his Parliamentary duties; but we shall never again see the immaculate blue coat, light cravat, and large gold eye-glass of the gallant colonel in the lobby of the House; yet in St. Stephen’s itself he will not be so easily forgotten after his thirty years of Parliamentary life. It should be added, that he has been succeeded in the representation of Lincoln by his eldest son, Major Gervaise Tottenham Waldo Sibthorp, who is married to Louisa, daughter of Robert Cracroft (now Amcotts), Esq., of Hackthorn, Lincolnshire, by whom he has two sons.—*Illustrated Times.*

ROBERT KNIGHT, ESQ.

January 5th, in Grosvenor Square, aged 86, Robert Knight, Esq., of Barrells and Chadshunt, Warwickshire. He was a natural son of the late Earl of Catherlough in the peerage of Ireland, who died in 1772, leaving him his extensive estates in the counties of Warwick, Worcester, and Flint.

Mr. Knight was born in 1768, and married, in 1791, Frances, daughter of the 8th Lord Dormer, who died about ten years since, and by whom he left surviving issue two daughters, one of whom is married to E. Bolton-King, Esq., of Umperslade, late M.P. for Warwick. His only son, Henry, born in 1794, died in Paris in the year 1800. Mr. Knight was a magistrate for the county of Warwick, of which he was high sheriff in 1797. He represented, in the Liberal interest, Wootton Bassett, in the Parliaments of 1806 and 1811; Rye, from 1823 to 1826; and Wallingford, in those of 1826, 1830, and 1831; but retired from public life at the dissolution in December, 1832. The present head of the family is Raleigh Knight, Esq., late captain in the 25th Regiment, nephew of the deceased gentleman, being the only son of his brother, General Knight, who died in 1836.

CAPT. G. H. CALCRAFT.

January 16th, Captain Granby Hales Calcraft.—The deceased was a younger son of the late Right Hon. John Calcraft, many years M.P. for Wareham, by the third daughter and co-heir of the late Sir Thomas Pym Hales, Bart. Mr. Granby Calcraft represented the borough of Wareham in the Parliament of 1831.

DR. PHILLIMORE.

January 24th, at Shiplake, near Reading, in his 80th year, Joseph Phillimore, Esq., D.C.L., Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford, and Chancellor of Oxford, Bristol, and Worcester.—He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Joseph Phillimore, vicar of Orton, Leicestershire, and educated at Westminster, from which he was elected to a studentship at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1793. He gained one or two prizes in his college, and in 1798 carried off the Chancellor's prize for his English essay on "Chivalry." He had previously graduated B.A. in 1797, before the establishment of classical honours, and took his degrees of B.C.L. in 1800, and D.C.L. in 1804. In the latter year he was admitted an advocate of Doctors' Commons. Four years later he was appointed by Lord Heytesbury judge of the Cinque Ports, and soon afterwards became Chancellor of Oxford, and Regius Professor of Civil Law. In this latter capacity it was his office to present distinguished personages for the honorary degree of D.C.L. in the Sheldonian Theatre at the annual commemoration; and the elegance of his well-turned Latin periods in these orations always showed the finished scholar of the school. Among other distinguished individuals whom he thus presented were the late Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia in 1814. Of late years Dr. Phillimore held several legal posts of an ecclesiastical character; thus, in 1834, he became Chancellor of Worcester, Commissary of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and King's Advocate in the Admiralty Court; in 1842, he added a third Chancellorship, viz., that of

Bristol; and in 1846, he became Judge of the Consistory Court of Gloucester.

He was first returned to Parliament as member for St. Mawes in 1817, on the death of Mr. Horner, and sat for that close borough till 1826, when he was elected for Yarmouth. He retired from parliamentary life at the dissolution in 1830. From the very first he attached himself to the political party of the late Lord Grenville, and was among the early contributors to the *Edinburgh Review*. He also held several important posts in the civil service from time to time. In 1806-7, he was a Commissioner for the disposal of confiscated Prussian and Danish ships and cargoes; from 1822 to 1828, he held a Commissionership of Indian affairs; in 1833, he became a Commissioner for the settlement of French, Danish, and Spanish claims; and in 1836, was appointed Chairman of the Registration Commission, and drew up the report with which its labours were closed.

Dr. Phillimore was the author of some able political speeches and pamphlets. Among the former, we may mention one delivered on moving for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Marriage Act, and others on the Catholic Claims (of which he was a zealous advocate, in spite of his ecclesiastical connection), the Foreign Enlistment Act, International Law, and the grant of a pension to the family of Mr. Canning. "To his abilities as a judge," says the *Gentleman's Magazine*, "Lord Lyndhurst, when Lord Chancellor, paid the highest tribute in 1844, designating the Diocesan Courts, in which Dr. Phillimore presided, as courts in which justice was as well administered as any court in the country."

Dr. Phillimore married, in 1808, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Walter Bagot, brother of the first Lord Bagot, by whom he left surviving issue one daughter and five sons. His eldest son, John George, is M.P. for Leominster, and the second, Robert Joseph, for Tavistock. His youngest son was drowned at Oxford in 1843, together with a son of Dr. Gaisford, late Dean of Christ Church in that University.

A memoir of Dr. Phillimore, which is understood to be from the pen of Lord Brougham, is to be found in the *Law Review* for May, 1855.

JOHN O'BRIEN, ESQ.

February 5th, in Stephen's Green, Dublin, John O'Brien, Esq., formerly M.P. for Limerick, son of the late James O'Brien, Esq., merchant of Limerick, and brother of James O'Brien, Esq., Q.C., the present member for that city. He was first returned to Parliament for his native city as the colleague of Sir David Roche, Bart., in 1841, and was re-elected in 1847. He retired from Parliamentary life at the dissolution of 1852. He was for many years an active and prominent member of the Liberal party in Ireland, and the constant friend and supporter of the late Daniel O'Connell in the long and hardy-

won struggle for Catholic Emancipation. In private life the character of Mr. O'Brien stood deservedly high as an amiable, generous, and high-minded Irish gentleman. In religion he was a Roman Catholic. He married a daughter of Jeremiah Murphy, Esq., a merchant of Cork, sister to Mr. Serjeant Murphy, the present M.P. for that city, and niece of the late Dr. Murphy, Catholic Bishop of Cork.

ROBERT ARCHBOLD, ESQ.

March 9th, at Davidstown House, Castle Dermot, co. Kildare, Robert Archbold, Esq., a Deputy-Lieutenant and late M.P. for that county.—The deceased gentleman was the eldest son of the late James Archbold, Esq., of Davidstown, by Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Kavanagh, Esq., of Borris-in-Ossory, co. Carlow, and the Lady Susan Butler, sister to John Earl of Ormonde and Ossory. He succeeded to the family estates, while still a young man, in 1805; and, at the general election of 1837, was returned to Parliament in the Liberal interest, as member for his native county, in the room of Mr. E. Ruthven. In 1841 he was re-elected without opposition, his colleague being the late Right Hon. R. More O'Ferrall, but retired from Parliamentary life in 1847. He married a Miss Copeland, but was left a widower in 1842. As he died without issue, the family estates have passed, we believe, to his brother, James Archbold, Esq., who married in that year the daughter of J. Power, Esq., of Faithleague, co. Waterford.

JOHN BONFOY ROOPER, ESQ.

March 11th, at Abbots Ripton, Hunts, John Bonfoy Rooper, Esq., late M.P. for Hunts.—The deceased gentleman was the representative of an old Whig family in that county, and steadily adhered, to the last, to the traditional principles of his forefathers. In 1831, he was elected as M.P. for his native county, displacing Lord Strathavon, now Marquis of Huntly, having unsuccessfully contested it at the previous general election in 1830. He was re-elected in December, 1832, and January, 1835, but ousted from his seat in 1837, when he retired into private life, in which he was much respected as a neighbour and a landlord. In 1845 he filled the office of High Sheriff of Huntingdonshire. About a fortnight before his death he met with a fall, from which, at first, it was thought that he would recover; but the hopes of his friends and the skill of his medical attendants proved alike vain.

ROBERT WALLACE, ESQ.

April 1st, at Seafeld College, near Greenock, aged 82, of an attack of bronchitis, Robert Wallace, Esq., formerly M.P. for that borough.—He was born in 1773, and married, in 1804,

Margaret, daughter of the late Sir John Forbes, of Craigievar, Bart., by Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of the 11th Lord Forbes, but left by her no family. Lieut.-General Sir J. Maxwell Wallace, K.H., is a brother of the deceased gentleman.

In early life Mr. Wallace enjoyed a large West-Indian property, but owing to the great depreciation which took place in the value of estates in the West Indies after the abolition of the slave trade, he found his resources so limited that he sold his property on the banks of the Clyde, and retired into private life. When Greenock was enfranchised by the Reform Act, Mr. Wallace was elected as its first member; and he continued to sit for it in the Liberal interest until 1846, when he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. In Parliament his chief efforts were directed to the reform of the Scottish law, and to the carrying out of Mr. Rowland Hill's scheme of a penny postage. To the success of this latter plan it is well known that Mr. Wallace contributed not a little, and Mr. Rowland Hill has frequently and gratefully acknowledged his obligations. So great was the respect entertained for Mr. Wallace by his parliamentary and private friends, that as soon as the reduced state of his income became known they contributed a sum sufficient to purchase him an annuity of £500 a year for the remainder of his days—a competence sufficient to keep him from the cares and anxieties of poverty.

RICHARD BLAKEMORE, ESQ.

April 17th, at the Leys, Herefordshire, aged 79, Richard Blakemore, Esq., a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, and Glamorgan, and a Magistrate for Somerset.—He was second son of the late Mr. T. Blakemore, of Darlaston and West-Bromwich, and his mother was a daughter of the late Mr. Partridge, of Ross. He served the office of Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1826, and of Herefordshire in 1830.

Having unsuccessfully contested the city of Hereford, on Tory principles, in 1826, 1832, and 1835, he was returned for Wells, Somerset, in 1837, and was re-elected in 1841 and 1847. He retired from public life on the dissolution of the latter Parliament in 1852. As he lived and died unmarried, the bulk of Mr. Blakemore's property passed to Mr. T. W. Booker, M.P. for Herefordshire, maternal nephew of the deceased; and Mr. Booker has since assumed, by royal licence, the additional name of Blakemore.

WILLIAM MAYHEW, ESQ.

April 26, at Park Terrace, Victoria Park, aged 68, William Mayhew, Esq., who represented Colchester, in the Liberal interest, from 1831, to the general election in December, 1832, when he was defeated by Mr. R. Sanderson.

R. G. TOWNLEY, ESQ.

May 5th, at Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire, aged 68, Richard Greaves Townley, Esq., formerly M.P. for that county.—He was of an ancient Lancashire family; his grandfather, Richard Townley, Esq., of Bellfield, in that county, inherited Fulbourn, in the last century, from his great uncle, W. Greaves, Esq. The deceased gentleman was educated at Eton, and graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1807, and M.A. in 1810. He was first elected for the county, in the Liberal interest, on Lord F. G. Osborne being raised to the peerage as Lord Godolphin; and he continued to sit as member for Cambridgeshire without interruption until the general election in 1852, when he retired from parliamentary life. He married, in 1821, Cecil, daughter of the late Sir C. Watson, Bart., by whom he left several children. His eldest son, Charles, born in 1823, succeeded to the property.

WILLIAM RASHLEIGH, ESQ.

May 14th, aged 79, William Rashleigh, Esq., of Menabilly, Cornwall, a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for that county.—He was eldest son of the late Rev. Jonathan Rashleigh, Rector of Silverton, Devon, and cousin of Sir John Colman Rashleigh, who was created a baronet in 1831. He succeeded his uncle in the Cornish estates and as representative of the family in 1810. He represented Fowey from 1810 to 1828. He married, first, in 1802, Rachel, daughter of William Stackhouse, Esq., of Trehane, by whom he had no issue. He was married, secondly, in 1815, to Caroline, daughter of Henry Hinxman, Esq., of Ivychurch, Wilts, by whom he left issue two sons, the elder of whom, William, was M.P. for East Cornwall in the Parliament of 1841, and married, in 1843, Catharine, daughter of Robert Walter, 11th Lord Blantyre, by whom he has issue a daughter, born in 1849.

MR. JAMES SILK BUCKINGHAM.

June 30th, at his residence, Stanhope Lodge, Upper Avenue Road, in his 69th year, Mr. James Silk Buckingham, the well-known lecturer and writer, and late M.P. for Sheffield.—Not many months since the deceased gentleman commenced an "Autobiography," which promised to be exceedingly voluminous. The portion published sufficed to show that the career of the author had been singularly chequered and adventurous. Mr. Buckingham, in his early days, went to sea, in an humble capacity. He afterwards became connected with journalism in India, travelled over the greater part of the world, and, returning to England, acquired some fame as a lecturer, and grew conspicuous by his connection with various philanthropic

schemes, many of which, however, were looked upon as impracticable. In 1832 he was elected M.P. for Sheffield, and continued to represent that constituency until the dissolution in 1837. Whilst he held a seat in Parliament he was active in promoting the Temperance Movement, and was instrumental in obtaining the committee at whose instance the well-known medical evidence respecting intoxicating liquors was collected. His connection with the British and Foreign Institute, and the ridicule with which many of his proceedings were visited by *Punch*, will not be forgotten. Lately, since his name was placed on the pension-list, Mr. Buckingham has not taken an active part in public life. As a lecturer, he possessed many advantages, his voice and manner being extremely well suited for oratorical display. He was fluent and animated, and gifted with a lively imagination. He married in early life, and his son, Mr. Leicester Buckingham, is well known in the republic of letters as an author and lecturer, like his father.

PHILIP PUSEY, ESQ.

July 6th, aged 56, at the residence of his brother, the Rev. Dr. Pusey, Christ Church, Oxford, Philip Pusey, Esq., of Pusey, near Farringdon, late M.P. for Berkshire.—Mr. Pusey, who was born in 1799, was the eldest son of the Hon. Philip Bouverie (youngest son of the 1st Earl of Radnor), who assumed the name of Pusey, by Lucy, eldest daughter of Robert, 4th Earl of Harborough, and widow of Sir T. Cave, Bart. Succeeding to the Pusey estates on his father's death, in 1828, he became member for Chippenham in 1830. In the Parliament of 1831-2, he sat for Cashel; and in 1835 was elected for Berkshire, which he had unsuccessfully contested in December, 1832. He was a Conservative in politics; but of late years, having felt that a return to agricultural protection, if desirable in the abstract, was practically impossible, he kept aloof from the Protectionist party; and accordingly, at the general election of 1852, he retired from the representation of the county, on finding that his constituents desired the services of a less scrupulous partizan. In November, 1854, he lost his excellent wife, Lady Emily Pusey (a daughter of the 2nd Earl of Carnarvon), to whom he had been married in 1822, and by whom he left an only son and two daughters. He never recovered the effects of her loss, which brought on a long paralytic attack, from which he never rallied.

Mr. Pusey's name, however, was best known as a practical agriculturalist. He was president of the Royal Agricultural Society of England in 1854, and one of the chief contributors to the journal of the society, which, we believe, he also edited. He was universally beloved among his relatives and tenantry. It is said that the Pusey estates are held by the tenure of a fief, which has been in possession of the family for upwards of eight centuries.

JAMES LOCH, ESQ.

July 8th, in Albemarle Street, aged 75, James Loch, Esq., formerly M.P. for the Wick burghs.—He was the eldest son of George Loch, Esq., of Drylaw, in the county of Edinburgh, by a sister of the Right Hon. William Adam, of Blair-Adam, Lord Chief Commissioner of the Jury Court in Scotland. Born in 1780, he was called to the Scottish bar in 1801, and was soon afterwards admitted a member of the English bar. He was, at one and the same time, auditor to the Duke of Sutherland, to the Earl of Carlisle, to Lord Francis Egerton (now Earl of Ellesmere), and to the trust estates of the late Earl of Dudley and the late Lord Keith. He was also a deputy-lieutenant for co. Sutherland, High Steward of Morpeth, and a member of the council of University College, London. He was also well known in the literary world as the author of a "Statistical and Historical Account of Sutherlandshire." He sat as member for the disfranchised borough of St. German's and for the Wick district of burghs, from 1830 till the dissolution in 1852, when he finally retired from Parliament. In 1810 he married Anne, youngest daughter of the late Patrick Orr, Esq., of Bridgetown, co. Kincardine, by whom he had several children. He was left a widower in 1842. Mr. Loch was a Liberal of rather advanced views, and voted in favour of Reform, Catholic Emancipation, the New Poor Law Bill, and of the Repeal of the Corn Laws. He merited and secured the respect of his employers, as well as of a large circle of personal friends.

JOHN M'CLINTOCK, ESQ.

July 12th, at Drumcar, co. Louth, aged 85, John M'Clintock, Esq., a magistrate for that county, and formerly sergeant-at-arms to the Irish House of Commons.—He was eldest son of John M'Clintock, Esq., of Drumcar (who represented successively Enniskillen and Belturbet in the Irish House of Commons, before the Union), by a daughter of W. Foster, Esq., M.P., cousin to the late Viscount Ferrard.—The post of sergeant-at-arms was conferred upon the deceased gentleman in 1794, in conjunction with his brother, and a pension of £2,500 a year was settled on them at the Union, by way of compensation for the loss of the office. He was returned to the Imperial Parliament in 1820, as member for Athlone, but resigned his seat within a few months: he represented that borough also in the Parliament of 1830-1. He was twice married—first, to Jane, daughter of the late Wm. Bunbury, Esq., M.P. for Carlow, by whom he left two sons, one of whom is Mr. Wm. B. M'Clintock Bunbury, the present M.P. for Carlow; and secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter of William, 1st Earl of Clancarty, by whom he had a family of five sons and three daughters.

The *Carlisle Sentinel* remarks of Mr. M'Clintock, that in his position of sergeant-at-arms to the Irish House of Commons, he was "the cotemporary of the most distinguished men at the time when the brilliancy of Irish genius was the theme of admiration throughout Europe. He was a patriot in the true sense of the term, being consistently opposed to the Union—when peerages, honours, and decorations were lavished on those who supported the measure. He was (says Sir Jonah Barrington) the last who left the House, accompanied by the Speaker, on the night the measure passed in March, 1800; both seemed impressed with the solemnity of the occasion—when at the door they turned round and took a last view of that House which had been, as Grattan observed, the glory, the guardian, and the protection of the country."

WILLIAM ORD, ESQ.

July 25th, at Whitfield Hall, Northumberland, aged 74, William Ord, Esq., a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Northumberland, and many years M.P. for Morpeth and Newcastle-on-Tyne.—He was born in 1781; his father was William Ord, Esq., of Whitfield, and Newminster Abbey; and his mother, a daughter of C. Brandling, Esq., many years M.P. for Newcastle, who, after his father's death, remarried the late T. Creevey, Esq., M.P. for Thetford. In 1802 Mr. Ord was chosen M.P. for Morpeth (which at that time returned two members), in conjunction with the late Earl of Carlisle, then Lord Morpeth; and he continued to sit for that borough in the Liberal interest until it was placed in Schedule B of the Reform Act, and reduced to one member. In December, 1832, Mr. Ord unsuccessfully contested the Southern division of Northumberland, but in 1835 was chosen for Newcastle-on-Tyne, in conjunction with the late Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., and he continued to represent that borough until 1852, when he retired from Parliamentary life. He was a steady and consistent Liberal, but one who rarely spoke in the House of Commons, though his votes were uniformly at the service of the party with whom he acted. His only son, William Henry Ord, Esq., who sat for Newport, Isle of Wight, from 1835 to 1837, having died some years since, the subject of this memoir left no surviving issue by his wife, who was the second daughter of the late Rev J. Scott, of Itchen Ferry, Hants, and sister to Jane Elizabeth, late Countess of Oxford.

FEARGUS E. O'CONNOR, ESQ.

August 30th, at Albert Terrace, Notting Hill, in his 60th year, Feargus Edward O'Connor, Esq., formerly M.P. for co. Cork, and also for Nottingham. He was born in 1796, at Dangan Castle,* co. Meath. His father was Roger O'Connor, Esq., of

* Celebrated as the birth-place of the great Duke of Wellington.

O'Connorville, co. Cork. He was called to the Irish bar in 1822. In December, 1832, he was first chosen M.P. for co. Cork, as one of the supporters of the late Mr. D. O'Connell; in January, 1835, he was re-elected, but unseated on petition. In the July following, he unsuccessfully contested Oldham, on the death of Mr. Cobbett. He became, nominally, a candidate for many other places in the interval between 1835 and 1847: in the latter year, however, he succeeded in procuring a seat for Nottingham, as the recognised leader of the Chartist body. About the same time he started a paper, called the *Northern Star*, for the dissemination of Chartist principles. The French revolution of January, 1848, added a temporary importance to the Chartist movement; and Mr. O'Connor was the leader of the Chartist assembly which met on Kennington Common, on the 10th of April,* in that year, for the purpose of making a demonstration to overawe the Imperial Parliament into an adoption of the "People's Charter." The meeting, however, which intended to overawe the Legislature, was itself overawed by the large military reserves held in readiness under arms by command of the late Duke of Wellington, and the petition of the assembled multitude was peaceably, but somewhat ignominiously, carried to the House in three hired cabs.

Another visionary scheme in which Mr. O'Connor engaged, was a land society for the million: but this society not being based on sound principles, entirely failed, and involved many unfortunate individuals in ruin.

The latter days of Mr. O'Connor's life were clouded by a kind of insanity which removed him from public life. In June, 1852, shortly before the dissolution of Parliament, while he still held a seat for Nottingham, his conduct in the House of Commons was so violent and eccentric, that he was given into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, under the Speaker's warrant; and subsequently sent, under the same authority, to Dr. Tuke's medical asylum at Chelsea, where he remained till within a few days of his decease. The immediate cause of death was a softening of the brain, overwrought by incessant strife and agitation. He was buried at Kensall Green, on September 11th; a large body of his admirers, mostly working men, marched from Notting Hill to the cemetery in front of the hearse, and after the body had been lowered into its last resting-place, a funeral oration was delivered by Mr. Ernest Jones.

L. W. DILLWYN, ESQ.

August 31, at Sketty Hall, Swansea, aged 77, Lewis Weston Dillwyn, Esq., F.R.S., formerly M.P. for Glamorganshire.—He was also a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for co. Glamorgan, President of the Royal Institution of South

* This was the memorable occasion on which the present Emperor of the French was sworn in, and served, as a special constable in London.

Wales, and Fellow or Honorary Member of several foreign learned societies. He was a son of the late William Dillwyn, Esq., of Walthamstow (the representative of an ancient Breconshire family), a member of the Society of Friends, by a daughter of Lewis Weston, Esq., of Heigh Hall, Essex. The connection of Mr. Dillwyn with Swansea commenced in 1801, when he purchased the Cambrian pottery at Swansea. A love of natural history and a scientific acquaintance with the forms of birds, butterflies, shells, and flowers enabled him successfully to develop this manufacture, which for some years stood in high repute as "Swansea china." As a botanist and natural historian, Mr. Dillwyn had few equals, and no superiors. In 1802 he had published a work on "British Conifers," which at once established his reputation. In 1804, he published the "Botanist's Guide" in conjunction with the late Mr. Dawson Turner. In 1817 followed his "Descriptive Catalogue of Shells." In 1823 and 1824, he addressed two letters on Fossil Shells to the late Sir Humphrey Davy. He was also the author of several small publications relating to the natural productions of Swansea and its neighbourhood. In 1832 he was returned to Parliament, on the Liberal interest, as M.P. for co. Glamorgan, and again, in 1835; but he retired in 1837. He was active as a magistrate in the county of his adoption, and widely and deservedly respected by all parties. In 1807 he married a daughter of John Llewelyn, Esq., by whom he left two daughters and two sons, the elder of whom is the present Mr. L. L. Dillwyn, who succeeded the late Mr. Vivian, in February, 1855, as M.P. for Swansea, and who is married to a daughter of the late Sir Henry De la Beche.

VICE-ADMIRAL A'COURT-REPINGTON.

September 22nd, at Amington Hall, Warwickshire, aged 71, Vice-Admiral Edward Henry A'Court-Repington, formerly M.P. for Tamworth.—He was next brother of the 1st Lord Heytesbury, being the second son of Sir W. P. A. A'Court, Bart., many years M.P. for Heytesbury, for which borough he sat, in the Tory interest, from 1820 till its disfranchisement at the time of the Reform Act. In 1837, and again in 1841, he was elected for Tamworth, as colleague of the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart., but he retired at the dissolution in 1847. In the latter year he assumed the additional name of Repington, on inheriting Amington under the will of the late C. E. Repington, Esq. He was never married. He entered the navy in 1800. In November, 1803, he captured a French schooner when in command of a boat with only five hands on board. He afterwards served on the Jamaica, Cape, Mediterranean, Newfoundland, and Halifax stations. In 1841 he was made naval aide-de-camp to her Majesty. He attained flag rank in 1847, and became a vice-admiral in 1854.

W. H. L. BRUGES, ESQ.

September 25th, at Seend, Wiltshire, aged 59, William Heald Ludlow Bruges, Esq., formerly M.P. for Bath and Devizes.—The deceased gentleman, who was a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for Wiltshire and Recorder of Devizes, was a son of the late B. Ludlow, Esq., by Susannah, daughter of the late W. Bruges, of Wiltshire. He graduated at Queen's College, Oxford, B.A. 1818, M.A. 1822. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1821, but retired from practice in 1826. For some years he held the post of chairman of the Wiltshire Quarter Sessions. In 1837 he was elected for Bath in the Conservative interest, displacing Mr. Roebuck; but lost his seat at the general election in 1841. In 1847 he was returned for Devizes, but accepted the Chiltern Hundreds early in the following year. Mr. Ludlow Bruges married, first, 1827, the youngest daughter of S. Heathcote, Esq., by whom he left two daughters; and, secondly, in 1834, Agnes, daughter of T. Penruddock, Esq., by whom he left two sons and two daughters.

JOHN HARDY, ESQ.

September 29th, at Tunstall Hall, Staffordshire, aged 81, John Hardy, Esq., formerly M.P. for Bradford.—The deceased was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire, chief steward of Pontefract, and a bencher of the Inner Temple. He was called to the bar in 1799, and went the northern circuit, having previously practised as a special pleader. He was also Recorder of Leeds for nearly thirty years. In December, 1832, he was first elected for Bradford in the extreme Liberal interest, as a supporter of household suffrage and the ballot. In 1837 he lost his seat, but regained it in 1841; he finally retired from parliamentary life at the general election of 1847. Previous to that time he had gradually oscillated round to the Conservative party, being opposed to the repeal of the corn-laws. In 1804 he married a daughter of the late R. Gathorne, Esq., of Kirby Lonsdale, who died some years since, and by whom he left a family. His eldest son, Gathorne Hardy, Esq., has recently been chosen member for Leominster.

HON. W. H. PERCY.

October 5th, in Portman-square, aged 67, Rear-Admiral the Hon. William Henry Percy, a younger son of the 1st Earl of Beverley (and brother of the present peer and of the late Bishop of Carlisle), by Isabella Susannah, sister of the 1st Lord Gwydir. He entered the navy in 1801, and served as a midshipman on the Chinese and Indian stations; and subsequently as lieutenant on the Irish coast. In 1812 he was appointed to the *Mermaid*, in which he conveyed troops to Spain. He was afterwards pro-

moted to the *Hermes*, 20, which vessel he was obliged to fire after the unsuccessful attack on Mobile, in 1814, to save her from falling into the hands of the Americans. He became a rear-admiral in 1846. He never married. He was elected M.P. for Stamford in the Tory interest in 1818, and again in 1820, but retired from Parliament in 1826. Two years later he accepted a commissionership of excise, which he resigned in 1849.

R. N. SHAW, ESQ.

October 21st, at Stapleton, near Bristol, aged 70, Robert Newton Shaw, Esq., of Kesgrave, formerly M.P. for East Suffolk.—The deceased gentleman, who was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Suffolk, was eldest son of W. C. Shaw, Esq., formerly M.P. for Preston, by Dorothy, daughter of R. Whitehead, Esq. He was for many years chairman of the Woodbridge Quarter Sessions, and took an active part in the business of his county. He sat as M.P. for East Suffolk, in the moderate Liberal interest, in the first Reformed Parliament, but lost his seat at the general election of January, 1835. In 1811 he married a daughter of the late Thomas Jones, Esq., of Stapleton, by whom, however, he had no issue.

JOSEPH STOCK, LL.D.

October 30th, in Dublin, aged 68, Joseph Stock, LL.D., Judge of the Admiralty Court in Ireland, and a Bencher of King's Inns.—The deceased gentleman, who was a son of Dr. Stock, formerly Bishop of Killaloe, was called to the bar in Ireland in 1812. In 1838 he was elected M.P. for Cashel, on the promotion of Serjeant Woulfe to the Irish Bench. He had previously contested the University of Dublin in the Liberal interest. In 1841 he was re-elected, and only resigned his seat on his promotion to the judicial bench in January, 1846. He married Eliza, daughter of W. R. Saunders, Esq., of Charleville, co. Cork, by whom he left a family.

PANTON CORBETT, ESQ.

November 22nd, at Longnor Hall, near Shrewsbury, aged 70, Panton Corbett, Esq.—He was a person of considerable wealth and property, being the only son of the late Archdeacon Plymley (who assumed the name and arms of Corbett in 1804, after his maternal grandfather), by his first wife, Jane Josepha, daughter of T. Panton, Esq. Mr. Corbett, who succeeded to the fine property of Longnor and Leighton, on his father's death, in 1838, was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Salop, of which county he was high sheriff in 1849, and represented Shrewsbury in Parliament from 1820 to 1830. He was a Liberal of the old school, but had long retired from public life. He also held for some years the post of Chairman of the Quarter

Sessions of Salop, and only retired from that post in June, 1854. Mr. Corbett married Lucy Favoretta, daughter of Dr. Jones, of Lichfield, by whom he left surviving issue a daughter, now the widow of J. J. E. Hamilton, Esq. (eldest son of Admiral Sir E. Hamilton, Bart., K.C.B.), and a son, Colonel Edward Corbett, married to Elizabeth Ann Teresa, daughter of R. Scholl, Esq., who has succeeded to the family estates. His eldest son, Richard, died some years before his father. The family is a branch of the Corbetts of Moreton Corbet, whose ancestors came over to England with William at the Norman conquest, and obtained large grants of land on the confines of Wales. The head of the family was created a baronet in 1642; but the senior branch expiring with Sir Robert Corbett (7th Baronet), in 1774, the title reverted to a very distant cousin, Charles Corbett, Esq., of London, while the property was devised to his maternal kinsman, Robert Flint, Esq., who assumed the name of Corbett, as also did his nephew, Dr. Plymley, whom we have mentioned above.

JOHN WILLIAMS, ESQ.

November 29th, at Bron Wyfla, near Asaph, aged 50, John Williams, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for Denbigh and Flint, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the former county.—The deceased gentleman was born of poor parents in the small town of Ruthin, in Denbighshire, in 1800, and at the age of fourteen he started, in his own words, "on the road to London, with a widowed mother's blessing and a bundle containing his little all." Arrived there, he engaged himself as an errand-boy to one of the West-end drapery establishments, where he was promoted to be junior assistant, and eventually to be foreman; he afterwards joined in partnership in Regent-circus, under the firm of Williams and Hatton. In 1848, having retired from business with a competency, which he had earned by strict honesty and persevering industry, he left the busy haunts of London for his mountain home of Bron Wyfla, formerly the residence of the accomplished Mrs. Hemans. In 1847 he was elected the Liberal member for Macclesfield, which he represented till the end of that Parliament. His principles were Radical, if not Chartist. He was also an active member of the Marylebone vestry, and in public and private life was a zealous advocate of universal suffrage, short parliaments, and the ballot. Mr. Williams was defeated by Mr. E. C. Egerton at the general election in 1852. In Parliament he was always at his post; in 1848, he seconded Mr. Berkeley's motion in favour of the ballot, in the support of which he adduced some startling facts, gleaned by him in his experience as a metropolitan tradesman. He was busily employed in London to the last as treasurer of the National, Parliamentary, and Financial Reform Association; and in 1851 he served the office of high sheriff of Carnarvonshire.

CHARLES BARCLAY, ESQ.

December 5th, at his country seat, Bury Hill, Surrey, Charles Barclay, Esq., in the 75th year of his age.—He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Surrey, the Western Division of which he represented in Parliament from 1835 to 1837, having previously sat for Dandalk from 1826 to 1830; he represented the borough of Southwark from 1815 till the general election in 1818, when he lost his seat; he was also high sheriff of Surrey in 1862. The deceased gentleman, who was a Tory of the old school, married, in 1806, Anne Marie, daughter of Thomas Kett, Esq., of Seething, Norfolk, by whom he left issue four sons, and a daughter, married to J. Gurney Hoare, Esq. He was head of the great brewing firm of Barclay, Perkins, and Co., President of Guy's Hospital, and a Governor of St. Thomas's Hospital, as well as of the Grammar Schools of St. Olave and St. Saviour's, Southwark. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse, which ran away on coming in sight of the hounds.

LIEUT.-GENERAL JAMES LINDSAY.

December 5th, at Genoa, Lieutenant-General James Lindsay, of Balcarres, co. Fife.—The deceased gentleman, who was nephew of the 5th Earl of Balcarres, and cousin to the present Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, was born in 1792, and entered the army in 1807 as lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards. He served in the expedition to Waleheren in 1809, and at the defence of Cadiz in 1811. He was also engaged in the Peninsular campaigns of 1812 and 1813, and afterwards served in Holland under the late Lord Lynedoch, and was severely wounded at the assault on Bergen-op-Zoom. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Fife, which he represented in Parliament from 1831 to 1832, having previously sat for the borough of Wigan for eight years. He married, first, in 1819, Mary Ann, daughter of Francis Grant, Esq., of Kilgraston; and, second, in 1823, Anne, daughter of the late Sir Coutts Trotter, Bart., by whom he had several children. His son, Captain Robert Lindsay, it will be remembered, distinguished himself at Inkermann, and at the Alma, where he gallantly defended the colours of his regiment; his younger daughter was married, in 1864, to Mr. Robert S. Holford, M.P. for East Gloucestershire; his eldest daughter is the wife of her cousin, Lord Lindsay, eldest son of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres; and his eldest son is the present Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart., who succeeded his maternal grandfather in the baronetcy under a special remainder.

MILITARY.

MAJOR T. BRIDGE.

January 8th, at Chatham Barracks, Major Thomas Bridge, of the 84th Foot, son of the late Major Bridge, of the 117th Regiment.—Entering the army in 1828, he served both in the West and East Indies, and his residence in the latter country had materially enfeebled his constitution. For the last three years of his life he had held command of the depôt of his regiment at Chatham, and was made brevet-major in 1854.

CAPT. ISHAM.

January 10th, at his residence, near Maritzburgh, S. Africa, aged 45, Edmund Isham, Esq., late Captain 51st Regt.—He was fourth and youngest son of the Rev. Vere Isham, rector of Lamport, co. Northampton, by Jane, daughter of John Chambers, Esq., and niece to Sir William Chambers. He had settled down in 1852 in the colony of Port Natal, in company with his friends the Stephenson family; he had recently returned from a hunting and exploring expedition into the interior, when he was found dead in his bed.

Captain Isham was born at Cottesbrooke Rectory, co. Northampton, June 10, 1810; was educated at Harrow; entered the 51st Regiment K.O.L. Infantry, August 31, 1832; became a lieutenant July 1, 1837; and captain in June, 1843; but sold out whilst his regiment was at Bangalore in 1848, and returned to England in ill health. He was never married.

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. LEACH.

January 14th, at Worthing, aged 70, Lieutenant-Colonel John Leach, C.B., formerly of the Rifle Brigade.—He became ensign in the 70th Foot in 1801, and served for three years in the West Indies. He was subsequently engaged at Copenhagen, and served in the Peninsula from 1808 to 1814. He was present at Vimiera, Busaco, Torres Vedras, the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Neville, and Toulouse. For these actions he received the silver war medal with twelve clasps. He was also at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, where he was wounded, and in which the command of a battalion devolved upon him, owing to the two superior officers being wounded. For his gallant conduct at Waterloo he obtained brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel, upon which he retired, and also the Companionship of the Bath.

LIEUT. GARDNER.

January 16th, in the Punjaub, aged 27, Henry Harington Gardner, lieutenant 8th Bengal Native Infantry, and second in command of the Irregular Cavalry. He was the fifth and youngest son of General the Honourable Sir William Henry Gardner, by Eliza Lydia, daughter of Lieut.-General William Fyers.

GENERAL UPTON.

January 22nd, at Brighton, aged 77, General the Hon. Arthur Percy Upton, Equerry to H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, and uncle to the present Viscount Templetown, being the youngest son of the 1st Lord, by Elizabeth, sister of E. Broughton, Bart. —He was born in 1777, became ensign in the Coldstream Guards in 1793, and served during the two following years under the Duke of York in Holland. In 1799 he was appointed aide-de-camp to Sir Ralph Abercromby, and took part in the operations at the mouth of the Helder. He afterwards served in the Walcheren expedition and the siege of Flushing. In the year 1811 he served at Cadiz, and from the following year to the end of the war, on the quartermaster-general's staff in the Peninsula. He became lieut.-colonel in 1807, and colonel in 1814. In the year following he was employed as military correspondent with the Bavarian army, and was present with it in its various operations, for which services he received the Order of Maximilian Joseph. He also received the gold medal with one clasp for Vittoria and the Nive, and the silver medal with one clasp for Nivelle. He became major-general in 1821, lieut.-general in 1837, and full general in 1851. He lived and died unmarried.

LIEUT. W. H. BLAIR.

January 23rd, at St. Leonards, aged 27, William Hunter Blair, Esq., late Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Artillery.—He was a younger son of Sir David Hunter Blair, Bart., of Blairquhar, co. Ayr (Vice-lieutenant of that county), by his 2nd wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Hay, Bart., of Hayston, co. Peebles, and half-brother of Lieut.-Colonel James Hunter Blair, late M.P. for co. Ayr, who was killed at Inkermann in November, 1854.

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. COTHER.

January 24th, at Gloucester, aged 68, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Cother, C.B.—He entered the service in 1800, assisted in covering the landing of forces under Sir David Baird at the Cape of Good Hope in 1806, and subsequently served both in

that colony and in South America in the 71st Foot. He was engaged at Vimiera and several other battles in the Peninsular war, and was wounded at Vittoria. He subsequently passed seventeen years in active service in Ceylon, and commanded the eastern provinces of the Kandian country during the rebellion. He was rewarded with the Order of the Bath in 1815, and received the gold medal for Vittoria, and also the silver war medal.

GENERAL J. M. HAMERTON.

January 27th, at Orchardstown, Clonmel, aged 77, Lieutenant-General John Millet Hamerton, C.B., Colonel of the 55th Regiment.—He was born in 1778, and entered the army as ensign in the 44th Foot in 1792. Having served under the late Duke of York on the Continent and under Sir R. Abercromby in the West Indies in the following years, he returned to England in 1797. Next year he embarked for Gibraltar, and thence joined Sir R. Abercromby in Egypt; he subsequently served in Malta and Sicily. He was in Spain during the latter part of the Peninsular war; and distinguished himself by checking a sudden charge of French lancers at Waterloo, where he was left for dead upon the field. Recovering, however, of his wounds, he returned to England, and was placed upon half-pay in 1816, having previously been nominated a C.B. He became a lieutenant-general in 1846, and was appointed to his colonelcy in 1848. While lieutenant-colonel on half-pay, of the 44th Regiment, he married the widow of M. Landie, Esq., by whom he had a family of three sons and three daughters. He was respected and beloved in the county of Tipperary, in which he had resided for some years previous to his death. He had medals for Waterloo and Egypt.

ADJUTANT D. BARNES.

January 28th, at Berkswell, aged 83, Adjutant Dennis Barnes.—He joined the army in 1785, served in the West Indies for several years during the old French war, led the forlorn hope at the storming of a strong fort in the island of Guadeloupe, took down the French flag and hoisted the English in its stead, and at last fell severely wounded, but never relinquished the French colours. He was rewarded with a commission in 1809.

GENERAL G. CARPENTER.

January 30th, in Great Cumberland-street, aged 91, General George Carpenter, Colonel of the 49th Bengal Native Infantry, the oldest General in the East-India Company's service.—He received his appointment as a cadet in 1781; and was appointed to the command of the 49th Native Infantry, April 29, 1823. He attained the rank of major-general in 1837, and that of

lieut.-general in 1846. He was father of the late Lieut.-Colonel George Carpenter, of her Majesty's 41st Regiment, who fell in the recent battle of Inkermann, in the Crimea.

GENERAL CAPEL.

February 3rd, in Charles Street, Berkeley Square, General the Hon. Thomas Edward Capel, uncle to the present Earl of Essex.—He was the 3rd son of William, by his 2nd wife Harriet, daughter of the late Colonel T. Bladen, and brother of the 4th Earl, as well as of the Hon. and Rev. William Robert Capel, Vicar of Watford, Herts, who died in the previous November, and of Admiral the Hon. Sir Bladen Capel, G.C.B., who died in March, 1853.

General Capel was born in 1770, and was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1790. He was afterwards elected Fellow of Merton College; but of recent years he seldom, or never, resided, excepting in vacations. He was gazetted Lieutenant and Captain in the 1st Foot Guards in 1795; and became Captain and Lieut.-Colonel in 1803. He served in the campaign in Flanders under the Duke of York, and, in 1811, was assistant-adjutant-general at Cadiz. He was also with Sir John Moore in his retreat to Corunna, and was present in that battle. He became colonel in 1812, major-general in 1814, lieut.-general in 1830, and full general in 1846. Though he never entered into orders, he remained a Fellow of Merton College to the last, and lived and died unmarried.

CAPT. W. WHARTON.

February 5th, suddenly, at Brecon, where he was formerly Barrack-master for eighteen years, aged 70, Captain William Wharton, h.p. 43rd Regiment.—He served in the Walcheren expedition, through a portion of the Peninsular war, and held a company in the 73rd Regiment at Waterloo, where he was severely wounded.

SERGEANT J. MACPHERSON.

February 9th, at Kingussie, aged 82, Sergeant John Macpherson, of the 42nd Royal Highlanders.—He served under Abercromby in Egypt, was wounded on the taking of the French cannon on the heights of Aboukir, was body-servant to that great general, and one of the Highland sergeants who accompanied his remains to Malta.

LIEUT. L. KEKEWICH.

February 16th, at Corfu, aged 18, Lewis Kekewich, Esq., Lieutenant 20th Foot, third son of S. T. Kekewich, Esq., of Peamore, co. Devon, formerly M.P. for Exeter, by his first wife,

sister of J. H. Langston, Esq., M.P., of Sarsden House, Oxon.—Having received his early education at Eton and Carshalton, he obtained a cadetship in 1853, in the military academy at Woolwich, and received his commission in the line from the late Lord Raglan, in June 1854. He soon after joined the 20th Regiment, then quartered at Plymouth, and was selected, when the junior ensign in the regiment, to accompany it on the Eastern expedition. He embarked in her Majesty's ship *Colombo* on the 16th of July, 1854. Having landed in the Crimea with the allied forces in the September following, he was present at the battle of the Alma, although the fourth division, to which his regiment was attached, under the command of the late lamented Sir Geo. Cathcart, were in reserve. At the siege of Sebastopol he was frequently employed in the dangerous service of the trenches; and his brother officers speak of his conduct on one particular occasion with great praise. He distinguished himself greatly at the battle of Inkermann, where his regiment was amongst the foremost engaged, and sustained considerable loss. A grape-shot struck the hilt of his sword, and glancing to his shoulder, disabled him, and obliged him to retire from the field. He was sent first to Constantinople to recruit, and subsequently to Corfu in charge of convalescents. He was ill when he embarked in the middle of January, 1855, and sunk under the effects of fever and dysentery soon after his arrival at Corfu, in spite of the best of nursing, at the residence of Col. Walpole, commander of the forces in that island. He was buried in the cemetery on the 19th, with military honours, and every officer of the garrison followed him to his grave, where a stone and inscription mark the place of his interment. An account of his short services will be found in a book written by Captain Peard, an officer of his regiment, on the Crimean war.* His manly character and truly amiable and generous disposition made him beloved by all; and his father's tenantry, deeply regretting his early loss, have placed a window of stained glass to his memory in Exminster church, Devon.

FREDERICK JOHN BRINCKMAN, ESQ.

February 19th, at Demerara, aged 23, Frederick John Brinckman, Esq., Ensign in the 2nd West Indian Regiment, 2nd son of Sir Theodore Henry Lavington Brinckman, by his first wife, Charlotte, daughter of the 1st Lord Godolphin, and niece of the late Duke of Leeds.—He was educated at Shrewsbury; and obtained his commission early in 1854, and sailed in the September following to join his regiment at Demerara, where he died. His colonel wrote thus, in communicating his death to his friends:—"I do most sincerely condole with you in the loss of this most excellent young man; he was much beloved by his brother officers; his liberality and kind feeling was the admiration of all."

* Vide Peard's "Crimea" (Bentley), especially the last two pages.

GENERAL DUFFY.

March 17th, in Jermyn Street, aged 76, Lieutenant-General John Duffy, C.B., and Colonel of the 8th Foot.—He entered the army in 1795, became captain in the 43rd Foot in 1804, and brevet-major in 1812. Throughout that period he was actively employed, with but slight intermission, serving in the West and East Indies, Holland and Egypt, at Copenhagen and in the Peninsula. At Vittoria he was wounded in the head; and he commanded a storming party at the capture of Fort Reynard, an outwork of Ciudad Rodrigo. In 1813 he was appointed to a majority in the 43rd Foot, which he commanded at Badajos, for which he received the gold medal for Badajos, and subsequently the silver war medal with six clasps, for Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Nive. In 1815 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the 95th Foot, from which, in 1819, he was removed to the 8th Foot. He attained the rank of colonel in 1830, of major-general in 1841, and of lieutenant-general in 1851. He was appointed to the command of the 28th Foot, 1849, and removed to the 8th Foot in the following year. He was a singular instance of a soldier who rose to the highest post by his own merit, without purchasing a single step. His parentage was humble, and was scarcely known to his most intimate friends until after his death, when it appeared that his father was quartermaster-sergeant of the 10th Regiment; he was sent to a school for soldiers' sons by General Fox, and it was the excellence of his conduct there that paved the way for his subsequent advancement. In 1812 he married a Miss Bygrave, of Danbury, in Essex, who died suddenly without issue in 1816. General Duffy was highly esteemed by his fellow officers, and by none more than by the late Duke of Wellington.

CAPT. WALTER ROBERT CORBET.

March 19th, at Marseilles, on his way home from the Crimea, aged 22, Captain Walter Robert Corbet, 49th Regiment, fourth and youngest son of the late Sir A. V. Corbet, Baronet, of Acton Reynald, Shropshire, a memoir of whom will be found above, on page 68.

MAJOR W. P. CAMPBELL.

March 22nd, at Scutari, Major William Pitcairn Campbell, 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, youngest son of the Rev. Augustus Campbell, rector of Liverpool, nephew of Sir John Campbell, K.T.S., formerly of the Portuguese cavalry and staff, and of Major-General W. Campbell, of the Peninsular and Waterloo staff.—He was present at and took part in the Alma, where he was shot through the thigh in the grand attack on the Russian position which decided the fate of that day. He was subsequently removed to Scutari, where his last illness was brought on by

over-exertion in the discharge of his duties in the hospital as deputy assistant-quartermaster-general. Lord W. Paulet spoke of him as his right-hand man, and Sir G. Brown called him a first-rate officer. He was also honourably mentioned by the late Lord Raglan in the *Gazette* of December 2, 1854.

CAPT. C. BROWNE.

March 22nd, before Sebastopol, while gallantly repulsing a sortie of the enemy, aged 25, the Hon. Cavendish Browne, captain Royal Fusiliers, and formerly lieutenant 7th Foot, third son of John, third Lord Kilmaine, by his first wife, a daughter of David Lyon, Esq.

CAPT. H. S. VICARS.

March 22nd, in the trenches before Sebastopol, whilst leading a detachment of his regiment against a sortie of the enemy, aged 28, Hedley Shafto Vicars, Esq., Captain 97th Regiment.—He was the eldest son of the late Captain Vicars, of the Royal Engineers, Queen's County, Ireland, and brother of Lady Rayleigh. He was born in the Mauritius in 1826, and obtained his first commission in December, 1843. He served with his regiment in North America and Jamaica for several years, returning to England in 1852. In May, 1854, he sailed for the Piræus, and laboured not only in discharge of his military duties, but also in ministering to the spiritual and bodily wants of the sufferers in the cholera hospitals. In the November following he proceeded to the actual seat of war, and landed in the Crimea, having recently obtained his company by purchase. The four months which he spent there were actively employed, but though they were months of unexampled suffering and distress, "his men," says a brief memoir of his life, "were always the first care of Captain Vicars; and on the night of his arrival, when he visited his company in bivouac, and told them that he should stand by the colours and rely on them to stand by him, he was cheered by evidences of confidence and attachment which he could not mistake. All through the sad trials of that winter his letters breathed only the spirit of alacrity and cheerfulness, without a sound of despondency or complaint. On the night of March 22nd, it was Captain Vicars's turn to command a detachment in the trenches. That night 15,000 Russians attacked the lines of the allies. His eye was the first to recognise the advancing columns. He made his men lie down till they were within twenty yards, then fire on the enemy. In a few moments they were engaged. 'Nothing,' says Lord Raglan's official despatch, 'could be more distinguished than the gallantry and good example which he showed to men under his command.' He led the attack on the advancing enemy, had cut down two, and was advancing on the third, when a ball, fired close to him (for his dress was

singed), entered beneath his arm, and he fell. 'The Russians tried to get him,' says a private of the regiment, writing to his wife, 'but our gallant lads bravely defended him, and carried him to the camp; and the writer adds, with emphasis, 'He was so *deeply* loved.' The "Memorials" of the deceased officer, recently published, show (if proof be necessary) that a true and genuine spirit of piety is by no means incompatible with the most gallant bravery.

MAJOR T. DAVIS.

April 5th, in camp before Sebastopol, of fever, Brevet-Major Thomas Davis, 95th Regiment.—He was the eldest son of Thomas Boys Davis, Esq., of Cerne Abbas, Dorset, and received his early education at the Grammar School at Dorchester. He was one of a family of soldiers, and inherited the military character in no ordinary degree. This officer served at the Alma, where he was one of the first to scale the heights with the colours in his hand; at the brilliant affair of the 26th of October; and at Inkermann. He received his promotion after the last battle, where he greatly distinguished himself, having succeeded to the command of the regiment, which he retained until a few weeks before his death. He was highly esteemed as an officer by General Pennefather and Sir De Lacy Evans, as well as by Lord Raglan, who mentioned him favourably in one of his despatches, and he was never absent from the post of duty for a single hour from the day that our troops first landed in the Crimea. He was buried on Cathcart's Hill.

LIEUT. P. H. DYKE.

April 19th, of fever, on board the *Walmer Castle*, in the Crimea, aged 18, Lieut. Percyvall Hart Dyke, Rifle Brigade, eldest son of Sir Perccevall Hart Dyke, Bart., of Lullingstone Castle, Kent, by Elizabeth, daughter of J. Wells, Esq.

GENERAL P. BONHAM.

April 19th, at Great Warley, Essex, aged 92, General Pinson Bonham.—He was educated for the law, and was for ten years in the Court of Chancery, but quitting the legal profession, he entered the army in 1789, as ensign 60th Foot, served in the West Indies for upwards of twenty-two years, during which time had leave of absence only for six months. For ten years he was deputy quartermaster-general. He took part in the storming of Morne Fortunée, in St. Lucia, in 1803, and had served in every French, Dutch, Swedish, and Danish colony which the Leeward Isles command. On the death of General Bentinok, he was made governor of Surinam, where he continued from 1811 to 1816, when he surrendered the colony to the Dutch in obedience to instructions from home. He

also held command of the troops at Antigua. His name appears in the list of officers in the receipt of rewards for military services. In 1799 he married Agnes, only daughter of John B. Skeete, Esq., of Barbados, by whom he left surviving issue three daughters, of whom one is married to the Rev. Joseph Clay, of Stapenhill, Staffordshire; and a son, Lieut.-Colonel Bonham, late of the 50th Foot, who married, first, Matilda, daughter of the late Col. Bulkeley; and, secondly, Harriette, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Davis, 9th Foot. General Bonham was greatly respected by a large circle of friends, and in him the poor of Warley lost a constant benefactor. He was ever ready to assist their wants, and freely contributed to every plan proposed in the cause of religion and benevolence. His remains were interred in the family vault at Warley church.

COLONEL G. EGERTON.

April 20th, before Sebastopol, killed in encounter with the enemy, aged 42, Col. Graham Egerton, commanding 77th Regt., eldest son of Gen. Sir Charles Egerton, colonel of the 89th Foot. He was a man of great personal strength, and a very gallant officer.

LIEUT.-COLONEL HENDERSON.

April 21st, at Southampton, in his 72nd year, Lieutenant-Colonel George Henderson, formerly of the Royal Engineers.—He had resided for many years at Southampton, of which borough he had served the office of mayor, and in the public business and welfare of which he took a lively and active interest. He was a Director of the South-Western Railway from its first commencement; and he also held a seat at the board of the Southampton Gas Company, and South-Western Steam Navigation Company, and occupied the chair of the London Equitable Gas Company. He was indefatigable in his business pursuits, and his loss is much lamented in the borough with which his name was so long and so honourably connected.

LIEUT. J. LOVE.

April 21st, aged 63, James Love, Esq., of Ross, and of Staunton-on-the-Wye, co. Hereford.—He was formerly lieutenant in the Royal Horse Artillery, and was actively engaged in the Peninsular campaigns from 1809 to the end of the war in 1816, and received for his services the war medal and clasps.

GENERAL DALLAS.

April 26th, at Trefusis House, Exmouth, in his 88th year, General Charles Dallas, formerly Governor of St. Helena.—He

received the local rank of brigadier-general at St. Helena and eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, Feb. 14, 1828.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. G. BAUMGARDT.

May 7th, at Paris, aged 72, Major-General John Gregory Baumgardt, C.B.—He entered the army in 1798, and served in India through the campaigns of 1803, 4, 5, and 7, under Generals Sir G. Hewitt and Lord Lake, and was present at the battles of Laswarree, Futtighur, and several minor actions, as well as at the sieges of Agra, Deig, Bhurtpore, and Hattras. We find him again actively employed during the whole of the Mahratta campaign in 1817-18. He was subsequently appointed commandant of the garrison of Bombay, and gained great credit for his energy in suppressing a serious insurrection there in 1833. He also served through the Affghan campaigns of 1838 and 1839, and commanded the storming columns against the fortress of Khelat. He had received the medal with two clasps for his Indian services. For some few years before his death he held the appointment of inspecting field-officer for the Bristol district. He left issue one son and one daughter.

LIEUT. PRIDEAUX.

May 14th, on his passage homeward from Calcutta, John Rolle Prideaux, Esq., Lieutenant 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—He was the second and last surviving son of Sir Edmund Sanderson Prideaux, Bart., of Netherton Hall, Devon, by his first wife Frances Mary Ann, daughter of the Rev. W. E. Fitz-Thomas, of Awliscombe, co. Devon, and was born in 1835, educated at Harrow, and having, from an early age, manifested a decided predilection for the army, he obtained an ensigncy in the 53rd Regiment, by purchase, in December, 1853. He had been previously noted for a commission in the Foot Guards, through his Royal Highness the late Duke of Cambridge; and at his Royal Highness's decease, the promise was confirmed by subsequent authorities. Such, however, was his strong desire for immediate employment on service, that he preferred to accept an appointment to the 53rd regiment, serving in India, for which destination he embarked in January, 1854. Arriving in India in April, he continued to serve in that country until his recall, in February, 1855, having obtained his promotion to a lieutenancy in the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, without purchase. It was in his passage from India, to join his distinguished corps, serving in the Crimea, that he fell a sacrifice to fever, after a brief illness of only a few days, and died at "Point de Galle," in the 20th year of his age, beloved and sincerely lamented by all who were acquainted with the many virtues and great promise of this young officer, thus prematurely lost to his family and to his country.

CAPT. LORD S. S. COMPTON.

May 21st, at Exeter (where he was stationed with his regiment), aged 34, Lord Spencer Scott Compton, Captain 15th Hussars, brother to the Marquis of Northampton.—He was the third son of Spencer Joshua Alwyne, the late marquis, by Margaret, eldest daughter of Major-General Douglas Maclean Clephane, of Torloisk. He entered the 85th regiment as lieutenant in 1843, and was made Captain 15th Hussars in December, 1846. He returned with his regiment from the East Indies in June, 1854. His body was removed for interment to Castle Ashby.

GENERAL LORD C. MANNERS.

May 25th, aged 74, Lord Charles Henry Somerset Manners, K.C.B., a General in the army, Colonel of the 3rd Dragoons; second son of the 4th Duke of Rutland, K.G., and brother of the present duke.—His mother was a daughter of Charles, 4th Duke of Beaufort. He entered the 10th Dragoons as cornet in 1800. In 1808 he proceeded to Spain, and was present at the action at Benevento. In the following year he was aide-de-camp to the Earl of Chatham in his Walcheren expedition, and was present at the siege of Flushing. Returning to Spain, he commanded the 3rd Dragoons at Salamanca, Vittoria, and Toulouse; and at the end of the war received the medal with two clasps. In 1815 he was made a C.B.; two years later he became aide-de-camp to the Prince Regent, with the rank of colonel, and was made a K.C.B. in 1838. His commissions bore date as follows; cornet, lieutenant, and captain, 1800; lieutenant-colonel, 1812; major-general, 1825; lieutenant-general, 1838; and full general, 1854. He was appointed to the colonelcy of the 3rd Dragoons in 1839.

He represented the co. of Cambridge in the Tory interest for nearly thirty years, having been first returned in 1802, and re-elected in six subsequent Parliaments. In 1830 he was defeated by Mr. H. J. Adeane, and remained out of Parliament till Dec. 1835, when he was returned for N. Leicestershire on the decease of his brother the late Lord Robert Manners. He continued to represent that county till the general election of 1852, when he retired from parliamentary life, owing to the increasing infirmities of age, and gave up his seat to his nephew, the Marquis of Granby. On the occasion of his defeat in 1832, a magnificent candelabrum was presented to him by five hundred of the freeholders of Cambridgeshire, which is preserved at Belvoir Castle.

Lord Charles Manners died unmarried. A story is told in the *Gentleman's Magazine* concerning his gallantry and spirit as a young officer in the Peninsula:—"Lord Charles Manners was an excellent horseman. Having one day come unexpectedly upon a French cavalry picket, they gave chase, until a

brook was reached, which Lord Charles, in the Melton fashion, immediately cleared, taking off his hat, and bidding the Frenchmen, who were chivalrously forbidden by their commander to fire, 'Adieu, messieurs!' A caricature was published at the time descriptive of the event, called 'A Belvoir Leap; or, Teaching the French Good Manners!'"

GENERAL E. BARTON.

June 4th, at Isthlingborough House, Higham Ferrers, aged 73, Lieut.-General Ezekiel Barton, East-India Company, and Colonel of the 46th Bengal Native Infantry.—He entered the service of the Hon. East-India Company in 1796.

MAJOR DICKSON.

June 7th, killed before Sebastopol, in the attack on the Quarries, William Francis Dickson, Esq., Major 62nd Foot.—He was the eldest son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K.C.B. He entered the service in 1842, and attained his majority in 1854.

CAPT. FORSTER.

June 7th, killed before Sebastopol, in the attack on the Quarries, aged 32, John Burton Forster, Esq., Captain 62nd Foot.—He was the youngest son of the late Colonel T. W. Forster, of the Manor House, Holt, Wiltshire.

LIEUT. STONE.

June 7th, killed before Sebastopol, in the attack on the Quarries, aged 20, Richard John Thorley Stone, Esq., Lieutenant 55th Foot.—He was a son of E. G. Stone, Esq., of Chambers Court, Longdon, Worcestershire, and had only recently gained his certificate at Sandhurst, where he volunteered for his examination before his time in 1854. He was beloved by his friends, relatives, and companions, and no less by his superiors. Obtaining his commission in August, 1854, he remained with his regiment in Ireland till March, 1855, when he embarked on board the *Great Britain* for Sebastopol, where he arrived in May, after a week's hard drill at Malta. "In one short month since he joined," wrote Colonel Cuddy (who was himself killed September 8), "he had endeared himself to us all by every good quality which adorns the soldier, or adds grace to the Christian. He led his men in the most gallant manner, displaying the courage of a matured soldier, and as such, he nobly met his fate." Colonel Wood added that "he was, in front of his company, first on the top of the parapet of the Quarries. He put his cap on the top of his sword, and while waving it, was shot to the heart." An old soldier of the company asked

permission to see his body for the last time—"He was my officer, Sir, and a better never was." He was buried on Cathcart's Hill, and his friends and fellow parishioners at Longdon erected, by public subscription in that church, a fac-simile of the monument which covers his remains.

CAPT. G. F. DAWSON.

June 7th, in the trenches before Sebastopol, aged 28, Captain George Frederick Dawson, Royal Engineers, last surviving son of the late Hon. Lionel Dawson (son of John, 1st Earl of Portarlington), by the Lady Elizabeth Emily Nugent, eldest daughter of George Frederick, 7th Earl of Westmeath. Capt. Dawson married in August, 1854, Lilla, youngest daughter of John James King, Esq., of Coates House, Sussex.

COLONEL YEA.

June 18th, before Sebastopol, in the unsuccessful attack upon the Redan, aged 47, Lieutenant-Colonel Lacy Walter Yea, lieutenant-colonel Fusiliers, commanding the first brigade of the light division of the forces.—He was elder son of Sir Walter Yea, Bart., of Pyrland Hall, Somerset, by a daughter of the late General Mitchell. He entered the army in 1825, as ensign in the 7th Fusiliers, and remained in the same regiment from first to last. He commanded the 7th through all the earlier part of the Crimean campaign, and was severely under fire at the Alma. In the following December he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was appointed to the command of a brigade only a few weeks before his death. Colonel Yea was unmarried, and his only brother having been killed in the early part of the year, Sir Walter Yea is left without a son to succeed him in his title. The deceased was well known and deservedly respected throughout his native county and Devonshire, where his regiment was for some time quartered.

The following account of his death we take from the *Special Correspondent of the Times* :—

"The moment they came out from the trench, the enemy began to direct on their whole front a deliberate and well-aimed *mitraille*, which increased the want of order and unsteadiness caused by the mode of their advance. Poor Colonel Yea saw the consequences too clearly. Having in vain tried to obviate the evil caused by the broken formation and confusion of his men, who were falling fast around him, he exclaimed, 'This will never do! Where's the bugler to call them back?' But, alas! at that critical moment no bugler was to be found. The gallant old soldier, by voice and gesture, tried to form and compose his men, but the thunder of the enemy's guns close at hand and the gloom of early dawn frustrated his efforts; and as he rushed along the troubled mass of troops which were herding together under the shower of grape, and

endeavoured to get them into order for a rush at the batteries, which was better than standing still, or retreating in panic, the noble soldier fell dead in advance of his men, struck at once in the head and stomach by grape-shot. In the 34th, Capt. Shiffner and Captain Robinson were killed close by their leader, and in a few moments Captain Gwilt, Captain Jordan, Captain Warry, Lieutenant Peel, Lieutenant Alt, Lieutenant Clayton, and Lieutenant Harman, of the same regiment, fell more or less wounded to the ground. A fine young soldier, poor Hobson, adjutant of the 7th, fell with his chief mortally wounded.

"Under occasional brusqueness of manner, Colonel Yea concealed a most kind heart; and a more thorough soldier, one more devoted to his men, to the service, and to his country, never fell in battle. I have reason to know that he felt his great services and his arduous exertions had not been rewarded as he had a right to expect. At the Alma he never went back a step, and there were tears in his eyes on that eventful afternoon as he exclaimed to me, when the men had formed on the slope of the hill after the retreat of the enemy, 'There! look there! that's all that remains of my poor Fusiliers! A colour's missing, but, thank God, no Russians have it!' Throughout the winter his attention to his regiment was exemplary. They were the first who had hospital huts. When other regiments were in need of every comfort, and almost of every necessary, the Fusiliers, by the care of their colonel, had everything that could be procured by exertion and foresight. He never missed a turn of duty in the trenches, except for a short time, when his medical attendant had to use every effort to induce him to go on board ship to save his life. Colonel Yea's body was found near the abattis on the right of the Redan; his boots and epaulettes were gone, but otherwise his clothing was untouched. His head was greatly swollen, and his features—and a fine manly face it had been—were nearly undistinguishable."

COLONEL SHADFORTH.

June 18th, before Sebastopol, in the unsuccessful attack on the Redan, aged 47, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Shadforth, 57th Foot, son of Colonel Shadforth, of Sydney, who formerly held a commission in that regiment. Born at Gibraltar in 1808, he received his early education under Mr. Whitehead, of Ramsgate; he entered the army in 1825, and, rising by gradual promotion, became brevet lieutenant-colonel in June, 1854, and lieutenant-colonel of the 57th Regiment in the following November. He was a great favourite of Lord Raglan, who frequently visited his hut-cabin, which he playfully termed "Shadforth Castle"—so tastefully and skilfully was it made and adorned. But his care was not devoted to his "castle" alone. Lord Raglan frequently complimented him on the efficiency of his regiment, and upon the anxiety which he constantly displayed in providing for the comfort of his

men, by whom he was deservedly beloved. He went out in the unfortunate *Prince* in 1854, and happily landed at Balaklava a few days before the loss of that unfortunate ship.

An admirable letter, which he wrote to his family the night before the fatal assault took place, was published in the papers, and shows the colonel to have been a good Christian as well as a gallant officer. To mark the national feeling of regret at the loss of so brave a soldier, her Majesty has been pleased to grant to his widow (to whom he was married at Sydney in 1831) and four daughters, the Pavilion at Hampton Court.

LIEUT. V. BENNETT.

June 18th, killed in the unsuccessful attack on the Redan, at Sebastopol, Lieutenant Valentine Bennett, 33rd Foot.—He was third son of the late Valentine Bennett, Esq., of Thomastown, King's County, by Elizabeth Helen, daughter of George Ryan, Esq., of Inch, co. Tipperary. He was born in 1828, and obtained his commission in 1847; he was present through the whole campaign in Bulgaria, and at the Alma, where he carried the colours, and was foremost at the post of danger. Invalided once and sent to Constantinople, he petitioned for and obtained leave to return, and held a captain's command on the eventful day. He was among the foremost who fell; his brother officers speak of him as a perfect model of a Christian soldier.

CAPT. F. W. T. CAULFEILD.

June 19th, killed in the unsuccessful attack on the Redan, at Sebastopol, aged 29, Captain Francis William Thomas Caulfeild, 44th Foot.—He was the eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel John Caulfeild, of Bloomfield, co. Westmeath, by Anne Lovell, daughter of James Bury, Esq., of Nasing, Essex. Having finished his education at Sandhurst, he entered the army in 1845, was made lieutenant 1849, and captain in 1854. He served with his regiment at Gibraltar and Malta, and also in the West Indies, previous to embarking for the East, in 1854. He was present at the Alma, and at Inkermann, and served in the trenches before Sebastopol from the commencement of the siege down to the time of his death, when he fell dangerously wounded at the head of his company, and expired next morning, after undergoing amputation of the leg. He was descended from a branch of the family of the Earl of Charlemont.

LIEUT. O. G. S. DAVIES.

June 18th, killed in the unsuccessful attack on the Redan, at Sebastopol, aged 21, Lieutenant Owen Gwyn Saunders Davies, 38th Foot, second son of David Arthur Saunders Davies, Esq., of Pentre, M.P. for Carmarthenshire, by Elizabeth Maria, only daughter of Colonel O. Phillips, of Williamston, co. Pembroke.

HON. CAPT. AGAR.

June 18th, killed in the unsuccessful attack on the Redan, at Sebastopol, in his 31st year, Captain the Hon. Charles Welbore Herbert Agar, 44th Foot, the youngest son of the present Earl of Normanton, by Lady Diana Herbert, daughter of George Augustus, 11th Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. He was consequently sixth in lineal descent from John Churchill, the Great Duke of Marlborough, the 10th Earl of Pembroke, having married a daughter of Charles, 2nd duke. Captain Agar was born 12th November, 1824. His colonel reports:—"He was awfully wounded to-day (18th June) in the assault. Poor fellow, both his legs were carried away by a round shot. The service has lost a most gallant officer, and we, his brother officers, a universal favourite." The following inscription to his memory appears on the family tablet in Harbridge church, near Ringwood:—

"Sacred to the memory of Captain the Hon. Charles Welbore Herbert Agar, 44th Regiment, youngest son of Welbore Ellis, Earl of Normanton. He fell in the discharge of his duty, at the assault upon Sebastopol, on the 18th June, 1855, and was buried on the hill fronting his division, where his comrades have erected a tomb as a tribute of their affection for one who, as a Christian and a soldier, was universally respected, beloved, and mourned."

CAPT. B. FENWICK.

June 18th, killed in the unsuccessful attack on the Redan, at Sebastopol, aged 34, Captain Bowes Fenwick, 44th Regiment, son of the late Percival Fenwick, Esq., of Newcastle, and nephew of the late Colonel Fenwick, a Peninsular officer, and Governor of Pendennis Castle, Cornwall. Captain Fenwick entered the army in 1842.

CAPT. E. R. FORMAN.

June 18th, killed in the unsuccessful attack on the Redan, at Sebastopol, aged 33, Captain Edward Rowland Forman, 2nd battalion Rifle Brigade, only son of the late Edward Forman, Esq., and nephew of Rowland Fothergill, Esq., of Hensol Castle, co. Glamorgan.

LIEUT. T. M. GRAVES.

June 18th, killed in the unsuccessful attack on the Redan, at Sebastopol, in his 25th year, Lieutenant Thomas Molyneux Graves, Royal Engineers, eldest son of J. S. Graves, Esq., of Bath. He fell, pierced with three balls, close to the ditch of the Redan.

LIEUT. L. HEYLAND.

June 18th, killed in the unsuccessful attack on the Redan, at Sebastopol, aged 17, Lieutenant Langford Heyland, 33rd Foot,

son of Alexander Charles Heyland, Esq., Bengal civil service. He fell close to the Redan, pierced with six wounds.

LIEUT. J. ST. CLAIR HOBSON.

June 18th, killed in the unsuccessful attack on the Redan, at Sebastopol, aged 28, Lieutenant and Adjutant James St. Clair Hobson, 7th Fusiliers.—He was the youngest son of the late Edward Hobson, Esq., Alderman of Waterford, and grandson of the late General Doyle. He exchanged from the 30th Foot in 1854, and was wounded at the Alma.

LIEUT. F. R. HURT.

June 18th, killed in the unsuccessful attack on the Redan, at Sebastopol, in his 23rd year, Lieutenant Francis Richard Hurt, 34th Regiment, eldest son of Francis Hurt, Esq., of Alderwasley, co. Derby, by Cecilia Emily, daughter of R. Norman, Esq., of Melton Mowbray, and the Lady Elizabeth Manners, sister to the Duke of Rutland.—He was educated at Eton and the Military Academy at Edinburgh, and obtained his ensigncy in March, 1851, and his lieutenancy in 1853, both by purchase. He is supposed to have fallen, though his body was not found. His next brother, Henry, lieutenant 21st Regiment, was killed at the battle of Inkermann.

CAPT. W. H. JESSE.

June 18th, killed in the unsuccessful attack on the Redan, at Sebastopol, aged 33, Captain William Howard Jesse, Royal Engineers.—He served in the Kafir war of 1851-2, for part of the time as deputy assistant adjutant-general.

LIEUT. J. MURRAY.

June 18th, killed in the unsuccessful attack on the Redan, at Sebastopol, in his 26th year, Lieutenant James Murray, Royal Engineers, eldest son of Rear-Admiral James Arthur Murray, of Reading, by his first wife Harriet, youngest daughter of William Coupland, Esq.

CAPT. J. ROBINSON.

June 18th, killed at the unsuccessful attack on the Redan, at Sebastopol, aged 29, Captain John Robinson, 34th Regiment.—He was the eldest son of the late Rev. William Robinson, Precentor of Christ Church, Dublin, and Rector of Bovenagh; and grandson of the Rev. Sir John Robinson, Bart., of Rokeby Hall, co. Louth.

CAPT. JOHN SHIFFNER.

June 18th, killed in the unsuccessful attack on the Redan, at Sebastopol, Captain John Shiffner, 34th Foot.—He was the second son of the Rev. George Shiffner, Prebendary of Chichester, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Croxton Johnson, of Winslow; and grandson of Sir George Shiffner, the 1st baronet. His first commission bore date in 1841.

CAPT. F. SMITH.

June 19th, before Sebastopol, aged 28, Captain Frederick Smith, 9th Foot, son of the late Major Smith, of Weston-super-Mare.—He was struck by a grapeshot in the back, as he was in the act of lifting Captain Armstrong, of the 18th, into a litter, with the assistance of Captain Gaynor. He died the next day.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. B. ESTCOURT.

June 23rd, in camp before Sebastopol, of cholera, in his 53rd year, Major-General James Bucknall Estcourt, adjutant-general of her Majesty's forces in the Crimea.—He was born in 1802, the second son of the late Thomas Grimston Bucknall Estcourt, Esq., D.C.L., of Estcourt, co. Gloucester, M.P. for the University of Oxford, by Eleanor, daughter of James Sutton, Esq., of New Park, Wilts. His elder brother is the present Thomas Henry Sutton Sotheron Estcourt, Esq., M.P. for North Wilts. General Estcourt entered the army as ensign in 1820, became lieutenant in 1824, captain in the following year, and major in the same regiment in 1836. From 1835 to 1837 he served in the expedition to the river Euphrates, and for his exertions in that service he was promoted to the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel, March, 1839. He was placed on half-pay in 1843; and the same year was appointed Commissioner to mark the boundary between the United States and the British Provinces in North America, a work which he completed in three years.

Promoted to the rank of colonel in 1854, he went out to the East in 1854 on the staff of Lord Raglan, and served as adjutant-general from the first landing in the Crimea, sharing the glories and dangers of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann. He had enjoyed tolerably good health, and died of cholera after a brief illness. He sat during the last Parliament for Devizes, having been elected for that borough in February, 1848; but he retired at the dissolution in 1852. He married, in 1837, Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, by his second wife, the Hon. Caroline Anne Lyttelton, daughter of William Henry, 1st Lord Lyttelton.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

LIEUT. H. S. ST. V. MARSH.

June 24th, in the trenches before Sebastopol, aged 21, Hans Stephenson St. Vincent Marsh, lieutenant and adjutant 33rd Regiment, second son of Captain Digby Marsh, R.N., of Dorking. In the very last despatch written by Lord Raglan, his loss is lamented as that of "a young officer who had served throughout the campaign, and was distinguished for his gallantry and devotion to the service: and his conduct on a former occasion," adds Lord Raglan, "I had the honour to bring under your lordship's notice."

MAJOR ANDERSON.

June 24th, aged 61, Major Alexander Anderson, Hon. E.I.C.'s service, of Kingask, Montrave, co. Fife; a Deputy-Lieutenant for that county.—He was eldest son of the late T. Anderson, Esq., W.S., by his wife Mary Hamilton. Born in Edinburgh in 1794, he received his early education there, and afterwards was for a time at Woolwich, where he passed his examination with honour. He went to India as a cadet in the Madras Engineers in 1810, and on his way out was engaged in a desperate encounter with two French frigates off the Mauritius, in which, though so young, he had command of a gun. In 1811 he joined the expedition against Java, under Sir Samuel Auchmuty, and was present at all the operations at Cornelis; for this service he obtained a medal (*thirty-eight* years afterwards). In 1812 he was employed in the ceded districts, as acting superintending engineer, and in the following year was removed to the provinces of Malabar and Canara, where he was assistant engineer for four years. In 1817 he was ordered to the field, and joined the army of the Deccan. He served with the first division as senior engineer (though only lieutenant) under the command of Sir Thomas Hislop, then commander-in-chief, and was present at the battle of Mahidpoor, in December, for which he got a medal *thirty-three* years afterwards. In Feb. 1818, at the taking of the strong fort of Talneir, his right hand was disabled by a matchlock-ball: for this wound he received a pension of £70. In the despatches home at this time most honourable and flattering mention was made of his name, but being then a subaltern, no honour could be awarded him. In May he was senior engineer at the siege and capture of Chanda, and in June assumed the appointment of superintending engineer of the Nagpoor subsidiary force. In 1810 he became superintending engineer of the Northern division, and at the same time attained the rank of captain. In 1824 he returned to England, and settled down in his native county, in the public business of which, and in the management and improvement of his own property, he took considerable interest. In 1832 he retired from the service on half-pay. In the

private relations of life, and in the discharge of his duties as a magistrate, he was equally beloved and respected; and a more upright, able, and honest gentleman could not easily be found. His death was occasioned by a paralytic seizure, after four days' illness. In 1825, he married Mary Margaret, eldest daughter of J. H. Hampton, Esq., of Henllys, co. Anglesea, who survives her husband, and by whom he left four daughters, and also three sons; one is in the Bengal artillery, and two in the Bengal native infantry.

CAPT. W. B. PONSONBY.

June 25th, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, William Browne Ponsonby, Esq., captain 7th Lancashire Rifles, formerly of the Bombay army.—He was the eldest son of the late Captain Ponsonby, R.N., of Springfield, Cumberland.

CAPT. W. H. MANSFIELD.

June 28th, at Sebastopol, of wounds received on the 18th, Captain William Henry Mansfield, 44th Regiment, son of the late Alexander Mansfield, Esq., of Morristown Lattin, co. Kildare.

LIEUT. W. OWEN.

June 29th, in the trenches before Sebastopol, in his 21st year, Lieutenant William Owen, 23rd R. W. Fusiliers, third son of Sir John Owen, Bart., M.P., by his second wife, daughter of E. Stephenson, Esq., of Farley, Berks.

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. D. EGERTON.

June 30th, at Chester, aged 46, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Dupré Egerton, late of the Rifle Brigade, second son of the late Rev. Sir Philip Grey Egerton, Bart., of Oulton Park, Cheshire, by Rebecca, daughter of Josias Dupré, Esq., of Wilton Park.—He was educated at Shrewsbury school, under Dr. Butler, late bishop of Lichfield; obtained a commission in the 70th regiment at the age of 16. Upon promotion to the rank of lieutenant, in October, 1828, he exchanged from the 70th regiment to the Rifle Brigade, 2nd battalion. In 1835, having purchased his company, he embarked to Corfu. In 1841 he accompanied his regiment to the Bermudas; from thence, in 1842, to Halifax; and, in 1843, to Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. On promotion to a majority, in 1846, in the 1st battalion of his regiment, he embarked with the battalion for Corfu, from whence it was ordered to the Cape of Good Hope, in January, 1847, to join the expeditionary force against the Caffres. Major Egerton was in command of the regiment until the arrival of Lieut.-Colonel Buller. After active service in the Caffre war for more than

twelve months, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel; and in 1848 he proceeded to Canada, where he commanded the 2nd battalion of the regiment, until failing health obliged him to return to England in December, 1849. Lieut.-Colonel Egerton retired on half-pay in 1850, and sold out of the army in 1853, having obtained a medal for his services at the Cape.

ADAM A. D. MORRISON, ESQ.

July 8th, at Naughton, co. Fife, N.B., aged 31, Adam Alexander Duncan Morrison, Esq., of Naughton.—He was the only son of the late Hon. Sir Henry Duncan, captain R.N., K.C.H. and C.B. (second son of the first Lord Duncan, and brother of the present Earl of Camperdown), who died in 1835, having married, in 1823, Mary Simpson, daughter of Captain James Coutts Crawford, R.N.

COLONEL H. LE BLANC.

July 13th, at the house of his eldest son, Clifton-down, Bristol, aged 79, Colonel Henry Le Blanc, forty years Major of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, and late Lieut.-Colonel of the 5th Veteran Battalion.—He was appointed ensign in the 71st Foot, 1789; lieutenant, 1795; captain, 1799; major, 1806; lieutenant-colonel of the 5th Royal Veteran Battalion, February, 1807; and major of Chelsea Hospital, September 22, 1814.

COLONEL JOHN ENOCH.

July 14th, at his residence in Coleshill Street, Pimlico, of inflammation of the lungs, after a fortnight's illness, aged 72, Colonel John Enoch, of the Quartermaster-General's Department at Head-quarters.—He became a commissioned officer in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and served with that most distinguished national corps, being himself a native of Cardiganshire, at Walcheren; and his services are thus recorded in Hart's "Army List:" "Colonel Enoch served with the expedition to Walcheren, and at the siege of Flushing, in 1809; in the Peninsula from 1810 to 1813, including the sieges of Badajoz and Olivenza, in 1811; battle of Albuera; actions of Fuente Grimalda, 25th, 26th, and 27th September, 1811; sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, battle of Salamanca (severely wounded). Served also the campaign of 1812, including the battle of Waterloo, storming of Cambray, and capture of Paris." He was appointed to the quartermaster-general's staff in the year 1826, and there never was a more urbane and courteous gentleman within the walls of the Horse Guards, his great kindness of disposition being shown to all with whom his duties brought him in contact.

CAPT. THE HON. J. W. H. HUTCHINSON.

July 16th, at Scutari, of dysentery, Captain the Hon. John William Hely Hutchinson, of the 13th Light Dragoons, brother to the Earl of Donoughmore.—He was the only son of John, the 3rd Earl and K.B., by his second wife Barbara, second daughter of Lieut.-Colonel William Reynell, of Castle Reynell, co. Westmeath. He was formerly aide-de-camp to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland.

LIEUT. C. T. WITHAM, R.M.

July 17, at Balaklava, aged 20, Lieut. Charles Throckmorton Witham, R.M., eldest son of the late Sir C. Witham, of Higham, Suffolk.

LIEUT.-COL. G. F. F. BOUGHEY.

July 20th, off Gough's Island, on board the ship *Kohinoor*, on the voyage to Hong-Kong, brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Fenton Fletcher Boughey, Major in the 59th Regiment, third son of the late Sir J. F. Boughey, Bart., of Aqualate, Staffordshire.

C. L. SANDES, ESQ.

July 21st, aged 64, Charles Launcelot Sandes, Esq., of India-ville, Queen's County.—He was the eldest son of Brigade-Major Launcelot Charles Sandes, of Kilcavin, Queen's County. He was formerly in the Scots Fusilier Guards, and served with his brigade in the Peninsular war from 1811 to 1814; was engaged in eleven sieges and general actions, and received a medal and six clasps for Salamanca, Vittoria, Nive, Nivelle, St. Sebastian, and Ciudad Rodrigo. He acted as adjutant for several years. At the peace in 1815 he retired from the service, and from that time he managed the estates of his brother-in-law, Sir C. H. Coote, Bart., by whose tenantry he was recently presented with addresses, and splendid pieces of plate, to the value of several hundred pounds. By his wife Mary, only sister of Sir Charles H. Coote, Bt., he has left two sons and two daughters; the latter are Mrs. Trench and Mrs. Moore, of Cremorgan.

MAJOR-GENERAL CORNWALL.

July 21st, in Cadogan-place, in his 56th year, Major-General William Henry Cornwall.—He was a son of the late John Cornwall, Esq., of Hendon, by Susannah, only daughter of the 1st Lord Gardner. In 1815 he was appointed ensign and lieutenant in the Coldstream Foot Guards; but the regiment

having been reduced, it was not till 1820 that he was *Gazetted*, when he obtained his commission by purchase. In 1836 he was appointed to a post of honour in attendance on Prince George (now Duke) of Cambridge, and accompanied his royal highness in his tours, both at home and abroad. In the following year the late Duke of Cambridge appointed him one of his equerries, and he subsequently held the same position in the household of the late Queen Dowager, his lady being one of her Majesty's bedchamber-women. In 1845 he was appointed Marshal to her Majesty, and, in 1847, Assistant Master of the Ceremonies. He obtained the rank of colonel in 1846, and soon after retired on half-pay. He became a major-general in 1854. In 1841 he married Louisa Grace, daughter of the late Robert Keir, who survives, but by whom he left no issue.

LIEUT. N. RAMSAY.

July 22nd, in camp before Sebastopol, of fever, aged 20, Lieut. Norman Ramsay, 34th Regiment, third surviving son of the late John Turner Ramsay, Esq., of Tusmore, Oxon.

HON. EDWARD FITZ-CLARENCE.

July 23rd, aged 18, at the English Hospital, Constantinople, whither he had been removed from Balaklava, the Hon. Edward Fitz-Clarence, Lieutenant 7th Foot.—The gallant deceased was serving as aide-de-camp to his colonel, the late Colonel Yea, and with him took part in the unsuccessful attack on the Redan, on the 18th of June, when he was very dangerously wounded. He suffered amputation of the left leg and the right hand, which operations he bore with great fortitude, and at the date of the last letters he was considered to be progressing most favourably, so that the receipt of the news of his death occasioned much surprise as well as grief to his relatives. The deceased was the fourth and youngest son of the late Earl of Munster, and brother of the present peer. He was born on the 8th of July, 1837. He entered the 7th Regiment as ensign, in November, 1854, and in January, 1855, obtained his lieutenancy. In the spring he accompanied the *dépôt* of his regiment to the seat of war, and he had only been a few weeks before Sebastopol when he was called upon to assist in the fatal attempt on the Redan, in which he lost his life.

COLONEL TYLDEN.

July 28th, on his passage from Scutari to Malta, aged 36, Colonel Richard Tylden, of the Royal Engineers, C.B., and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.—He was born the 22nd of November, 1819. He was the second son of the late Brigadier-General Tylden, of the Royal Engineers, and Lecilena, his first wife,

eldest daughter of William Baldwin, Esq., of Stede Hill, in the county of Kent, and nephew of Sir J. M. Tylden, Bart.

Colonel Tylden entered the Military Academy at Woolwich, as a cadet, in 1834; got his commission as second lieutenant in the Engineers, 14th December, 1837; first lieutenant, 19th March, 1840; second captain, 9th November, 1846; brevet-major, for his services at the Cape, 28th May, 1853; captain, 17th February, 1854; brevet lieutenant-colonel, 12th December, 1854; colonel and aide-de-camp to the Queen, 29th June, 1855, and Companion of the Bath at the same time.

He went on foreign service to Corfu, in January, 1840; remained there until April, 1844; then returned to England, and was stationed at Portsmouth until 1847, when he was ordered to the Cape of Good Hope, where he remained until 1854.

During his service of five years at the Cape, he was for more than two years constantly employed on a difficult but very important survey of the wild and mountainous district of Kaffirland, called the Amatola Mountains. On the breaking out of the Kaffir war, Sir Harry Smith gave him the command of the very extensive frontier district of North Victoria, with his head-quarters at Whitelesea. The only force he had to protect this large territory consisted of the detachment of Sappers and Miners that had been with him in his survey, besides a number of mounted Burghers and Fingoes. With this comparatively small force he attacked and completely routed a body of 2,000 Kaffirs under the warlike chief Sandilla, and thus secured the safety of the district intrusted to his command. This was the first and most successful general action with the Kaffirs during the war, and, speaking of this daring and gallant exploit, Sir Harry Smith thus expressed himself: "If anything dashing is to be done, Tylden is the man to do it." At the close of the war he got leave to return to England. On his arrival he found the war with Russia commenced; his father appointed to the command of the engineers with the army under Lord Raglan, with the rank of brigadier-general, and that the situation of major of brigade was kept open for his acceptance. With the true spirit of a gallant soldier, he immediately accepted it, and although he had been nearly seven years absent from home and friends, in three weeks from his arrival he again embarked for the seat of war, and joined the army at Varna. He was present at the landing of the army in the Crimea, and at the battle of the Alma, and two days after that glorious battle he had the melancholy satisfaction of being with his gallant father when he died of cholera, brought on by the great fatigue he had gone through during the action, and afterwards the sad duty of depositing his remains in a soldier's grave, at a spot particularly marked on a plan he had made of the country around the battle-field.

On arriving before Sebastopol, he gave up his staff situation to share the more arduous and dangerous duties of the siege, and had the command of the right British attack. From that

time until he received his fatal wound, he was never absent from the trenches, was present at every skirmish and sortie that took place near his batteries, and particularly distinguished himself in the attack and capture of the enemy's Rifle Pits and Ambuscades, in April last. In this attack, his gallant conduct and scientific knowledge were highly eulogized by the lamented General Egerton, than whom none knew better how to distinguish merit amongst the officers under his command; and he was mentioned in the despatches, on this and many other occasions, by Lord Raglan, who had the highest opinion of his experience and abilities.

In the unfortunate attack of the 18th of June, he was most severely wounded in both legs, and taken off the field for dead; however he rallied, and hopes were entertained of his recovery; accordingly he was removed to Scutari, and from thence it was intended to carry him on to Malta, when he was unfortunately attacked by diarrhoea, though his wounds were progressing favourably. The attack had such an effect upon his weakened and shattered frame, that he sank under it, as we said above, while on his passage.

Amongst the many gallant and noble spirits who have fallen in this war, none are more regretted by the officers of his corps; and so highly were Colonel Tylden's services appreciated by his Queen, that he was made one of her aides-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, and companion of the Bath—honours of which he was scarcely aware when death deprived his country of his services and his family of a beloved relative.—*Times*.

COLONEL JOHN J. LOWTH.

July 28th, at Portsmouth, aged 51, from wounds received at Sebastopol on the 18th June, Colonel John J. Lowth, of the 38th Regiment.—He was the third son of the Rev. Robert Lowth, for many years the rector of Hinton Ampner, Hants, and Canon of St. Paul's, and was a grandson of Dr. Lowth, late Bishop of London. Colonel Lowth was educated at Winchester and Sandhurst, where he signalized himself by his attainments in military drawing and fortification. From Sandhurst he was appointed to an ensigncy in the 38th Regiment, and at once joined it in India; and he was with it in the principal part of the Burmese war in 1825-26, and to its close, being present in the actions of Sembike and Nepadie, and at the attack and capture of Melloon and of Pagham Mew, obtaining the Ava medal. He returned with the 38th to England in 1836, and served with it subsequently in Canada, the West Indies, and in the Mediterranean, rising step by step in it until he commanded it at various times in the absence of his senior officer, the late Sir John Campbell. It is not too much to say that Colonel Lowth, wherever he was quartered, whether at home or abroad—and he was never away from his regiment—proved himself by the com-

mon consent of all to be a most able officer, at the same time that he knew how to attach to him and gain the confidence of both officers and men, by an admirable mixture of decision and of kindness.

On the breaking out of the war, Colonel Lowth took out the 38th Regiment to Varna under his command, Sir John Campbell having been appointed to a brigade; and subsequently, on this officer being made a major-general, Colonel Lowth succeeded to the full command. He led it up the heights of the Alma, was in the reserve at the battle of Inkermann, and took his full share, with his gallant regiment, of all those severe and most trying labours in the trenches during the terrible winter of the siege of Sebastopol. Here may be mentioned two circumstances which show more than words the character of this officer, and that unfailing attention which so marked him to those under his care. In one letter, written in the depth of the winter to a member of his family, he said,—“I have drained and paved my camp, to keep my men dry and clean, and their health is much improved by it.” And again, in another letter, —“I have built a hut for my horses and another for my servants, and now I shall think about one for myself.” He never built this hut for himself, passing the whole winter under canvas.

On the 18th of June, the 38th forming part of a brigade of the Third Division under General Eyre, Colonel Lowth aided on that memorable but unfortunate day in the attack on the Cemetery and the suburb of the town, which that brigade victoriously carried and held, as is well known, for many hours. While in this suburb, and in one of the houses, Colonel Lowth was struck down by a stone on the head, and immediately afterwards was wounded very severely in the right leg above the knee by the bursting of a shell—the same shell which killed Lieutenant Davies, of the 38th, and a corporal, besides wounding, in addition, three or four of his men. At once Sergeant M'Farren and a party of his men volunteered to carry out to the rear their fallen colonel; but they were unable to do so for two hours, during which time Colonel Lowth lost a great deal of blood. At dusk this party of brave fellows carried him on a sofa mattress, taken from the house where he fell, for nearly half a mile over the open country, through a terrible fire of grape and round shot and musketry, when, to the astonishment of all of them, there was but one of this little party touched, and that slightly. The wound of the leg was found to be very severe, and it weakened him materially. But it went on well, and a medical board after a time pronounced Colonel Lowth able to proceed to England.

At this time, in recognition of his services, the Queen conferred on Colonel Lowth the distinguished honour of an appointment as aide-de-camp to her Majesty, promoting him at the same time from the rank of lieutenant-colonel to be a full colonel in the army; and shortly afterwards the sovereign

again honoured Colonel Lowth by conferring on him the Order of the Bath.

A few days after Colonel Lowth had received his wound, Captain Goldsmith, of the *Sidon*, in the kindest manner invited him to come on board and share his cabin for the recovery of his strength, but unfortunately he was not then able to take advantage of this most friendly offer. On the 3rd of July, Colonel Lowth embarked on board the *Hansa* steam-transport from Balaklava for Portsmouth, declared to be for England direct, and that she would reach it, from her known powers of steaming, in fourteen days. But the *Hansa*, though a large and roomy vessel, proved to be but ill calculated for the conveyance of invalid officers, the cabins being small and badly ventilated, and the necessaries for the sick singularly deficient. The *Hansa* was detained for seven days at Scutari, during which time Colonel Lowth was attacked with dysentery; but this attack only lasted for two days, and did not return again afterwards during the voyage. For two days more the vessel was detained at Malta, and here the excessive heat and the confinement and the very insufficient ventilation of Colonel Lowth's cabin—for it was only ventilated by a very small bull's-eye, no bigger than a plate—affected his health, producing great weakness, and causing the wound to open afresh. By the time he reached Gibraltar the wounded leg had become much worse, ulcers forming below the knee; the weakness had increased and his general state deteriorated, from the heat and the bad air of his cabin, to an alarming degree. After leaving Gibraltar his condition became so bad that it was scarcely expected by his medical attendants for the last four days before reaching Portsmouth that he would live out the day.

The wife of Colonel Lowth, with one of his brothers, reached the ship at Spithead, where she was detained for some hours by the state of the tide, and they found him in this small, hot cabin, in a foul and pestilential atmosphere, almost unconscious and nearly speechless. Their wish, of course, was to remove him, if possible, from this horrible place, but the medical men of the ship and those from the shore gave it as their opinion that in the act of being moved Colonel Lowth would die. At the same time they all agreed equally in saying that if he remained where he was he could not possibly survive beyond a few hours. In this painful choice of evils his family removed him, his one strong desire throughout the voyage having been to reach the land. His friends felt that it was a cruel aggravation of the sufferings of his last hours to leave him to die in the place he had so often during his illness expressed a horror of, and not to carry him into the pure fresh air he had so longed to breathe again. He was much revived by the fresh air on his way to his lodgings, but in half an hour from the time of his reaching them Colonel Lowth had ceased to breathe.

LIEUT. C. A. P. BOILEAU.

August 1st, at Malta, of wounds received before Sebastopol on the 18th of June, in the attack upon the Redan, aged 19, Lieut. Charles Augustus Penrhyn Boileau, of the Rifle Brigade, fourth son of Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., of Ketteringham, Norfolk, and nephew to the Earl of Minto.—He was first wounded in the leg, and afterwards near the heart. Having placed in his breast-pocket his prayer-book and a miniature portrait of his noble mother, the bullet passed through the former, and glanced off from the corner of the miniature into his body; and he was then able to walk between one and two miles to his camp. His gallantry had been especially commended by the late commander-in-chief.

COLONEL H. COBBE, C.B.

August 6th, in camp before Sebastopol, Colonel Henry Cobbe, C.B., of wounds received on 18th June. He commanded the 4th regiment throughout the campaign, was wounded at the Alma, and was made a C.B. a few days before his death.

GENERAL TREMANHEERE.

August 7th, in Somerset-street, Portman-square, in his 95th year, General Walter Tremanheere, K.H.—His father was a native of Penzance, and represented an ancient Cornish family, originally settled at a village of the same name in Cornwall. He entered the Royal Marines, in 1779, as first lieutenant, and commanded a detachment of those forces at the capture of Martinique and Guadaloupe. He became full general in 1854. The deceased general married, in 1802, Frances, daughter of the late T. Apperley, Esq., of co. Denbigh, by whom he left two daughters and four sons, the eldest of whom is the present Hugh Seymour Tremanheere, of Tremanheere, co. Cornwall.

GENERAL GORDON.

August 7th, at High Ardwick Lodge, Manchester, in his 93rd year, General Gabriel Gordon.—He entered the army, in 1781, as ensign in the 60th Regiment, and served for twenty years with his regiment in the West Indies and Canada. Becoming lieutenant-colonel in 1802, he returned to the West Indies, and afterwards was appointed superintendent of the British settlement at Honduras. He was present at the capture of Martinique and Guadaloupe, and received the gold medal with one clasp for his services there. He became major-general in 1814, lieutenant-general 1830, and full general in 1846. He was appointed to the colonelcy of the 91st Regiment in 1837.

CAPT. A. J. LAYARD.

August 7th, at Balaklava, aged 35, Captain Arthur John Layard, 38th Regiment, Deputy-Adjutant Quartermaster-General.—He was the third son of the late Henry P. J. Layard, of the Ceylon civil service, and brother of Mr. Layard, M.P. He had been for seventeen years in the service, and served through the campaign of 1854 with his regiment.

LIEUT.-GENERAL CONYERS.

August 10th, at Brighton, aged 76, Lieut.-General Charles Edward Conyers, C.B.—He was a member of an ancient Essex family, and entered the army, in 1794, as ensign in the 82nd Foot. For nearly four years he served in the West Indies, and was the only officer of his regiment who survived the siege of Jovis, and the subsequent evacuation of the island of St. Domingo. He afterwards took part in the attack on Alexandria and the siege of Rosetta, and commanded the 82nd Regiment in the Peninsula and in France. He was severely wounded at Orthes. He became major-general in 1846, and lieut.-general in 1853. In 1852 he obtained the colonelcy of the 96th Foot.

MAJOR H. F. DRUMMOND.

August 13th, killed in the trenches before Sebastopol, aged 25, Major Hugh Fitzhardinge Drummond, of the Scots Fusilier Guards.—He was the fifth son of John Drummond, Esq., by Georgiana Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late Admiral Sir Eliab Harvey, G.C.B. He accompanied the first brigade of Guards which proceeded to the East, and was present at the Alma and at Inkermann, where he was severely wounded, and remained in the English hospital until able to rejoin his regiment, in preference to returning to England.

COLONEL F. R. BLAKE.

August 23rd, at Rottingdean, Sussex, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, Colonel Frederick Rodolph Blake, C.B., of the 33rd Regt., second son of the late William Blake, Esq., of Portland-place, and Danesbury, Herefordshire.—At the commencement of the war he went out in command of his regiment, which he led with distinguished gallantry at the battle of the Alma, and he continued to serve in the camp before Sebastopol, until compelled to return home in consequence of a severe attack of fever, from the effects of which he never recovered.

HON. CAPT. A. W. CHICHESTER.

August 24th, at Boulogne, aged 30, the Hon. Captain Adolphus Wm. Chichester, son of the late Lord Templemore, and brother of the present peer.

LIEUT. FREDERICK EDEN.

August 26th, at Debrooghur, Upper Assam, East Indies, from jungle fever, Lieutenant Frederick Eden (son of the Hon. and Rev. W. Eden, by the Lady Grey de Ruthyn), second in command of the 1st Assam Light Infantry, brother of Ensign M. E. Eden, whose death is recorded on another page.—Lieutenant Eden obtained a direct appointment in the Hon. East-India Company's service in 1845, and after serving in one or two regiments was at length posted to 39th Bengal Native Infantry. And afterward, on his promotion, was appointed acting adjutant to the 1st Assam Light Infantry, and was afterwards promoted to be second in command of that corps. He was sent thence in search of the murderers of the French missionaries, and accomplished their capture after a hard march of six days through the jungle. He had scarcely returned to Debrooghur where he died, from a fever caught during the expedition, at the age of 27. He was a talented and accomplished man as well as a gallant officer: he especially excelled as a draughtsman. The five pictures illustrative of elephant-hunting in India, which were so much admired in the Paris Exhibition, were from his pencil. The *Hurkaru*, an Indian paper, thus speaks of the deceased:—"By all his friends who knew his open, frank, and generous heart, his loss is deeply felt. With all classes of natives, too, he was a great favourite. Though he had a quick temper, this was counterbalanced by a wish to oblige and assist them in every way he could; but they admired most his brave and noble spirit which had led him more than once to risk his life to save theirs, for he had saved the lives of no less than ten natives during the last year of his life. With a figure of commanding height, a strong arm, a keen and unerring aim, and great powers of endurance, he was naturally admired and looked up to by the half-savage tribes of the north-eastern frontier; while his gentlemanly and conciliatory manners completely won to him those morose Buddhists who rose in insurrection against us in 1839. All these qualities of mind and body fitted him for service in Assam, and by his death the government has lost a most valuable officer."

CAPTAIN W. HAY.

August 29th, in Cadogan-place, in his 62nd year, Captain William Hay, C.B., son of the late Robert Hay, Esq., of Lawfield, and great grandson of Lord Alexander Hay, son of the

1st Marquis of Tweeddale.—Entering the 52nd regiment as ensign, in 1809, he served through the Peninsular war and at Waterloo. He was afterwards aide-de-camp to the late Earl of Dalhousie, in America. On his return to England he obtained a troop in the 5th Dragoon Guards, but retired from the service in 1829. In 1839 he received the appointment of Inspecting Superintendent of Metropolitan Police, and ultimately that of Second Commissioner of that body. He married, in 1829, a daughter of the late R. Sparks, Esq., by whom he left issue an only daughter.

LIEUT. G. B. PRESTON.

August 30th, shot whilst commanding a company of his regiment ordered to repel a sortie of the Russians before Sebastopol, aged 19, George Berthon Preston, Lieut. 97th Regiment, third and youngest son of Wm. Robert Preston, Esq. of Mine-steel Lodge, Hampshire.

CAPT. CHARLES CORNWALLIS ROSS.

Supposed to have died before Sebastopol, of wounds received while posting his sentries in advance of the trenches on the night of August 31st, Captain Charles Cornwallis Ross, of the 3rd Buffs.—His name was returned as missing in the returns from the Crimea. He has never been heard of since, and is not in the Russian list of prisoners of war. Captain Ross was the eldest son of Mr. and Lady Mary Ross, and was only 28 years of age. He is the last of the four grandsons of the late Marquis Cornwallis, who, in the short space of ten months, have fallen in the Crimea, namely, two sons of Lord Braybrooke, one of the Earl of St. German's, and one of Mr. and Lady Mary Ross.

G. ROCHFORD, ESQ.

September 2nd, at Iping House, near Midhurst, Gustavus Rochfort, Esq., late Captain 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, only son of the late Colonel Rochfort, of Rochfort, M.P. for the co. Westmeath.

CAPT. W. H. C. PECHELL.

September 3rd, killed in the trenches before Sebastopol, aged 25, Captain Wm. Henry Cecil Pechell, 77th Regiment, only son of Rear-Admiral Sir George Brooke Pechell, Bart., M.P. for Brighton, by the Hon. Katharine Isabella Bishopp, second daughter of Cecil, late Lord de la Zouche.—Having received his education at Harrow and at Sandhurst, he entered the army in August, 1848. He had served during the winter campaign in the Crimea. After the attack on the Redan on the 18th of June, he was offered by Prince Albert a commission in

his Royal Highness's regiment of Guards, but the high position he then held in the 77th, induced him to remain at the post of danger and of honour. He was unmarried, and his death leaves his cousin, George Samuel, son of the late Captain Samuel George Pechell, R.N., the next heir to the baronetcy.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

LIEUT. W. M. SOMERVILLE.

September 3rd, at Scutari, aged 19, from illness contracted in the trenches at Sebastopol, Lieut. Wm. Meredith Somerville, Royal Engineers, only son of J. R. Somerville, Esq., late captain Scots Greys, by Anna Maria, youngest daughter of the late Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B., and nephew of the Right Hon. Sir W. M. Somerville, Bart., M.P., and of the late gallant Sir Arthur Torrens, K.C.B.

CAPT. D. F. B. BUCKLEY.

September 7th, in the trenches before Sebastopol, aged 24, Captain Duncombe Frederick Butt Buckley, Scots Fusilier Guards, second surviving son of Major-General Buckley, M.P., by Lady Catharine, only daughter of William, Earl of Radnor, and Lady Catharine Pelham, daughter of Henry, Earl of Lincoln.

CAPT. C. A. BROKE.

September 7th, at Ayr, aged 37, Capt. Charles Acton Broke, Royal Engineers.—This officer was the third and youngest son of the late Admiral Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke, Bart., K.C.B., of Broke Hall, Suffolk, who fought the famous action, when in command of H.M.'s frigate *Shannon*, against the American frigate *Chesapeake*, in 1812. His mother was Sarah Louisa, daughter of Sir William Powle Middleton, Bart. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1836; and, after serving in various parts of the world, was quartered for many years in the Mediterranean, and latterly in the island of Zante. From one end of that sea to the other he was well known to all her Majesty's ships, merchantmen, and yachts, as "Signal Broke;" for, inheriting from his father an ardent love of the sea, and living at the highest point of the citadel of Zante, at an elevation of 700 feet above the waves, he challenged all vessels passing the island from the signal-posts, and often extracted from them interesting and important news for the use of the garrison. Not less was he distinguished for his unbounded hospitality to the residents and visitors, and for his charity to the poor, of the island. During the last three winters, when, owing to the continuous failure of the currant crops, the destitution in Zante became awfully great, Capt. Broke supported forty or fifty starving families residing in the town, or in the village under

the walls of the castle. He was obliged to return home in July last on account of ill health: he lingered in Ayrshire for a few weeks, and died of decline, bitterly regretted. He married, in 1849, Anna Maria, third daughter of the late John Hamilton, Esq., of Sundrum, Ayrshire, by whom he has left issue one son and three daughters.—*Illustrated London News*.

LIEUT. OLIVER COLT.

September 8th, killed in the final assault upon Sebastopol, aged 20, Lieut. Oliver Colt, 7th Royal Fusiliers, eldest son of John Hamilton Colt, Esq., of Inveresk House, Musselburgh, and Gartsherrie, co. Lanark, by a daughter of Lord President Dundas. He entered the regiment as ensign in August 1854.

CAPT. R. A. COX.

September 8th, killed in the final assault upon Sebastopol, Capt. Robert Alan Cox, 62nd Foot.—He was the second son of Col. Sir William Cox, of Coolecliffe, co. Wexford, who was governor of Almeida during the Peninsular war. He entered the regiment as ensign in 1844, and served in the campaign of the Sutlej, including the battles of Ferozeshah and Sobraon, at the former of which he was wounded, and for which he had a medal.

CAPT. M. M. HAMMOND.

September 8th, killed in the final assault upon Sebastopol, aged 31, Capt. Maximilian Montague Hammond, Rifle Brigade: second lieut., 1840; lieut., 1843; captain, 1847.—He was the third son of William Osmund Hammond, Esq., of St. Alban's Court, Kent, by Mary Graham, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Oxenden, Bart.

WILLIAM HAYTER.

September 8th, killed in the final assault upon Sebastopol, Deputy-Assistant Commissary W. Hayter, of the Field Train department.—He was killed from a shell in one of the batteries, where he had volunteered to take the place of a wounded non-commissioned officer. At thirteen years of age he was a trumpeter in the artillery: had since been a corporal and sergeant, and served for eleven years in the artillery at the Cape.

LIEUT.-COLONEL CUDDY.

September 8th, before Sebastopol, in the last attack on the Redan, aged 41, Lieut.-Colonel William Holland Lecky Daniel Cuddy, of the 55th Regiment.—He was the son of Capt. Cuddy, who fell in the storming of Bergen-op-Zoom. He obtained his

commission as ensign in the 55th Regiment in 1833, and immediately volunteered for Indian service. Accompanying his regiment to China, he was actively engaged at Amoy, Shanghai, Chusan, &c., and was severely wounded at the storming of Ching-Kiang-Foo. Returning to England at the close of the Chinese war, he went out to Gibraltar with his regiment in 1851, and proceeded to the East in the early part of 1854, landing with the army in the Crimea; he was present at the Alma, and at the first and second bombardments of Sebastopol, and also in those of the 7th and 17th of June, and in the unsuccessful assault on the 18th, when his regiment formed part of the supporting column of the Second Division. He commanded the 55th Regiment from Nov. 1854 to June 1855, and received the thanks of General Pennefather for the efficient discharge of his duty during that trying period. He has left a widow and three children to lament his loss.

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. R. HANDCOCK.

September 8th, killed in the final assault upon Sebastopol, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Henry Robert Handcock, 97th Foot; brother to Lord Castlemaine.—He was the sixth son of Richard, the second lord, by Anne, daughter of the late Arthur French, Esq., and aunt to Lord de Freyne.—He was appointed ensign, 1825; lieut., 1827; captain, 1832; major, 1846. He fell mortally wounded in the head by a bullet. He married, only last year, the only daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Henry Williams, R. Art.

CAPT. J. A. LOCKHART.

September 8th, killed in the final assault upon Sebastopol, Capt. James Augustus Lockhart, 41st Foot, elder son of James Lockhart, Esq., of Sherfield House, Hants, and Lanhams, Essex. He carried the Queen's colours of the 41st, when that regiment was the first to land at Scutari.

LIEUT. D. A. M'GREGOR.

September 8th, killed in the final assault upon Sebastopol, Lieut. Douglas Alexander M'Gregor, 97th Foot; ensign, 1853; lieutenant, 1854.—He was son of Major-General Sir Duncan M'Gregor, K.C.B.

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. B. PATULLO.

September 8th, killed in the final assault upon Sebastopol, Lieut.-Colonel James Brodie Patullo, C.B., 30th Foot, son of the late Capt. A. E. Patullo, Madras Cav., by Isabella, sister of William Brodie, Esq., of Brodie, co. Moray.—He was appointed ensign, 1840; lieut., 1842; captain, 1847; major, 1853.

CAPT. G. ROCHFORD.

September 8th, killed in the final assault upon Sebastopol, in his 21st year, Capt. George Rochford, 49th Foot, only son of the late Richard Rochford, Esq., and grandson of Gustavus Hume Rochford, Esq., late M.P. for Westmeath.—He was appointed ensign, 1851; lieutenant, 1854; captain, 1855. He carried the colours of the regiment at the battle of Alma, was engaged in the memorable sortie of the 26th October, and again at Inkermann.

LIEUT. H. S. RYDER.

September 8th, killed at the final assault upon Sebastopol, aged 21, Lieut. Henry Stewart Ryder, 2nd battalion Rifle Brigade (1854); youngest son of the Hon. Granville Dudley Ryder, Lieut. R.N., of Westbrook Hays, Herts, and the Lady Georgiana Augusta, third daughter of Henry Charles 6th Duke of Beaufort.

LIEUT. R. H. SOMERVILLE.

September 8th, killed in the final assault upon Sebastopol, aged 20, Lieut. Reginald Hugh Somerville, 23rd Foot (1854), third son of the Hon. and Rev. William Somerville, rector of Barford, Warwickshire, by Charlotte, seventh daughter of the late Rev. Walter Bagot, uncle to Lord Bagot.

MAJOR A. F. WELSFORD.

September 8th, killed in the final assault upon Sebastopol, Major Augustus Frederick Welsford, 97th Foot, son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Welsford, 101st Regt. of Halifax, N.S., and godson to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.—He was the first officer who mounted the parapet of the Redan, and was killed at the moment of his doing so by a round shot. He received the commission of ensign, 1832; lieutenant, 1834; captain, 1838; and major, 1850. He served with his regiment in Greece last year, and, when Colonel Lockyer was made a brigadier, was for some time in command of it during the last memorable winter at Sebastopol. He repulsed a sortie of the Russians with 200 of his men: and was much beloved in the army.

LIEUT. E. S. HOLDEN.

September 9th, of wounds received in storming the Redan, in his 19th year, Lieut. Edward Shuttleworth Holden, 23rd Foot. He was the elder son of Edw. Anth. Holden, Esq., of Aston Hall, Derbyshire, by Susan Drummond, daughter of George Moore, Esq., of Appleby Hall, Leicestershire.

CAPT. A. C. L. FITZROY.

September 10th, in the camp before Sebastopol, of a wound received in the assault on the Redan, aged 33, Capt. Augustus Charles Lennox Fitzroy, R. Art.—He was the eldest son of Sir Charles Aug. Fitzroy, K.C.H., by Lady Mary Lennox, eldest daughter of Charles 4th Duke of Richmond. He joined the Royal Artillery in 1839; served with his company in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Jamaica, and Antigua; was appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery in 1846, and in 1848 joined his father, then governor-general of the Australia colonies, as aide-de-camp. On leaving Australia, he immediately sought service in the Crimea. He had frequently distinguished himself by his gallantry and coolness under fire. He died unmarried.

CAPT. H. M. VAUGHAN.

September 11th, aged 26, Captain Herbert Millingchamp Vaughan, 90th Light Infantry, eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel Vaughan, late commanding the same corps, and of Llangoedmore, Cardiganshire.—This young officer was one of those who led the 90th to the storming of the Redan. He fell wounded in both legs. The Russians conveyed him to their hospital, in which he was left amongst other wounded and dying soldiers until discovered by his friends on the evening of the 10th. He was then removed to the English camp, where every attention was paid to him, but, unhappily, without success. His first cousin, Capt. John Vaughan, 38th Regiment, a highly-esteemed officer, was killed by a rifle ball in the trenches on the 15th of June.

LIEUT. P. GODFREY.

September 12th, of wounds at the storming of the Redan, Lieut. Peter Godfrey, 19th Regiment, only son of the late Edward Godfrey, Esq., of Old Hall, Suffolk, and the late Susan Countess of Morton, and nephew of Sir John Yarde Buller, Bart. He entered the army in 1851.

CAPT. E. F. B. S. STANHOPE.

September 13th, at Hong-Kong, aged 29, Captain Edwyn Francis Brydges Scudamore Stanhope, 59th Regiment, fourth son of Sir Edwyn Scudamore Stanhope, Bart., of Holme Lacy, Herefordshire.

GENERAL H. S. OSBORNE.

September 15th, at Brighton, aged 85, Hugh Stacy Osborne, of the Bombay army.—He was a cadet of 1788, became colonel

of the 10th Native Infantry 1819, major-general 1837, and was some time on the staff in command of the Northern division.

CAPT. C. W. GREY, R.A.

September 15th, at Woolwich, aged 30, Captain Charles Wm. Grey, Royal Artillery, eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Edward Grey, G.C.H., formerly Chief Justice of Bengal.

LIEUT. R. C. GOODENOUGH.

September 20th, before Sebastopol, of wounds received in the Redan on September 8th, aged 18, Reginald Cyril Goodenough, Lieutenant 97th Regiment, son of the Rev. R. W. Goodenough, Vicar of Whittingham, Northumberland.—He had resigned the quartermastership of his regiment a day or two before, in order to go into action.

CAPT. EDWARD SHAWE POWYS.

September 23rd, at Cashmere, in the East Indies, after a very short illness, aged 28, Edward Shawe Powys, Esq., captain 61st Foot.—He was educated at Eton and the Royal Military College Sandhurst; and having entered the army in 1844, he served in the Punjaub campaign of 1848-9, and was present at Chillianwallah, where he acted as orderly to Sir Colin Campbell, and had a horse shot under him. For his services he had gained a clasp and medal.

He was the second son of Henry Philip Powys, Esq., of Hardwicke House, Mapledurham, near Reading, by his second wife, Philippa Emma, daughter of W. C. Shawe, Esq., of Preston. Mr. Powys is descended from a common ancestor with Lord Lilford, and his seat, charmingly situated upon the Thames, is said to have been a rendezvous of the Royalist party during the civil wars.

LIEUT. W. KERR.

September 24th, of wounds at the attack on the Redan, aged 24, Lieut. William Kerr, 30th Regiment, eldest son of W. C. Kerr, M.D., of Northampton.—Lieut. Kerr joined the army as a volunteer from the militia, receiving an ensigncy, with speedy promotion to the rank of lieutenant.

J. M. COLSTON, ESQ.

September 25th, in Kensington Garden-terrace, John Morris Colston, Esq., late 70th Foot.—He was the only son of the late Thomas Edward Colston, Esq., who was a younger brother of the late Edward Francis Colston, Esq., of Roundway Park,

Wilts, and married, in 1850, Isabella, only child of the late Rev. G. Preston, of Loxden, near Colchester.

LIEUT. J. S. GAYNOR.

September 26th, from the effects of Crimean fever, on board her Majesty's ship *Queen*, off Sebastopol, John Sherwood Gaynor, Lieut. 47th Regiment, sixth son of Captain Gaynor, Killiney House, co. Dublin, and the Ordnance House, Buttevant.

GENERAL D'OYLY.

September 26th, at Tunbridge Wells, in his 76th year, General Henry D'Oyly, Colonel of 33rd Foot, and brother of the late Mr. Serjeant D'Oyly, of whom a memoir will be found on another page.—He became ensign in the Grenadier Guards in 1797, and served in Holland under Sir R. Abercromby and the Duke of York, and afterwards through a great portion of the Peninsular war. He was also at Waterloo, where he was severely wounded. He became a major-general in 1838, and attained the rank of full general in 1854. He married a daughter of the late Colonel W. Gore Langton, M.P. for West Somerset, by whom he left surviving issue a son and a daughter.

LIEUT. CHARLES HENRY BECK.

September 28th, on board the *Robert Lowe* transport, from wounds received at the attack on the Redan, Charles Henry Beck, Lieutenant 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, second son of S. Adams Beck, Esq., Cheam, great grandson of the late James Beck, Esq., formerly of Allesley Park, near Coventry.

CAPT. HON. R. D. HAY.

October 1st, on board the *Indiana*, at Spithead, from wounds received in the trenches at Sebastopol, on the 24th of August, aged 24, Captain the Hon. Robert Drummond Hay, of the Coldstream Guards, second son of the Earl of Kinnoull. His brother, the Hon. Arthur Hay, was flag-lieutenant to the late Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir T. J. Cochrane.

CAPT. W. F. ROOKE.

October 1st, Captain W. F. Rooke, 47th Regiment, from the effects of a wound received at the attack upon the Redan on the 8th of September.—He was brigade-major of the second brigade of the Second Division, and was with Colonel Windham, who then commanded that brigade, at the time he received the fatal injury.

COL. FRANCIS DALMER.

October 2nd, in Sloane-street, Colonel Francis Dalmer, brother of the late General Dalmer.—He entered the service in 1804, attained the rank of major in 1814, and, having served at Waterloo, was promoted to lieutenant-colonel by brevet dated 18th June, 1815. He attained the rank of colonel in 1837. He also served in the Peninsula.

LIEUT. F. G. BEAUCHAMP.

October 2nd, at the camp before Sebastopol, aged 18, Lieutenant James Francis Gustavus Beauchamp, 7th Royal Fusiliers, son of the late Colonel Richard Beauchamp, and grandson of the late Sir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, Bart., of Langley Hall, Norfolk.

COLONEL J. N. ABDY.

November 8th, at Spring-grove, Hounslow, aged 65, Colonel James Nicholas Abdy, late of the Madras Artillery.—He was the fourth son of the Rev. Thomas Abdy Abdy, of Albyns, Essex, by Mary, daughter of James Hayes, Esq., bencher of the Middle Temple, and consequently cousin of Sir T. N. Abdy, Bart. He married Charlotte Georgiana, daughter of Thomas King, Esq., and has left issue.

LIEUT.-GENERAL BULLER.

November 8th, in Bury-street, St. James's, aged 83, Lieut.-General Frederick W. Buller, of Llanreath and Pelynt, Cornwall.—He was one of the Bullers of Morval, and nephew of the late Bishop Buller, of Exeter. His half-brother, Edward, a vice-admiral in the navy, was created a baronet in 1808, but the title became extinct on his death without issue in 1824. General Buller entered the army in 1790, and served in Flanders, and afterwards in the West Indies; he was subsequently an aide-de-camp to King George III., and held subsequently a staff appointment at Bristol. By his wife, Charlotte, daughter of G. Tomlyns, Esq., he left surviving issue two daughters, Lady Poltimore and Lady Hulse, and four sons, one of whom is Major-General Sir George Buller, lieut.-colonel in the Rifle Brigade, who served in the Caffre war and in the Crimea, and was present at Alma and Inkermann, where he was wounded and had a horse shot under him.

LIEUT. LIONEL STUART TRAQUAIR M. CARY.

November 9th, aged 18, at Malta, at the house of his brother-in-law, T. Coxon, Esq., after a short illness, Lieutenant Lionel

Stuart Traquair Munro Cary, son of the late and brother of the present R. S. Cary, Esq., of Tor Abbey, Devon.—Exhaustion followed upon four months of exposure and hard work in the trenches before Sebastopol. He was also severely wounded in the hand in September last, and his system gave way while he was on his way home, on medical leave, to recruit his health. The Cary family represent a branch of the Falkland family, and have long been settled at Tor Abbey, where a pedigree is still preserved, as drawn up and attested by the Herald's College, by order of Queen Anne Boleyn. The latter commences thus:—"This pedigree contains a brief of that most auncient familie and surname of the Caryes of Carye, in the county of Devon," and it shows that family was connected with the noble houses of Beaufort, Beauchamp, Spenser, Somerset, Bryan, Fulford, Orhard, Holway, &c. The family have been Roman Catholics for centuries past, and the present Mr. Cary has recently given the site for a new Roman Catholic church at Torquay, opened last year, adjoining the Abbey grounds.

LIEUT. RICHARD BOROUGH.

November 13th, at Sebastopol, from the effects of fever, aged 17, Lieutenant Richard Borough, of the Rifle Brigade, eldest son of Sir Edward Borough, Bart., of Dublin, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William, 2nd Earl and 28th Baron of Howth. He was born in 1838, and had entered the army only just ten months, his commission as ensign bearing date January 18, 1856. He was wounded in the assault on the Redan on September 8th, and never recovered the effects of the wound which he then received.

LIEUT. HENRY PEACHEY.

November 15th, a few hours after his return to England from the East, Lieutenant Henry Peachey, of the 3rd Regiment (Bufs), son of J. Peachey, Esq., of George Street, Hanover Square, and a descendant, in the female line, of the late Lord Sundon.—The cause of his death was a severe gun-shot wound in the throat and jaw, which he received inside the Great Redan at Sebastopol, on the 8th September last. His first commission bore date April 24, 1856.

MAJOR-GENERAL FREDERICK MARKHAM.

November 21st, at Limmer's Hotel, Conduit-street, aged 50, Major-General Frederick Markham, C.B., lately in command of the second division of the army in the East.—The deceased general was the third son of the late Admiral Markham, and grandson of Dr. Markham, formerly tutor to George IV. when Prince of Wales, and afterwards Archbishop of York. General Markham was born in 1805, and entered the army as ensign in

the 32nd Regiment, in May, 1824, was present with his regiment during the rebellion in Canada in 1837, and was wounded in four places at the action of St. Denis. General Markham, then lieutenant-colonel, accompanied the 32nd regiment to the East Indies, and served in the Punjaub campaign in 1848-9. At the first and second siege operations before Mooltan, where he was again wounded, he commanded the Second Infantry Brigade; at the action of Soorjkoond a division; and the Bengal column at the storming and capture of Mooltan, in January, 1849. The gallant deceased was also present at the surrender of the fort and garrison of Cheniote, and commanded a brigade at the battle of Goojerat. Soon after appointed Adjutant-General of the Royal Forces in India, he held that post till he obtained his promotion as major-general. When appointed to the command at Peshawur, he was unexpectedly recalled to assume the command of a division of the army in the Crimea. The gallant officer at once set out, and performed the journey, straight from the walls of Peshawur to Calcutta, during the hot season, in the unexampled space of eighteen days, and it was from the excessive fatigue of this journey that the seeds of his fatal illness arose. On his arrival in the Crimea he took command of the second division, and held that command at the last attack on the Redan, when his health, already precarious, completely broke down, and the gallant general was ordered home. He arrived at Southampton on the 24th of October, but in such a state of bodily prostration and suffering that his friends could scarcely recognize his features. The deceased general was a Companion of the Order of the Bath, an aide-de-camp to her Majesty, and also in receipt of a pension for distinguished services. His commissions bore date as follows: Ensign, May 13, 1824; lieutenant, October 22, 1825; captain, April 16, 1829; major, September 28, 1830; lieutenant-colonel, July 22, 1842; colonel, August 2, 1850; major-general, November 28, 1854. He also held the local rank of lieutenant-general in Turkey from the 30th of July, 1855.—*Press*.

The *Derwentwater Record* states that the gallant general was buried at Morland, near Penrith, under a tree of his own planting. The same paper adds, "It is now generally known that the command of the British forces was offered, and would have been accepted by him, had his health been restored sooner. This secret he divulged only about two days prior to his death."

LIEUT.-COLONEL MACLEAN.

November 24th, at Ardour, N.B., aged 90, Alexander Maclean, Esq., of Ardour.—He was formerly a lieutenant in 2nd battalion of the Royals, which he entered in 1780, but afterwards exchanged into the 63rd Foot. He subsequently became captain and major in the 8th Light Dragoons, and was for many years lieutenant-colonel of the 3rd Argyll militia. In 1795, he married a daughter of the 2nd Earl of Hopetoun, by

whom he had two daughters and twelve sons; no less than seven of the latter embraced the military profession. The *Gentleman's Magazine* states that Colonel Maclean was "guardian to the present Marquis of Dalhousie;" but this can scarcely have been the case, as his lordship was already of age long before the death of his father, the late earl, in 1838.

COL. Z. C. BAYLY.

November 25th, at Orleigh, Bideford, aged 67, Colonel Zachary Clutterbuck Bayly, late of the Royal Artillery.—He served the campaign in Italy in 1805; was at the battle of Maida (for which he received the war medal) and siege of Scylla, 1806; in the expedition to Egypt, 1807, including the capture of Alexandria and Rosetta; at the capture of Ischia, 1809; on the eastern coast of Spain, in 1813; and at the investment of one of the sieges of Tarragona.

LIEUT. OSWALD PETRE.

November 25th, Lieutenant Oswald Petre, of the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers).—He was the youngest son of the late Mr. Henry William Petre, of Dunkenhalth, co. Lancaster, by his second wife, Adeliza Maria, daughter of the late Henry Howard, Esq., of Corby Castle, many years M.P. for Carlisle. Lieutenant Petre was a distant cousin of the present Lord Petre, of Thorndon Hall, being the great grandson of Robert Edward, 10th peer of that title. Mr. Petre, at the time of his decease, was only in his twenty-fourth year, having been born on August 15, 1832, and obtained his commission as cornet in October, 1852.

COLONEL MAYNE.

December 23rd, at Cairo, aged 36, Colonel William Mayne, Brigadier commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, and Aide-de-camp to the Queen, third son of the late Rev. Robert Mayne, Rector of Limpfield, Surrey, and great nephew of the late William Mayne, Lord Newhaven, which title, created in 1776, became extinct in 1794.—He married, in 1844, Helen Cunliffe, daughter of Thomas Davidson, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, and niece of Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Cunliffe, Bart., by whom he leaves issue an only son. His death took place while on his return to England. He was one of the most distinguished officers in the Indian army, which he entered in 1837. In 1838, he volunteered for active service in the Affghan war on the banks of the Indus, was present at the action of Bolam Pass, at Khyberes and Purhoot. In 1840 he received the thanks of Sir R. Sale for his services in Kohistan, and at the storming of Toolzut, and in the engagements in the Naziam Valley. He was subsequently mentioned by Sir R. Sale in his

despatches for his gallantry at the siege of Jellalabad, in 1841-42, in the action of July 26 against the Shirmarees, and at Mamooktel. For these and other services, he was warmly praised by General M'Gaskill, Sir George Pollock, and Sir Jasper Nicholls, K.C.B., late commander-in-chief in India. At the same time Lord Ellenborough wrote—"No young officer in the Indian army bears a higher character than Lieut. Mayne. His courage and good conduct in command of the irregular cavalry at Jellalabad excited the admiration of all; and Sir G. Pollock particularly recommended him to me, not only as a very daring officer, but as one who afforded the highest promise of future distinction in important commands. I believe it would be very advantageous to the service were Lieutenant Mayne to obtain early promotion." In 1843, Colonel Mayne had his horse shot under him in the battle of Maharajpore, where he was second in command of the Governor-General's body-guard. To the command of this body he succeeded in 1847, and in the following year was made aide-de-camp to the new Governor-General, Sir Henry Hardinge. In 1851, the Marquis of Dalhousie, in the most flattering terms, appointed him to a brigadiership in the Nizam's service, now called the Hyderabad Contingent; in this capacity he held the command of about 6,000 native troops, and was frequently employed in the suppression of outbreaks in the Deccan, and repeatedly received the thanks of both the military and civil authorities for the zeal and activity which he displayed on these occasions, and also in actions against the Arabs and Rohillas. He received the public thanks of the Governor-General in Council in September, 1853, and again in September, 1854, for most gallant actions near Aurungabad and Hyderabad; on the latter occasion routing a large body of Rohillas with a force of only 300 men. But it was not only by his superiors, but by his fellow-officers and his men, that Colonel Mayne was esteemed and beloved; his success in the field and coolness in action were only equalled by his kindness of heart. "Wherever he led," writes a friend, "there seemed a conviction that everything must go right; his men cared not where they followed him. He was never wounded, though he had his horse killed under him on several occasions. But dysentery and fever have too surely effected that which the bullets of the enemy were never able to achieve, and his gallant spirit is now at last laid low."

LIEUT.-COL. H. PEPPARD.

December 30th, at Kilkee, co. Clare, Lieut.-Colonel Hampden Peppard, of the Bengal Native Infantry.—He was brother of Theobald Peppard, Esq., of Lisseneskie House, near Nenagh. He was drawn into the sea by a receding wave, near the Puffing-hole Table Rock, together with a Miss Smithwick, to whom he was engaged to be married.

NAVAL.

COMMANDER C. REID.

January 2nd, aged 65, Commander Curtis Reid, R.N.—He entered the service in 1803, and served for two years on full pay; was made lieutenant 1800, and a retired commander 1830. He was present, in 1803, in the *Chichester*, 44, at the reduction of the West-India Islands; in 1805, in the action of the *Arethusa* with the Spanish frigate *Pomona*; and in 1807, in the capture of Curaçoa. In 1810, when lieutenant of the *Avon*, 18, he was severely wounded in the left arm in action with *La Néréide*, for which he was assigned, in 1814, a pension of £91. 5s.

COMMANDER J. JACKSON.

January 6th, at Bayswater, aged 70, Commander John Jackson, R.N.—He entered the service in 1797 on board the *Veteran*, 64, and was present in the action off Copenhagen in 1801. He afterwards served for more than ten years in the West Indies, and was in the *Centaur*, 74, at the reduction of St. Lucie, in 1803. In January, 1806, he was appointed acting lieutenant in command of the *Mozambique*, 14, in which he was confirmed lieutenant by commission dated 16th June, 1808. In 1813 he was appointed to command the *Sprightly* cutter; in 1814 to the *Spencer*, 74; in the same year to command the *Lawrence* schooner; and in 1815 the *Whiting*. He went on half-pay in 1816, was employed in the Coast Guard in 1835 and 1836, and in 1845 accepted the rank of retired commander.

LIEUT. C. NOLLOTH.

January 7th, of small-pox, in the Naval Hospital, Constantinople, aged 39, Lieut. Charles Nolloth, of H.M.S. *Albion*, son of John Nolloth, Esq., of Peckham.—He served nineteen years at sea, and throughout the war in China as mate. In 1845, while serving in the *Dædalus* on the coast of Borneo, he was engaged in the affair of Brunie, and served on shore in command of a boat at the destruction of the batteries and stockades in Maloodoo Bay, which services were gazetted, and his lieutenant's commission was dated from that action. He remained on foreign service until 1849, when the *Ringdove*, of which he was first lieutenant, was paid off. In 1852 he was appointed to the *Albion*, and was senior lieutenant on board in the attack on the defences of Sebastopol.

LIEUT. G. CLEAVELAND.

January 8th, at Bromley, Kent, aged 36, Lieutenant George Cleaveland, R.N.—He was nephew of Captain Sir Robert Oliver, R.N., K.H. He entered the navy in 1832; and was mate of the *Princess Charlotte*, 104, during the bombardment of Acre and the Syrian campaign. He was made lieutenant in 1842.

LIEUT. F. JEFFERSON.

January 13th, at Sunning Hill, Berks, Lieut. Francis Jefferson, R.N.—He entered the service in 1797, and served for fifteen years on full pay. He was made lieutenant in 1807. As first of the *Cadmus*, 10, he distinguished himself in 1809 and 1810 in the operations on the coast of Spain. In 1825 he was appointed agent for transports afloat, which situation he held for several years. In 1836 he was appointed commander of her Majesty's yachts on Virginia Water.

REAR-ADMIRAL H. FORBES.

January 13th, at Lancing, near Worthing, aged 67, Rear-Admiral Henry Forbes, youngest son of General Forbes, of Ham, Surrey.—He entered the service in 1799; was present at Trafalgar, and was acting-lieutenant of H.M.S. *Donegal* at the action off St. Domingo, in 1806. He was afterwards employed on the Spanish coast, and, in 1809, took part in the destruction of three French frigates at Sable d'Olonne. He afterwards served in the Channel, East India, North America, and Mediterranean stations. For the last few years of his life he resided at Lancing, near Worthing, where he was active in the discharge of his duties as a magistrate. In 1822 he married Jane, eldest daughter of the late Sir Everard Home, Bart., and sister of the present baronet.

COMMANDER F. WILMOT-HORTON.

January 21st, at Catton, Derbyshire, aged 35, Commander Frederick Wilmot-Horton, R.N., son of the late Sir R. Wilmot-Horton, Bart., M.P., and brother of the present Sir R. E. Wilmot, Bart., of Osmaston.—He entered the navy in 1832, passed his examination in 1838, obtained his commission in 1839, and was successively appointed to the *Jaseur*, *Endymion*, and *Dido*; and was promoted to commander 1844, for his services against the pirates of Borneo. In February, 1846, he was appointed to the *Cygnat*, on the African station, when he moved in the following April to the *Kingfisher*. He paid off the latter vessel in July, 1848.

REAR-ADMIRAL H. D. PARKER.

January 22nd, at Stoke, aged 76, Rear-Admiral Henry Dickson Parker.—He entered the service in 1794, on board the *Stately*, 64, and served for nineteen years on full pay. He was present at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope, the capture of Ceylon, and the surrender of the Dutch squadron in Saldanha Bay. He was acting lieutenant of the *Pegasus* at the landing in Aboukir Bay, in 1801, and received his commission in 1803. From 1811 to 1814, he had charge of signal-stations in Essex and Kent. He accepted the rank of retired commander in 1836, and was promoted to retired rear-admiral in 1846. He had been for ten years actuary of the Naval Savings Bank at Devonport. He was twice married; first in 1811, to Miss Maria Harriet Barrett; and secondly, in 1837, to Josephine Maria, eldest daughter of Colonel Hornbrook, R.M.

REAR-ADMIRAL DOWN.

January 23rd, at Ilfracombe, aged 78, Rear-Admiral Edward Augustus Down.—He was the son of a Lieutenant, R.N., and entered the service in 1793, on board the *Prince*, 98. In 1794 he served in Lord Howe's actions in the *Barfleur*; and in 1797, when in the *Excellent*, 74, was wounded in Sir John Jervis's victory over the Spanish fleet. He was made lieutenant 1798, in the *Santa Dorothea*, 36; and commander in 1805. He was subsequently appointed to the *Wellington* and *Adelphi* armed ships, the *Bittern*, 18, and *Redwing*, 18. In the last he captured, in 1817, *El Verga del Rosario*, a Spanish privateer of two guns; and in 1811, *La Victorieuse*, a French privateer of four guns. He was posted in 1812, and advanced to the rank of rear-admiral in 1846. He was for many years afflicted with blindness, and was admitted to the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital in 1828. His blindness and the decay of his constitution were mainly caused by the arduous nature of his services in hot climates, extending over a period of nearly thirty-three years. The gallant admiral was highly esteemed by Lords St. Vincent, Howe, and Collingwood, the latter of whom selected him to serve as lieutenant on board his own ship. He married, in 1815, Eliza, third daughter of Admiral Philip Patton, some time a Lord of the Admiralty, and had issue six children.

CAPTAIN J. POWNEY.

January 27th, at St. Leonard's, Exeter, John Powney, Esq., Captain R.N. and K.H., youngest son of the late P. P. Powney, Esq., who represented Windsor for some years previous to his death, in 1794.—He entered the navy as a volunteer in 1800, and distinguished himself by some dashing actions at the blockade of the Mauritius and the Isle of Bourbon. He subsequently assisted at the capture of Flushing, and took part in

the operations in the Scheldt in 1809. He was a frequent attendant on King George III. in his marine excursions; and, subsequently, on King William IV., while Duke of Clarence and Lord High Admiral. In 1831 he was appointed to the command of the Coast Guard at Aldborough, in Norfolk, a post which he held for three years. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Carleton, 16th Foot, niece of the late Lord Carleton; and, second, in 1838, Isabella, daughter of the late W. Willie, Esq. of the Royal Navy, by whom he has left a son and three daughters.

HENRY HARRIS.

January 31st, aged 77, Henry Harris, an inmate of Greenwich Hospital upwards of forty years.—He filled the office of gravedigger to that establishment for the space of twenty years and up to the day of his death; during which time he consigned “ashes to ashes and dust to dust” over the mortal remains of no less than 7,000 of his departed comrades.

GEORGE L. PARROTT.

February 3rd, in Pimlico, aged 66, George Lookyer Parrott, Esq., late master R.N., many years Justice of the Peace for the borough of Poole.—He served as pilot in the expedition to the Scheldt, under Sir R. Strachan; as master of the *Goshawk* at the attack upon Malaga, and capture of *Brave* and *Napoleon*, 1812, and of the *Aboukir* at the reduction of Genoa, 1814.

LIEUT. H. CLARKE.

February 4th, at Bryntysilio, near Llangollen, Lieutenant Henry Clarke, R.N.—He entered the service 1832, was mate of the *North Star*, 26, in the Chinese war, and was made lieutenant 1842, for his services on shore at the capture of the batteries of Woosung.

REAR-ADMIRAL J. GEDGE.

February 5th, at Southtown, Great Yarmouth, Rear-Admiral John Gedge.—He entered the navy in 1790, and served for 23 years on full-pay. He was made lieutenant in 1798, and commander in 1811, in reward for his conduct in an engagement with the enemy's flotilla near Calais, when in command of the *Locust* gun-brig. From June, 1814, to December, 1818, he commanded the *Cadmus* 10-gun, on the North-Sea station. He became post-captain 1821, and retired rear-admiral 1850.

VICE-ADMIRAL B. HODGSON.

February 6th, at Holmrook Hall, Cumberland, Vice-Admiral Brian Hodgson, aged 75.—Entering the navy in 1787, he served for two years on the Newfoundland station. He assisted, in the

Niger, in the capture of a French convoy off Granville, in 1795, and was present at the battle off Cape St. Vincent, in 1797. Advanced to the rank of lieutenant, he was subsequently employed in escorting a fleet of Indiamen to Calcutta in 1801. On his return to England, we find him employed, first, on the Cork station; afterwards, as flag-lieutenant under Lord Gardner, then in command of the *Hibernia*, in the English Channel. In 1807 he accompanied the expedition against Copenhagen. From 1810 to 1816, he was actively employed on the East-Indian station. He attained flag rank in 1838, and became a vice-admiral in 1849. He enjoyed a good-service pension for several years before his death.—In 1806 he married Jane, daughter of Alexander Scot, Esq., by whom he had a family of eight children; he was left a widower in 1824, and in 1833 he married, secondly, Isabella, youngest daughter of John Johnson, Esq., of Walton House, Cumberland. His eldest brother was formerly Dean of Carlisle and Rector of St. George's, Hanover-square; his second brother, a major-general in the East-India Company's service, died in March, 1855. His mother was grand niece of the late Bishop Porteus.

LIEUT. F. WOOLLCOMBE.

April 3rd, at Hong Kong, aged 28, Frederick Woolcombe, Esq., Lieut. R.N., Commander of her Majesty's ship *Styx*.—He was acting lieutenant of her Majesty's ship *Acteon* and *Kingfisher* on the African coast in 1846, and was presented with a commission in 1848, when that vessel was paid off. He afterwards served as flag lieutenant to Vice-Admiral Sir Barrington Reynolds, K.C.B., in the *Southampton*, at the Cape of Good Hope. Lieutenant Woolcombe, who was a gallant officer, and much beloved in the service, was a son of the Rev. William Woolcombe, B.D., rector of Hennock, and vicar of Christow.

REAR-ADMIRAL E. LLOYD, F.R.S.

April 29th, at Priory Cottage, Cheltenham, aged 70, Rear-Admiral Edward Lloyd, K.H.—He entered the navy in 1798, and attended Captain James Hardy in the expedition to Egypt in 1801, when he commanded a boat at the debarkation of troops in Aboukir Bay. Returning home, we find him again employed in a boat attack on a mortar-vessel near Boulogne in 1804. He subsequently showed great gallantry in South America, especially in the attacks on Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, and indeed in every action until the evacuation of Spanish America in 1807. In 1809 and 1810 he repeatedly distinguished himself during the blockade of the Isles of Bourbon and France. He afterwards served as a volunteer on the staff of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, during the campaign in Java. In 1814 and the following year, he served during the occupation of the East Scheldt in the Spanish Main, and in the Gulph of Paria. He became Knight of the Guelphic Order in

1834, and had received the naval war medal, with two clasps. He enjoyed a good-service pension.

In 1816, Rear-Admiral Lloyd married a daughter of the late James Baillie, Esq., M.P. for Horsham, by whom he left issue two sons and one daughter.

CAPT. BLAKISTON.

April 30th, at Thorpe, near Norwich, aged 64, Commander Thomas Blakiston, R.N., fourth son of the late Sir M. Blakiston, Bart., by Anne, daughter of J. Rochfort, Esq. Entering the service in 1803, he was employed for several years on the home and East-Indian stations. In 1806 he was taken prisoner in an attempt to bring out a convoy of fifty sail, lying under the protection of two brig-corvettes in the river Gironde, and was not released till 1809, when he escaped from his prison at Givet. Some years later, under Sir John Gore, in the *Revenge*, he assisted in cutting out a French privateer from the harbour of Palamos, on the Spanish coast. In 1818 he was appointed flag-lieutenant to his old friend Sir John Gore, then commander-in-chief at the Nore, and became a commander in 1821, but was not afterwards employed on active service. In 1827 he married Harriet, daughter of John Harvey, Esq., of Thorpe, by whom he left two daughters surviving.

CAPT. P. CHRISTIE.

May 1st, at Kamiesch, aged 58, Captain Peter Christie, R.N., late superintendent of transports in the Black Sea, son of James Christie, Esq., by Mary Turner, daughter of the Hon. C. B. Maitland, son of the 6th Earl of Lauderdale.—He entered the navy in 1810, and served for some years on the home station and on the African coast. He afterwards distinguished himself in actions with Greek pirates in the Archipelago, and in 1827 at Navarino. He subsequently was employed in the coast-guard, and on the Spanish and Brazilian coasts. He attained post rank in 1841.

During the winter of 1854-5, Capt. Christie had charge of the transport service in the Black Sea, and was severely censured for two errors:—first, for allowing H.M.'s ship the *Prince* to ride at a single anchor outside the harbour of Balaklava during the fatal storm of October 14th; and, secondly, for sending a vessel to Varna instead of to Eupatoria, to fetch Turkish troops. For these presumed errors it was judged necessary to put Capt. Christie on his trial at Kamiesch; but the mental excitement and anxiety proved too much for a constitution which naturally was not over strong, and a delirious fever carried him off.

It will be remembered that Mr. A. H. Layard, M.P., in the spring of 1855, made some severe remarks in the House of Commons on the management of Capt. Christie's department, and had spoken of him as too old and worn-out for active work. In reply the captain addressed to Mr. Layard a

letter, from which the following extract deserves to be placed on record :—

"I beg to acquaint you that, instead of being above seventy, I am under sixty years of age, and so far from being afflicted with disease of any kind, I have, thank God, never been a day off duty since I left England, and no man in the army or navy could enjoy better health. With regard to the harbour arrangements, I have had nothing to do with them. They are, and have been, under a captain and harbour-master, appointed by the Commander-in-Chief; consequently cannot be interfered with by me."

REAR-ADMIRAL A. L. CORRY.

May 2nd, at Paris, aged 62, Rear-Admiral Armar Lowry Corry, a relative of the late Earl of Belmore.—The deceased entered the navy on the 1st of August, 1805, as a first-class volunteer, and after assisting in the operations against the Cape of Good Hope and Buenos Ayres, returned to England in May, 1807, as midshipman of the *Sampson*, 64. He then joined the *Leda*, 38, and assisted at the ensuing bombardment of Copenhagen, and was afterwards wrecked near the entrance of Milford Haven on the 31st of January, 1808. From that period until the receipt of his first commission (28th April, 1812), Mr. Corry served on the home and Mediterranean stations, on board the *Warspite*, 74, Captain the Hon. H. Blackwood; after which, he was appointed to the *Nereus*, 32, and *Montague*, 74, the *Impregnable*, bearing the flag of H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence (in which he escorted to this country the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia), and the *Tay*. Having been promoted to the rank of commander in 1815, he sailed for the East Indies, where, on receiving promotion to the rank of captain in the following year, he became flag-captain to the Hon. Sir Henry Blackwood, in the *Leander*, 60 (23rd July, 1821), with whom he continued until February, 1822, when he invalided home. On the 4th of April, 1835, he took command of the *Barham*, 50, and conveyed the Earl of Durham to Constantinople; and while subsequently detached in charge of a squadron on the coast of Spain, during the period of the advance of Don Carlos on Madrid through Catalonia and Valencia, he received the thanks of the Queen, her Ministers, and the Captains-General of the various provinces, for his exertions in landing with the ships' companies under his orders, and preserving to her Majesty the towns of Barcelona and Valencia. The *Barham* was paid off in 1839, and in 1844 Captain Corry commissioned at Portsmouth the new paddle frigate *Firebrand*, for the purpose of commanding an experimental squadron of new class 12-gun brigs, and testing them with others of the old class. On concluding these trials, he was appointed, on the 13th of December, 1844, to the *Superb*, 80, in which he served on the home, Lisbon, and Mediterranean stations till 1848. He became,

in 1850, Admiralty Superintendent of the Packet Service at Southampton, which appointment he held until his promotion to the rank of rear-admiral on the 8th of March, 1852. On the 22nd of the following May, he hoisted his flag in the *Prince Regent*, 90, Captain Hutton, on his appointment to the command of the western squadron on the home and Lisbon stations; and in March, 1854, he shifted his flag to the *Neptune*, 120, and proceeded to the Baltic as second in command of the fleet under Sir Charles Napier. An organic disease, of which symptoms had previously manifested themselves, and which terminated fatally in the following year, became so painfully aggravated under the fatigue and anxiety of this service, that Admiral Corry was compelled, by a sense of duty, to resign his command in July, 1854, from which time his health became gradually worse. Admiral Corry's name was gazetted among those gallant officers who, had they survived, would have been advanced to the honour of K.C.B. In 1843, he married the widow of Eyre Coote, Esq., of West Park, Hants, by whom he left one son and two daughters. He was an officer universally respected both in public and private life.

ADMIRAL STRACHEY.

May 5th, in London, aged 77, Rear-Adm. Christopher Strachey, son of the late Archdeacon Strachey, by Anne, daughter of John Wombwell, Esq., and nephew of Sir H. Strachey, Bart., M.P., formerly Under Secretary of State.—He entered the navy in 1792, and served in the *Queen Charlotte*, under Lords Howe and Keith. After several intermediate appointments, in May, 1802, he was appointed to the *Jalouse*, in which he captured several prizes. He subsequently proceeded to the Baltic in the *Dauntless*, but his ship having grounded, he was taken prisoner before Dantzic, into which city he was endeavouring to throw supplies, and he remained a prisoner in France to the end of the war. His gallant defence of the *Dauntless* until she struck her flag attracted the attention of the Emperor Napoleon. In 1820 he was made a Knight of St. Vladimir of Russia, in acknowledgment of his gallantry at Dantzic.

While a prisoner in France he married Marguerite, daughter of the Chevalier Philippe Henry de Roche, by whom he had a family of five sons and three daughters; but three of his sons died young.

LIEUT. H. WOODRUFF.

May 18th, at Arrington Bridge, aged 59, Henry Woodruff, Esq., Lieut. R.N. and deputy-lieutenant of Cambridgeshire.—He had for the last ten years resided at Arrington, having succeeded the late Captain Hart, R.N., as land-agent to Rear-Admiral the Earl of Hardwicke, lord-lieutenant of the county, with whom he had in early life been much engaged in active

service, and served with in the flag-ship of the late Lord Exmouth, at the battle of Algiers, and in that of Admiral Sir David Milne, on the north coast of America.

LIEUT. H. HANNANT.

May 29th, at Faro Island, of small-pox, Lieutenant Henry Hannant, R.N., First Lieutenant of her Majesty's ship *Duke of Wellington*, the flag-ship of the Baltic Fleet.—He entered the service 1828, became lieutenant 1842, and has been employed in the *Termagant*, *Racer*, and *America*, on the coast of Africa, the Brazilian station, the Pacific, and Mediterranean.

REAR-ADMIRAL E. BOXER.

June 4th, of cholera, on board H.M.S. *Jason*, at Balaklava, aged 71, Rear-Admiral Edward Boxer, C.B., Commander of that port.—He was a native of Dover, and had two brothers in the service, besides a nephew, who died at Balaklava, of the same disease, a few days before him. Entering the service in 1798, he served under the late Lord Ranelagh and Captain Brisbane, and subsequently under Lord Collingwood, on the Mediterranean and other stations. In 1807 he commanded a detachment of seamen who were landed to co-operate with the army in the invasion of Egypt. In 1809 he commanded a division of boats which captured three French frigates, a store-ship, and seven merchantmen, in the Bay of Rosas. He afterwards served in various parts of the world, on the Halifax and other stations; and was an inspecting commander of the Coast Guard from 1824 to 1826. In 1827 to 1830 he was flag-captain to Sir C. Ogle, at Halifax. In 1840, on the coast of Syria, he was employed in taking the soundings off St. Jean d'Acre, previous to the bombardment of that fortress, and was rewarded for his services by being made a C.B. He also received the Turkish medal.

It will be remembered, that since his employment as admiral-superintendent at Balaklava, some severe reflections were passed upon him on account of the crowded and dirty state of that inconveniently narrow and contracted port; but a recent letter thus spoke of his exertions:—"Admiral Boxer, to whom exclusively is due the credit of filling up the waste of filth at the head of the harbour, and of creating in its stead a spacious quay and landing-place, is certainly most energetic. He is afloat all day long, from an early hour in the morning, looking after the vessels: and nothing escapes his notice. He has instituted an admirable harbour police."

Lord Raglan, in reporting his death to the Secretary of the War Department, thus describes his merits:—"It is well known that this officer devoted his whole life to the public service. Since he undertook the appointment of admiral-superintendent of the harbour of Balaklava he has applied himself incessantly to the discharge of his arduous duties, exposing

himself in all weathers ; and he has rendered a most essential service to the army by improving the landing-places and establishing wharfs on the west side of the port, whereby the disembarkation of stores and troops has been greatly accelerated, and communications with the shore have been rendered much easier."

By his widow, Admiral Boxer left a family of eleven children. His eldest son, William Lawson, is collector of the customs in Jamaica ; the second, James, is a Lieutenant R.N. ; the third, Edward, is Captain Royal Artillery ; the fourth, Benjamin, was formerly Captain 54th Foot ; the fifth, Charles, is Lieutenant R.N. ; and the sixth, Frederick, is a Lieutenant in the Royal Marines.

CAPT. H. A. KERR.

In June, 1855, aged 34, Henry Ashburton Kerr, Commander R.N., and Captain of H.M.S. *Nerbudda*, 3rd son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Lord Robert Kerr, 4th son of the 5th Marquis of Lothian, by Mary, daughter of the late Rev. Edmund Gilbert, of Windsor House, Cornwall. He died unmarried : his unfortunate vessel is supposed to have foundered at sea, in a gale off the southern coast of Africa.

CAPT. LYONS.

June 23rd, in the hospital at Therapia, in his 36th year, Edmund Moubray Lyons, Esq., Captain R.N., younger son of Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in the Black Sea, by his late wife Augusta, daughter of Captain Josias Rogers, R.N.—His death was caused from a wound received on the 18th, in a night attack on the sea defences of Sebastopol.

Having passed his examination in 1838, he obtained his commission in 1841. He first went to sea under his father in the *Madagascar* frigate, and as mate was engaged in the Chinese war. Served in the Mediterranean for several years whilst his father was British minister at Athens. He became a commander in November, 1846. He commissioned the *Pilot* sloop in 1848, and while in command of her distinguished himself by his humanity as well as his daring and skill in the extinction of piracy in the Chinese seas. For those services he was made a post captain in 1849. He subsequently studied steam at the Naval College, Portsmouth, and when the Russian war broke out, he commissioned the *Miranda*.

In 1854 he commanded the expedition to the White Sea, and with a small force inflicted considerable damage on the enemy's coasts, destroying, among other places, the city and fort of Kola, the capital of Russian Lapland. In 1855, the *Miranda* was sent to join the fleet in the Black Sea. It being then nearly winter, there was little to be done ; and nothing in the way of

offensive operations. However, when the expedition to Kertch was formed, Captain Lyons was appointed senior officer of the flotilla for the Sea of Azoff; and as the *Miranda* drew little water, and carried a powerful armament, she was well adapted for the purpose. The manner in which Captain Lyons conducted this service brought down praises from all, and the Queen herself expressed her approbation of his judgment and bravery. Berdiansk, Taganrog, Ghenitchesk, and Marianople fell; Arabat was bombarded and partly destroyed; the Putrid Sea was entered, and eighty ships there burned, and at the entrance to it about £200,000 worth of provisions for the Crimean army destroyed. At Taganrog the arsenal was burned, and all the other places, government stores and buildings, shared the same fate. Besides this, five war steamers were run aground and blown up by the enemy; among which was the Russian admiral's flag-ship, and about 400 merchant vessels of all sizes were taken and destroyed by the squadron. Lord Raglan, in a despatch dated only two days before the gallant captain's death, mentions the arrangements for the bombardment of Taganrog, as "doing infinite honour to Captain Lyons, of her Majesty's ship *Miranda*, and at once testifying his ability, determination, and gallantry."

Immediately on returning from the Sea of Azoff, arrangements were completed for an assault on the sea defences of Sebastopol, and the *Miranda* was one of the vessels selected for that duty. In this assault Captain Lyons was wounded in the calf of his leg by a splinter from a shell, which, at first, though severe, was not thought dangerous. "The wound," writes one who was with him at the last, "was only a flesh one, and would not at all justify the surgeons in operating; but mortification set in, and closed the scene. This was to be feared, as he had been for some time an invalid, but at the first, every hope was entertained of his recovery. His death was like his life, calm, good, brave, and amiable. He heard of his doom with a smile, made his will, left messages for his officers and men, spoke of his passionate fondness for his father over and over again; dictated messages and wishes the most minute, about his servants as well as others, and retained his senses until nearly the last."

Perhaps no officer was ever more truly respected and beloved by his men than Captain Lyons: his loss was severely felt and deeply regretted throughout the service. He was buried at the cemetery at Therapia, in the presence of the British ambassador, the secretary of the embassy, and most of the *attachés*, together with the officers of *La Belle Poule* and the *Miranda*.

"Weeks after his death," says the writer already quoted, "men who before were imagined free from softness, sobbed and wept like women upon the mention of his name. So did he win the love of every one with whom he came in contact, and so did he gain the respect of all by his officer-like qualities. He was a great public loss, for few men were more suited to command

than he was. He studied his profession with pleasure, was a mathematician of great ability, and a man of sound and varied acquirements; and, added to his dashing bravery, and perfect amiability, he possessed the most polite and engaging manners, with the manly bearing of a naval officer. The men and officers of his ship subscribed for a handsome tablet to his memory to be placed in St. Paul's. Her Majesty wrote an autograph letter of condolence to Sir Edmund Lyons upon the occasion, and for Captain Lyons' services in the Sea of Azoff, he was nominated a Companion of the Bath, an honour which, however, he did not live to know of."

Captain Lyons was unmarried. His only brother is now Secretary of Legation at Florence, and of his sisters, one is Duchess of Norfolk, and the other is married to the Baron Philippe von Würzburg.

J. GILLMAN.

June 25th, at Manchester, aged 95, Joseph Gillman, a native of Littleover, Derbyshire, one of the ringleaders of the mutiny at the *Nore*.—Born in 1759, he entered the navy at an early age, and served under Rodney and Hood in the West Indies, and was probably the last survivor of those who fought at Port Royal. He was afterwards selected by Lord Nelson to accompany him to Copenhagen, where he was wounded in both legs. He was also one of the forlorn hope at the storming of Seringapatam.

CAPT. J. D. MERCER.

July 5th, at Kensington, Capt. John D. Mercer, R.N.—He entered the navy in 1798, as midshipman on board the *Perdrix*, 22 guns, and served for fourteen years on full pay; being present in the *Ethalion*, at the capture of the Dutch islands of St. Thomas and Ste. Croix, in 1807, and in the *Belleisle*, at the reduction of Martinique, in 1809. He was made lieutenant in the latter year; was flag-lieutenant at Halifax to Sir E. G. Colpoys and Rear-Admiral Fahie; and was promoted to commander in 1854.

LIEUT. D'AETH.

August 7th, while serving in the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol, of cholera, after six hours' illness, aged 32, Edward Henry Hughes D'Aeth, First Lieutenant of her Majesty's ship *Sidon*, second son of Rear-Admiral Hughes D'Aeth, of Knowlton Court, Kent. He entered the service in 1836, and was made lieutenant in 1845.

COMMANDER L. U. HAMMET.

August 17th, killed in the trenches while serving in the Naval Brigade, at the siege of Sebastopol, aged 35, Commander Lacon Ussher Hammet, youngest son of the late James Esdaile Hammet, Esq. He passed his examination in 1840, served that

year as mate of the *Bellerophon*, at the storming of St. Jean d'Acre, and was made lieutenant in February, 1846.

COMMANDER C. J. F. NEWTON.

August 21st, at Heidelberg, aged 56, Commander Charles James Franklin Newton, R.N.—He entered the navy in 1812, on board the *Egremont*, 74, and served for twenty-six years on full pay. He was in the *Niger*, 38, at the capture of the French frigate *Ceres* in 1814, and was made lieutenant in 1821, as a reward for having attacked, together with Lieut. Edw. Digby, an overwhelming body of armed smugglers at Brookland, in Kent, on which occasion he was wounded. During the same year he was presented with a sword by the committee at Lloyd's for having saved the crew of a vessel wrecked at Dungeness. As lieutenant he served in the *Brisk*, 10, *Infernal Bomb*, *Prince Regent*, 120, *Spartiate*, 76, and *Challenger*, 28. He was made commander in 1838; employed on the coast-guard from 1839 to 1844, and in command of the *Lily* on the coast of Africa from 1844 to 1847. He married, in 1830, the only daughter of D. H. Day, Esq., of Wilmington Hall, Kent, and had issue two children.

COMMANDER C. G. WARREN, & LIEUT. J. F. WARREN.

August 26th, at Emsworth, in his 76th year, Charles Gayton Warren, Esq., a retired Commander R.N., and on the 29th, at Plymouth, in his 67th year, Lieut. James Ferris Warren, R.N., sons of the late Dr. Warren, of the Royal Navy.—The former officer entered the navy in 1789, and at one time served in the *Barfleur*, then the flag-ship of Lord Collingwood. He was afterwards employed on the American and Spanish coasts. In 1830, he was placed on the list of retired commanders. The younger brother entered the navy in 1800, and in the following year took part in the attack on Copenhagen. He subsequently served on the West-Indian station; and in 1815 was appointed to the *Northumberland*, the flag-ship at that time of Sir G. Cockburn, and which conveyed the Emperor Napoleon to St. Helena, and was placed on half-pay on returning to England at the close of the year.

VICE-ADMIRAL GORDON.

September 14th, in Nelson-place, Bath, Vice-Admiral Henry Gordon, brother of the late Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir James Willoughby Gordon, G.C.B. Entering the navy in 1791, he took part in the victory of the 1st of June, under Lord Howe, and afterwards served on the West-Indian station: being appointed to the *Repulse* in 1799, he was wrecked off Ushant, and taken prisoner; after his release he joined Admiral Dickson in the North Sea. He subsequently was captured in the *Wolverine* by a French privateer, and was tried by court-martial on his return to England for the loss of his ship, but

honourably acquitted. He became a rear-admiral in 1840. In 1826 he married Charlotte, daughter of the late Sir John Wrottesley, Bart., sister of the 1st Lord Wrottesley, and widow of the Rev. J. Helyar.

ADMIRAL J. GIFFARD.

September 25th, at Southampton, aged 87, Admiral John Giffard, having been in the service upwards of seventy-five years.—He was present at the relief of Gibraltar in 1781, and in the actions of Lords Hood and Rodney, and served afterwards under Lord Howe and Sir R. Strachan. He took part also in Lord Bridport's action in 1793. His subsequent scene of service was the Mediterranean and Spanish coast. He also acquired great credit for the spirit with which he suppressed a mutiny in Dominica. From 1807 to 1819 he was Lieut.-Governor of the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth. He became Vice-Admiral in 1830, and full Admiral in 1841. For many years he was an active supporter of the Liberal party in Southampton. In 1802 he married Susannah, daughter of the late Sir John Carter, of Portsmouth. His son, captain of her Majesty's ship *Tiger*, died at Odessa, June 1, 1864, of wounds received there.

CLOTWORTHY GILLMOR, ESQ.

September 30th, in Bentinck-street, aged 83, Clotworthy Gillmor, Esq., Commander R.N.—He was the youngest son of William Gillmor, Esq., who was High Sheriff of the co. Sligo in 1789. He entered the navy in 1794, and served on full pay for fourteen years. He was made lieutenant in 1801, and was in the *Belliqueux*, 64, at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope. In 1810 he was appointed to the *Melpomene*, and for some time commanded the Naval Brigade, consisting of 500 men, employed in the lines of Torres Vedras, and which materially assisted in battering the town of Santarem, and in destroying the boats with which Massena's army was to have crossed the Tagus. He became a retired commander on the junior list in 1830, and on the senior list in 1845. His son, the Rev. Clotworthy Gillmor, M.A., is Vicar of Dartford, co. Kent.

REAR-ADMIRAL HARPER.

July 2nd, at his residence, near Guildford, Surrey, Rear-Admiral John Harper, C.B.—The gallant admiral, who had attained the advanced age of 83, entered the navy on board H.M.S. *Britannia*, early in 1782, and was midshipman of the *Boyne*, at the capture of Martinique, in 1794; when lieutenant of the *Avenger*, he cut out a privateer of 10 guns from the Carenage, in a boat of that sloop; served on shore at the reduction of Guadaloupe; was lieutenant of the *Defence* in Lord Hotham's action, and at the Nile. While senior of the *Star* sloop, with two of her boats captured a lugger privateer, and in the

Excellent assisted at the defence of Rosas in 1807, and the destruction of a convoy at Douin in 1809. He commanded the *Saracen* in the Adriatic; he captured the islands of Zapano, Mezzo, St. George, and Stagno; distinguished himself at the taking of Cattaro, Ragusa, and on various other occasions. His father was killed in action under Lord Howe. In 1805 he married Mary Anne, daughter of J. Chandler, Esq.; and, being soon left a widower, he married, secondly, Susanna Maria, widow of H. Young, Esq., of Joldens, Surrey. His eldest son, a midshipman, was drowned in the *Arab*, off the Irish coast, in 1824; and his second son, George, a Commander R.N., died suddenly in 1850, at Constantinople.

LIEUT. J. R. OUSELEY.

October 8th, at Kiel, aged 21, Lieutenant John Richard Ouseley, R.N., of her Majesty's ship *Pembroke*, son of Sir William Gore Ouseley, formerly British minister at Brazil. His fatal illness was brought on by exposure during the bombardment of Sweaborg. His funeral took place at Kiel on the 9th, in the presence of his father and the British and French consuls.

LIEUT. D. W. CURRY, R.M.

October 22nd, at Therapia Hospital, aged 24, First Lieutenant Dixon Whidbey Curry, R.M., youngest son of Admiral Curry, C.B.—He served with the marine battalion from their first landing in the Crimea; commanded a battery under Sir Colin Campbell, at Balaklava; and was senior subaltern and acting adjutant to the marine detachment in the battle of Inkermann; after which he held the staff appointment of quartermaster at Balaklava. Ultimately his health gave way, and two days after the fall of Sebastopol he was removed to Therapia, where he sank from the effects of the Crimean climate.

CAPT. RAWLE.

October 29th, at Bideford, aged 73, Richard Rawle, retired Commander R.N.—He entered the service in 1798, and served for fourteen years on full pay. He was made lieutenant 1809 into the *Cæsar*, 80, with which he accompanied the expedition to the Scheldt, and served on shore during the bombardment of Flushing. In 1814 he was wounded in an unsuccessful attack on the American privateer *General Armstrong* from the *Road of Fayal*. He accepted the rank of retired commander in 1847.

CAPT. POWELL.

November 5th, at Colyton, Devon, George Eyre Powell, Esq., Captain R.N., eldest son of the late Eyre Powell, Esq., of Great Connell, co. Kildare.—He entered the service in 1806, and served with the expedition to Egypt in 1807. In 1809, while in charge of a heavily laden prize, he was captured by a French privateer, and taken as a prisoner to Verdun, whence he effected

his escape under circumstances of great difficulty. In 1813 he assisted in the reduction of Trieste, and ascending the Po in charge of the flotilla, took part in the siege of Mantua. On the restoration of Naples to its legitimate sovereign, Capt. Powell acted as commissioner till the arrival of Lord Exmouth, and subsequently conducted the ex-Queen to Trieste. He afterwards took part in the bombardment of Algiers, under Lord Exmouth. He retired from active service in 1823. His wife was Catharine, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Kingdon, Esq., comptroller of the customs at Exeter.

CAPT. W. B. MOLESWORTH.

November 7th, aged 77, Captain William Bouchier Molesworth, R.N., of Highgate. He was the fifth son of Robert Molesworth, Esq., and a great-grandson of the 1st Viscount Molesworth. He entered the navy in 1798, and served for sixteen years on full pay. He was made lieutenant in 1805, and commander in 1814; but had not served since the latter date.

CAPT. PHILIP JUSTICE.

November 8th, at the Beacon, near Dartmouth, whilst on a visit to A. H. Holdsworth, Esq., aged 63, Captain Philip Justice, R.N. He was brother of Henry Justice, Esq., of Hinstock, co. Salop. He entered the navy in 1807, and served for eighteen years on full-pay. He was made lieutenant in the *Kite* sloop, 1813 and commander 1829. From November, 1841, to January, 1845, he commanded the *Pelican*, 16, on the East-India station. He was made post-captain 1846.

JOHN BRANFORD, ESQ.

November 24th, in Piccadilly, John Branford, Esq., Commander in the Royal Navy (1820).—He entered the service in 1804, served altogether for thirteen years on full-pay, and was for three several periods flag-lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Fremantle, on whose death, in 1820, his active service closed.

ADMIRAL J. CARTHEW.

November 28th, at Tredudwell, near Looe, Cornwall, aged 86, Admiral James Carthew.—He entered the navy in the year 1780, was made a lieutenant in 1790, and was one of those who served ashore as lieutenant during the reduction and capture of Martinique, and the other French islands in the West Indies. He was made a commander in 1798, and assisted at the destruction of two Dutch frigates and the burning of the dockyard of Medemblik, after which he took in his ship, under

orders, and burnt her as a fire-ship, in an attempt to destroy the French squadron in Dunkirk Roads, in the year 1800. Capt. Carthew attained post rank in 1801, and after commanding several frigates, stationed in the West Indies and in the North Sea, was appointed, in 1808, to the *Gloire* frigate, part of the force employed in 1809 at the second reduction of Martinique and the other islands, where, in addition, he assisted at the destruction of two frigates, and also had charge for some time of the British squadron. His last service in the *Gloire* was to engage two large French frigates off Cherbourg. His medal bears clasps for Guadaloupe, Martinique, and the capture of the *Désirée* frigate. When admiral of the white, in 1853, he was placed on the reserved list of admirals, with a good-service pension of £150.

LIEUT. BENDYSHE.

December 17th, at Barrington Hall, Cambridgeshire, aged 64, John Bendyshe, Esq., Lieut. R.N., a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for that county.—He entered the navy in 1805, and after serving under Collingwood and other eminent officers, retired from the service in 1820. For thirty years he was an active magistrate, and a zealous supporter of the Conservative interest in his native county, as long as his health and strength permitted him. His first wife was a daughter of G. Matcham, Esq., of Ashford Lodge, Sussex, a near relative of the great Lord Nelson; in 1831, he married, secondly, Anna Maria, daughter of Sir C. Watson, Bart., who survives.

REAR-ADMIRAL THOMAS.

December 19th, at Hill, near Southampton, Rear-Admiral Frederick Jennings Thomas, a son of the late Sir John Thomas, 5th Baronet, of Wencoe, co. Glamorgan, and great uncle to Captain Sir William Sidney Thomas, Baronet.—He entered the navy in 1799, and served on the American and West-Indian stations. He was engaged in the battle off Cape Finisterre, under Sir R. Calder, in 1805, and in that of Trafalgar. He subsequently took part in the operations before Cadiz and Tarifa, where he retook two valuable Spanish ships from the French. He subsequently had charge of a division of the Cadiz flotilla. In all he was present at the storming of twelve batteries, and at the capture of upwards of 150 vessels; and obtained the repeated thanks of the Spanish government for his activity, courage, energy, and skill. Admiral Thomas was of a scientific turn of mind, and invented a peculiar kind of life-boat. He also designed a pier and harbour for Brighton, and a suspension bridge across the Arun, between Arundel and the sea. He was married to a sister of A. Atherley, Esq., formerly M.P. for Southampton, by whom he left two sons and two daughters.

ADMIRAL CURRY.

December 27th, at Stoke Damerel, near Plymouth, in his 84th year, Admiral Richard Curry, C.B.—He was a son of the late Thomas Curry, Esq., of Gosport, and cousin of the late gallant Captain Faulkner, R.N. He first entered the navy, in 1780, on board H.M.S. *Amphitrite*, and afterwards served in the *Phaeton*. He was advanced to the rank of lieutenant in 1794, after serving as first lieutenant on board the *Sanspareil*, Captain Lord Hugh Seymour. Upon being promoted to the rank of commander of the *Fury*, he bombarded a military post on the Dutch coast, covering thereby the landing of Sir R. Abercromby; and afterwards served with distinction in the Mediterranean. In 1801, he bombarded and reduced the castle of Aboukir, in Egypt, and ascending the Nile, captured the forts at Rabmanieh, and by cutting off all communication between Cairo and Alexandria, secured the command of the country of the Nile. For these gallant services, he received from the Grand Vizier a magnificent present of a camel's hair pelisse, and the more substantial reward of £500 from the British Government, together with post rank, on bringing home the despatches announcing our success at Aboukir. He subsequently served as flag-captain under Lord Gardner, Admiral Murray, Admiral Douglas, and Sir M. Dixon, K.C.B. He received a gold medal for his services in Egypt, and also the war medal, and was nominated a C.B. in 1831. In 1804, Admiral Curry married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late D. Blachford, Esq., of Tooting, Surrey, by whom he leaves a family of ten surviving children, two of whom, Douglas and Robert, now captains in the navy, were present at the siege of Acre, in 1840.

CAPT. ROOKE.

December 28th, at Bath, aged 73, Captain Frederick W. Rooke, of Lackham, Wilts. He entered the service in 1797, and served successively in the North and Baltic seas, and on the West-Indian, the Channel, and Spanish-coast stations. He was at the siege of Flushing in 1809, and in that of Cadiz in 1811, and also at Tariffa. He was high-sheriff of Wilts in 1842.

CAPT. BARLOW.

December 30th, at Hammersmith, aged 55, Captain Charles Anstruther Barlow, R.N.—The deceased was fifth son of the late Sir George Hilary Barlow, Bart., G.C.B., and was born in 1800. He entered the navy just before the close of the last war. He was present at the bombardment of Algiers as naval aide-de-camp to Lord Exmouth, and served afterwards on the Medi-

terranean station and on the north coast of Spain under Lord John Hay. He was made a Companion of the Bath for his services at the taking of Canton under Lord Gough and the late Sir H. de F. Senhourse. He was also a Knight of the Order of San Fernando of Spain. He was never married. His elder brother, the present Sir Robert Barlow, Bart., is one of the judges of the Native Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, and married, in 1832, Augusta Louisa, daughter of Major-General Seymour, R.A., late Governor of St. Lucia.

CLERGY.

MARTIN JOSEPH ROUTH.

December 27th, 1854, at the President's lodgings, in his 100th year, Martin Joseph Routh, D.D., President of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford.—This centenarian divine was born September 15th, 1755, at South Elmham, co. Suffolk. He was the son of the Rev. P. Routh, Rector of South Elmham, the representative of an ancient Yorkshire family of the name of Rooth, or Routh. His father, being a man of a liberal and enlightened mind, with a taste for tuition, undertook the education of his son, until he was fifteen years of age, at which period he entered him at Queen's College, in the University of Oxford. Here he was very early imbued with literary tastes, which were the source of his greatest enjoyment through a life prolonged far beyond the allotted span. In 1771, he was elected Demy of Magdalen College; in 1776, he was elected Fellow; and in 1791 he obtained the high position of President of his College, having succeeded the learned commentator Bishop Horne, whose decaying health compelled him to resign the presidency. In this position Dr. Martin Routh reached, with faculties unimpaired, the threshold of a hundred years,—

“Time still for him did turn his ebbing sand,
Restored as erst the widow's wond'rous cruise.”

His life was occupied in literary pursuits; and particularly in a labouring inquiry into the records of the faith of the early Church: in the prosecution of this study, he gathered into the garner the scattered treasures of the ancient fathers; and in his “*Reliquiæ Sacræ*,” a work admired by all learned men, and translated into many languages, he has left an undying memorial of the depth and profundity of his learning, and the laboriousness of his researches. His friends were many and illustrious; among them were the celebrated Dr. Parr, Professor Porson, Dr. Maltby, and Sir Francis Burdett. The following description of the venerable president is from the pen of an eminent man, and is so graphic and truthful that we here insert

it:—"This century has not produced his like; in the walks of historical and theological learning he stands alone; his attainments were both deep and varied, so that he saw with minute accuracy the whole scope and bearing of any subject to which he applied his mind, and thus escaped the shallowness and narrow-mindedness which a superficial study of history and theology must ever induce. As a member and minister of the Church of England, and the head of a house of learning, he conceived a high view of his duty, and, therefore, devoted himself, and led others to devote themselves, to the task of employing the leisure insured by academical emoluments and the facilities offered by academical residence, in the completion of the chain of historical evidence by which the claims of the Church of England are maintained; to this he bent all his energies, with how much effect the valuable works he has left behind will permanently attest. He deserves more especially the title of Champion of Historical Fidelity; he was learned in authorities; he knew where to search for every species of evidence; he was acquainted with the exact value of every reference or quotation, and how much it would bear of inference or deduction. He applied himself with great diligence to the literature of the Reformation; he knew well the mischief of loose thoughts and inaccurate information on that great subject, and he knew well with how little fidelity the leading features of that period are drawn by many historians. His extensive information and clear judgment enabled him to grasp the whole of that complicated history, to separate what was ecclesiastical from what was political, and to determine the exact amount of authority due to transactions which are variously cited by some as those of the Church, by others as those of the King. To unravel mystery, to verify statements, to weigh arguments, to place the true against the false, and to bring within the student's reach a clue to safe reading and reliable authorities, was a service whose value to ecclesiastical history cannot be over-rated. The researches of this venerable scholar into the very depths of history and fact, led him to feel more and more confirmed in the orthodoxy, catholicity, and integrity of the Church of England." Dr. Parr also speaks of him as "a most virtuous man, who loves his country, and never acts or talks from secular motives of hope or fear;" and again—

"His life is gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature may stand up
And say to all the world, This is a man."

The consistency of this noble old man's life continued to the end; he died on the 22nd December, 1854, in his 100th year, and was buried beneath the altar of Magdalen College. His chief works were the "Enthydemus," and "Georgias of Plato," published in 1784; "Reliquiæ Sacræ," the first two volumes of which appeared in 1814, followed by a third, fourth, and fifth in 1815, 1818, and 1848; "Bishop Burnet's History of his Own

Times," in 1823; and the "Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Opuscula," in 1832. In 1852 he published a "History of the Reign of James II.," in a single volume. His valuable Library, consisting of upwards of twenty thousand volumes, he bestowed on the University of Durham. In 1820 he married Agnes, daughter of the late J. Blagrove, Esq., of Calcot Park, Berks, who survives him.

REV. SHELDON JODRELL.

January 6th, at Saxlingham, Norfolk, aged 66, the Rev. Sheldon Jodrell, brother of Sir Richard Paul Jodrell, Bart., of Sall Park, Norfolk.—He was the youngest son of the late Rich. Paul Jodrell, Esq., by Vertue, eldest daughter and co-heir of Edward Hase, Esq., of Sall, and niece of John Hase, Esq., who assumed the name of Lombe, as representative of Alderman Sir Thomas Lombe, Knt., of London, in the reign of George II., who, as we learn from Burke, under the disguise of a silk-weaver, procured from Piedmont a model of the silk-machine, and introduced into England the process of silk-throwing, for which national service he received from Parliament a reward of £14,000, and was created a baronet in 1783, with remainder to his brother, and the male descendants of his niece Vertue, above mentioned. The family of Jodrell traces its descent back to Peter Jodrell, who was a landed proprietor in the Peak, co. Derby, as early as the middle of the thirteenth century.

REV. DR. CRICHTON.

January 9th, at Edinburgh, the Rev. Andrew Crichton, LL.D., a graduate of the University of St. Andrew's, and for many years an office-bearer in the Established Church of Scotland.—Dr. Andrew Crichton was born in December, 1790, in the parish of Kirkmahoe, Dumfriesshire. He was the youngest son of a small landed proprietor there, who died while he was in infancy. He received his education at the Dumfries Academy and the University of Edinburgh, was a licenced preacher of the Gospel, and was for some time engaged in teaching in Edinburgh and North Berwick. In 1823, he published his first work, the "Life of the Rev. John Blackader," which was followed by the "Life of Colonel J. Blackader," and "Memoirs of the Rev. Thomas Scott." To "Constable's Miscellany" he contributed four volumes, viz. "Converts from Infidelity," and a translation of Koch's "Revolutions in Europe." In the "Edinburgh Cabinet Library" he wrote the "History of Arabia" and "Scandinavia, Ancient and Modern," each in two volumes. He commenced his connection with the newspaper press in 1828, by editing (at first in conjunction with De Quincey) the *Edinburgh Evening Post*. In 1830 he conducted the *North Briton*, and in 1832 he undertook the editorship of the *Edinburgh Advertiser*, in which employment he continued

till June, 1851. He contributed extensively to periodicals: among others, to the *Westminster, Tait's Edinburgh Magazine*, the *Dublin University, Fraser's Magazine*, the *Church Review*, and the *Church of Scotland Magazine and Review*.

In 1837 the University of St. Andrew's conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was a member of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, being ruling elder of the congregation of Trinity College Church, and sat in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland as elder for the burgh of Cullen, for three years previous to his death. He was married, first, in July, 1835, to Isabella Calvert, daughter of James Calvert, Esq., LL.D., of Montrose (who died in November, 1837); and, secondly, in December, 1844, to Jane, daughter of the Rev. John Duguid, minister of Erie and Kendall. He left at his death in January, 1855, one daughter by his first marriage, and one son and two daughters by his second.

REV. DR. WARNEFORD.

January 11th, at Bourton-on-the-Hill, Gloucestershire, aged 91, the Rev. Samuel Wilson Warneford, LL.D., Rector of that parish and of Lydiard Millicent, Wilts, and Honorary Canon of Gloucester Cathedral.—His father, a Wiltshire clergyman, was the representative of a family which has held landed property in the county of Wilts from the time of the Crusades. In Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion," the loyalty of Francis Warneford, and his friend and relative, Sir Edmund Fettiplace, is very favourably recorded.

Mr. Warneford graduated M.A. in 1786, at University College, Oxford, and by which he was presented, in 1809, with the Rectory of Lydiard Millicent. In 1810 he succeeded to the family living of Bourton, both of which he continued to hold till his death. In 1796 he married a daughter of the late Edward Pryse Pryse, Esq., M.P. of Buscot, near Faringdon, and aunt of Mr. Pryse, Loveden (of whom a memoir will be found in another page), but had no issue by that marriage, and was left a widower before many years had passed. Possessed of a good private fortune, in his own right and that of his wife, and of ample church preferment, Dr. Warneford chose to expend his wealth in forwarding the cause of religious education and that of the Established Church. Commencing with his own parish, where he founded schools, almshouses, and kindred institutions, his benefactions ranged over the whole kingdom, embracing schools, colleges, hospitals, and religious societies. He was either in whole or in part the founder of hospitals at Leamington, Oxford, and Birmingham, while he was among the very largest benefactors to King's College London, and Queen's College, Birmingham; at the latter of which he assisted in establishing schools of medicine, theology, engineering, and the arts. His charitable benefactions in Birmingham alone

amounted to upwards of \$29,000;* and his contributions to the religious societies of the Established Church were on a scale scarcely less liberal. His life was one of strictness and temperance, without parsimony; and his self-denying habits enabled him to give more largely than he would otherwise have done to charitable institutions. The Bishop of Gloucester conferred on him an honorary canonry in that cathedral in 1844, in order to mark his sense of the vast benefits which he had conferred upon the cause of religion and education.

REV. W. WRIGHT.

January 14th, in his 42nd year, the Rev. William Wright, M.A. and LL.D. He was born at Bonner's Hall, Bethnal Green, in 1813, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was the author of "Slavery at the Cape of Good Hope. 1831." 8vo.; and also published "Seiler's Biblical Hermeneutics, translated from the German, with Notes," 8vo.; numerous articles in Kitto's "Biblical Cyclopædia;" an edition of "Bishop Wilson on the Lord's Supper and Sacra Privata," with notes, 2 vols. 12mo.; and "The Doctrine of the Real Presence as set forth in the Works of Divines of the English Church, since the Reformation," in two parts. 1855. 8vo. He married, at Cape Town, Miss Adelaide Elizabeth Ford, now his widow.

REV. GEORGE ADAMS.

January 17th, at Rugby, after a long illness, aged 49, the Rev. George Adams, B.D., Rector of East Farndon, Northamptonshire.—He was born October 6th, 1805, at Chastleton, in Oxfordshire, being the only son of the Rev. James Adams, rector of that place, formerly Fellow of New College, Oxford, and a magistrate for the counties of Oxford and Gloucester. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and thence elected, in 1825, a probationer Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1828, M.A. 1832, B.D. 1837. He succeeded his father, December, 1831, in the rectory of Chastleton, which he resigned in June, 1838, for the rectory of Farndon, in the gift of St. John's College. On the 4th June, 1839, he married, at Thorpe, in Surrey, Georgiana Catharine, second daughter of his uncle the late William Adams, Esq., LL.D., by his wife the Hon. Mary Anne Cockayne, coheirress of the Lords Viscount Cullen, of Rushton Hall, Northamptonshire. By her, who survives him, he has issue four sons and three daughters. He was the owner not only of the living of Chastleton, but also of the estate of Brook End in that parish, which he recently sold to the Hon. and Very Rev. Edward Rice, Dean of Gloucester.

* The details are given in a memoir of Dr. Warneford, printed for private circulation by his friend the Rev. V. Thomas.

REV. W. J. REES.

January 18th, at Cascob, Radnorshire, aged 83, the Rev. William Jenkins Rees, M.A., F.S.A., eldest son of the late Mr. Rice Rees, of Llandovery.—He was educated at Carmarthen and at Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1795. Admitted into orders by the late Bishop Butler, he held one or two unimportant curacies; but Dr. Burgess collated him, in 1806, to the rectory of Cascob, to which he added, some six years later, the living of Heyop, in the same county. In 1820, he was honoured with a prebendal stall at Brecon. Mr. Rees was the last survivor of those patriotic Welshmen who were associated with the late Dr. Burgess in the revival of the Eisteddfodau. He was an unwearied student of Welsh literature, which he enriched with several standard works, particularly those of the Welsh Manuscripts Society, which he translated and edited gratuitously. He had been engaged for many years in collecting and arranging materials for a history of his native county of Radnor; but these have not yet been published, though it is to be hoped that they will be given to the public. He was also an occasional contributor of antiquarian papers, and obituary memoirs, to the pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and a member of the Philological Society of London. He died from a sudden attack of paralysis, after an illness of a few days' duration.

VEN. J. C. HARE.

January 23rd, at the Rectory, Hurstmonceaux, Sussex, aged 69, the Venerable Julius Charles Hare, M.A., Rector of that parish, Archdeacon of Lewes, Canon of Chichester, and Chaplain to the Queen.—He was a son of the late Rev. Robert Hare, vicar of Hurstmonceaux, whose father was Bishop of Chichester from 1731 to 1740. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1816, and proceeded M.A. 1819, having been previously elected Fellow of his College. In 1832 he succeeded to the family living of Hurstmonceaux, and was appointed to his archdeaconry in 1840, by Dr. Otter. His stall at Chichester he obtained in 1851. His name was first brought before the world as having translated the two first volumes of Niebuhr's "History of Rome," in conjunction with Dr. Thirlwall, now Bishop of St. David's, which was published in 1828, and has passed through three editions. He was the author of several sermons and pamphlets on ecclesiastical subjects, in all of which he supported the line of mutual toleration. In fact, he was essentially opposed to theological disputes, heartily believing that the Formularies of his Church were intentionally left vague and undefined, in order to include a great latitude of religious belief. In 1848 he edited the Essays of the late John Sterling, who at one time was his curate. In 1852 he published

the "Contest with Rome," an answer to Dr. Newman's "Lectures on the present Position of Catholics in England." On the establishment of an Anglican bishop at Jerusalem, on the Gorham decision, and the Hampden controversy, and the education question, he published pamphlets and charges in support of the more liberal view; and he was generally looked upon as one of the parochial clergy who were marked out for early promotion to the episcopal bench. For the following impartial character of the late Archdeacon Hare, we are indebted to the pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine* :—

"Seldom has there been a more original or profound thinker than the Archdeacon of Lewes. Even when taking active part in the questions of the day, he appeared to regard events with the calm impartiality of an historian treating of some bygone age, or rather of a philosopher considering the policy of a foreign country. In the Church of England, he was regarded by many, and was named in a celebrated review article, as the leader of a party. 'The Church of England is not high or low, but broad,' said the *Times* once in a leading article, and it was as a leader of the Broad Church that Archdeacon Hare was designated in the Northern quarterly. This was a leadership which the archdeacon would have been the first to repudiate. It was always his wish to belong to no party, but to join with all parties in the Church of England in every good work. Amongst his latest labours, however, was a hearty co-operation in promoting the revival of Convocation. In the Lower House he was a frequent speaker, and he was indefatigable, so long as health allowed, in the committees. The tolerant character of the biographer of poor Sterling must have been invaluable in appeasing that *odum theologicum* which many regard as inseparable from an assembly of the clergy. It would be beyond our bounds were we to attempt an estimate of Archdeacon Hare's merits as a writer, or an analysis of his works; but we cannot pass over in silence those charges, so lofty in thought and eloquent in expression, which, it has been truly said, might well have been delivered from the episcopal seat. Collected, they will form a review of the leading events of our day, with special reference to the Church of England."

REV. R. JONES.

January 26th, at the East-India College, Haileybury, aged 63, the Rev. Richard Jones, M.A., Professor of Political Economy at Haileybury.—He was born in 1791, and was originally brought up for the law. He subsequently changed his line of life, and went to Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1816, M.A. in 1819. He subsequently became curate of Brastead and other parishes in Kent. Here he devoted his leisure time to the study of political economy as a science. In 1831, he published an "Essay on the Distribution of Wealth, and the Sources of Taxation," in which he carries out Adam

Smith's principles, and applies them to practical purposes. He also contributed papers on the same subject to several periodical publications; by which he became so well known that, in 1835, he was chosen to succeed the late Mr. Malthus, as Professor of Political Economy, at Haileybury,—a post which he occupied for nearly twenty years, and only resigned a few months before his death.*

In conjunction with Mr. D. Bethune, Professor Jones devised the scheme for the commutation of tithes, which was ultimately carried out under the sanction of an Act of Parliament; and, it is said, that his good sense and tact contributed largely to remove or disarm the opposition of the parochial clergy to so organic a change. He subsequently held, for a short time, the post of secretary to the Capitular Commission, which he only resigned on being appointed one of the Commissioners of Charitable Trusts. This latter post he held to the day of his death, when the nation lost one of the most efficient of its public servants. He married a Miss Attree, who survives him.

RIGHT REV. DAVID LOW.

January 26th, at the Priory, Pittenweem, co. Fife, in his 86th year, the Right Rev. David Low, D.D., LL.D., formerly Bishop of the united diocese of Ross, Moray, and Argyle.—This venerable prelate was born near Brechin in 1768, educated at the University of Aberdeen, and afterwards under Bishop Gleig at Stirling. He was ordained a deacon in 1787, and settled as pastor at Pittenweem in 1790, since which period, for more than half a century, he unremittedly fulfilled the duties of the pastoral office in that town, having officiated as late as Christmas day last. He was consecrated Bishop of the united dioceses of Ross, Moray, Argyle, and the Isles, in 1819. A few years ago he effected the separation of the latter, and its erection into a separate see, by his own endowment; and, finally, he resigned his episcopal jurisdiction in 1850, when he was succeeded by Bishop Eden. The bishop took a deep interest, and a frequent and active share in promoting the great movements affecting the Protestant Episcopal Church in Scotland, and his efforts have already received a full and interesting illustration, with the aid of correspondence and otherwise, in a Memoir† of his life compiled from his papers and communications, by the Rev. William Blotch, the bishop's late assistant at Pittenweem.

Personally, the bishop was one of the most interesting relics of the elder days of Scottish character and manners. His appearance was most striking—thin, attenuated, but active—his eye sparkling with intelligence—his whole appearance that of a venerable French abbé of the old *régime*. His mind was of the most interesting historical information, especially in eminently buoyant and youthful, and his memory was a fount

* He was succeeded at Haileybury by Sir James Stephen.

† "Memoir of the Right Rev. D. Low."—Livingtons.

connection with the Jacobite and cavalier party, to which he belonged by early association and strong political and religious predilection. Born and bred in a district devoted to the cause of the Stuarts, almost under the shadow of Edzell Castle, the ancient stronghold of the Lindsays in Forfarshire, and having lived much from time to time, in his early years, in the Western Highlands, among the Stuarts of Balachulish and Appin, he had enjoyed familiar intercourse with the veterans of 1715 and 1745, and detailed the minutest events and adventures of those times with a freshness and a graphic force which afforded infinite delight to his younger auditors. Nor was his traditional knowledge limited to the last century. It extended to the wars of Claverhouse and Montrose, to Bothwell Brig, and to the (attempted) introduction of the Service Book in 1637; and he was well-nigh as familiar with the relationships, intermarriages, and sympathies of families who flourished 150 or 200 years ago, as he was with those of his parishioners. The most valuable of these traditions have been collected and embodied by Mr. Robert Chambers, in his "Histories of the Rebellions in 1638-60, 1689, 1715, and 1745." Of the bishop's anecdotes of old Scottish manners—of which he possessed a most abundant and curious store—few, it is to be feared, are preserved, although some were likewise taken down by Mr. Chambers, and published by him in a collection of Scottish anecdotes several years ago.—*Edinburgh Courant*.

REV. A. H. KENNEY.

January 27th, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 78, the Rev. Arthur Henry Kenney, D.D., Rector of St. Olave's, Southwark.—His father was a clergyman of the diocese of Cork, maternally descended from the Herberts of Kerry. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he became Fellow in 1800, and after holding several parochial preferments, was advanced to the deanery of Achonry in 1812 by the Prince Regent, on the recommendation of the late Duke of Richmond, then Lord Lieutenant, and exchanged that post in 1821 for the rectory of St. Olave's. Owing to pecuniary difficulties, his living had been many years sequestered, and in consequence the deceased gentleman spent the last few years of his life upon the continent. He was the author of "Principles and Practices of Pretended Reformers in Church and State;" and also of a work on a "History of the Period preceding the Accession of William III., with Remarks on Religion in England and France." He was twice married; his son by his first wife is rector of Bourton-on-Dunsmore, Warwickshire.

REV. THOMAS WINTLE.

February 1st, at his residence in St. Giles's, Oxford, in his 81st year, the Rev. Thomas Wintle, B.D., late Fellow of

St. John's College.—He was a native of St. Peter's, Wallingford, of which parish his father* was for some time rector, and educated at Reading by the celebrated Dr. Valpy. He entered St. John's College at the early age of seventeen, being elected Fellow as founder's kin, June 27, 1791. He took the degrees of B.A. 1795, M.A. 1799, and B.D. 1804. Mr. Wintle never married, but vacated his fellowship, having been appointed by his college to the prebend of Leckford, Hants, in the year 1840. For several years in early life he served the curacy of Aston Terrold, Berks; and in 1814 was appointed a preacher at Whitehall. In the same year he was presented to the living of Tidmarsh, in the same county, the duties of which he discharged most punctually and carefully, but which he resigned but a few months before his death. He was a delegate of Exeter in the university, and frequently bursar of his college, and in that capacity paid great attention to the management of the college property. Upon the headship of St. John's becoming vacant on Dr. Marlow's death, he was solicited to become a candidate, but declined. He was of the old Tory school of politics, and for many years took an active part in public matters at Oxford, which was particularly instanced in his having been chairman of Sir R. H. Inglis's Oxford committee, at the memorable contest between that worthy baronet and the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel. He was much esteemed and valued by the late Duke of Wellington as Chancellor of the University; and Mr. Wintle was one of the deputation which waited on his grace upon the death of Lord Grenville, with a request that he would allow his name to be put forward for the vacant chancellorship.

The residents in Oxford, by the death of this gentleman, so universally beloved, and so remarkable for great and unusual amiability of temper, have lost a kind friend and a generous and hospitable neighbour; and though few contemporaries are left to regret his loss, he will be much missed by a younger circle, which his kindly disposition had gathered round him. Mr. Wintle died possessed of considerable property, the whole of which, we believe, he has bequeathed to his niece, Mrs. Gilbert, wife of the present Bishop of Chichester, the daughter of the late Rev. Robert Wintle, B.D., of Christ Church, Vicar of Culham, Oxon, and Prebendary of St. Paul's, who died in 1848.

REV. VILLIERS PLANTAGENET H. SOMERSET.

February 3rd, at Trehill, Devonshire, in his 52nd year, the Rev. Villiers Plantagenet Henry Somerset, Rector of Honiton.—

* This gentleman, who was of Pembroke College, Oxford, married Mary, daughter of R. Baker, Esq. He was a good Hebrew scholar; he wrote on the Prophet Zechariah, and translated the Book of Daniel. He was chaplain to Archbishop Secker, and held the living of Brightwell, near Wallingford, for forty years. He also preached the Bampton Lectures at Oxford in 1794.

of Sir Paul Crosbie, 4th baronet. He married, first, in 1809, the Lady Susan, widow of John Drewe, Esq., and previously of Joseph Tharpe, Esq., the third daughter of John, 4th Earl of Dunmore, by whom he had one daughter, Augusta, married to the Right Hon. John Wilson Fitzpatrick, late M.P. for Queen's County, and has issue; secondly, Kitty, only daughter of the late James Collins, Esq., of Knaresborough and Foleyfote, in the co. of York, which lady died since her husband, on the 13th of March, aged 75. Mr. Douglas was uncle to the present Lords Milltown and Cloncurry, his sister Emily having married, first, Joseph, eldest son of Brice, 3rd Earl of Milltown; and, secondly, Valentine-Browne, 2nd Lord Cloncurry. Mr. Douglas considered his claim to the Queensberry title to be valid, but we are not aware whether he actually contested it on the last duke's death. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was one of the most eloquent preachers of the day, and the intimate friend of all the most distinguished men of his time. He shone conspicuous for wit in the society of Emmett, Grattan, Thomas Moore, and a host of other celebrities.

REV. J. H. BROOKS.

February 16th, aged 42, killed accidentally by a fall, the Rev. Joseph Heathcote Brooks, M.A., Rector of Great Rollright, Oxon.—He graduated at Brasenose College, Oxford, B.A. in 1835, and M.A. 1838, and was subsequently elected Fellow. He was presented by his college with the living of Great Rollright in 1850, and married in the same year.

REV. W. JOWETT.

February 20th, at Clapham, Surrey, aged 67, the Rev. William Jowett, incumbent of St. John's, Clapham Rise. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1810, M.A. 1813. He was the first clergyman of the Church of England who volunteered, in 1813, for the foreign service of the Church Missionary Society. His field of labour was in the countries in the Mediterranean, and the fruits of his observations were published in his "Christian Researches," one volume of which is entitled "Christian Researches in the Mediterranean from 1815 to 1820," and another, "Christian Researches in Syria and the Holy Land, in 1823 and 1824." He was also the author of "Time and Temper: a Manual of Selections from Holy Scripture, with Thoughts on Education (4th edit., 1852);" and of "Helps to Pastoral Visitations (in three parts, 2nd edit. 1848)." From 1832 to 1840 he acted as Clerical Secretary of the Church Missionary Society. For many years he held the Sunday evening lectureship of St. Mary's, Aldermanbury. In 1861 he succeeded the Rev. R. Bickersteth at St. John's, Clapham. A memoir of his life will shortly be published.

REV. J. HILL.

February 22nd, at Wyke Regis, aged 69, the Rev. John Hill, B.D., rector of that parish and Weymouth.—He was educated at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1809, M.A. 1812. He was for thirty-nine years vice-principal of St. Edmund's Hall, in that university, and was well known in Oxford circles for his zealous and unflinching advocacy of Evangelical opinions on religious subjects. In 1851 he was appointed city lecturer at Oxford, and in the same year presented by the Bishop of Winchester with the living of Wyke Regis and Weymouth, when he resigned his appointments at Oxford. He married, in 1811, Sophia, daughter of G. Warriner, Esq., by whom he has left two sons and four daughters. He was the author of a few occasional sermons, and also of "Observations on Aldrich's Logic."

REV. H. ROSE.

February 24th, at Whilton, aged 64, the Rev. Henry Rose, Rector of Brington and Whilton—He was the fourth and youngest son of the Rev. William Lucas Holden, M.A., some time rector of Whilton (who took the additional name of Rose as heir to his mother), by Anne, daughter of Thomas Hodgkinson, Esq., of Broughton Astley. He was formerly Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1812, M.A. 1815. He was presented to the rectory of Brington by Earl Spencer in 1830; and succeeded to the rectory of Whilton on the death of his elder brother the Rev. John Rose, in October, 1849.

REV. T. C. BLOFELD.

February 25th, at Hoveton House, Norfolk, aged 77, the Rev. Thomas Calthorpe Blofeld, Rector of Hellesden-with-Drayton, and a magistrate for Norfolk.—He was the son and heir of Thomas Blofeld, of Hoveton, Esq., barrister-at-law, and a deputy-lieutenant of the county, by Mary, daughter of Henry Spencer, Esq., of Dulwich. He was of Pembroke College, Cambridge, B.A. 1801, M.A. 1805. He married, in 1802, Mary Caroline, third daughter and eventually only surviving child of Captain Francis Grose, F.S.A., the celebrated antiquary, and by that lady he had issue the Rev. Thomas John Blofeld, M.A., now of Hoveton, a deputy-lieutenant for the county, who married Catharine Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. Anthony Collett, rector of Haveringham, and has issue two sons and one daughter.

REV. C. F. BAMPFYLDE.

February 27th, at Bath, aged 58, the Rev. Charles Francis Bampfylde, Rector of Hemington-cum-Hardington, and Dun-

kerton, Somerset. — The deceased gentleman was a cousin of Lord Poltimore, by whose father, the late Sir C. W. Bampfylde, Bart., M.P., he was presented many years ago with the above pieces of preferment. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.C.L. in 1820.

REV. J. D. LLOYD.

March 2nd, at Tiverton, Devonshire, in his 49th year, the Rev. John Daniel Lloyd, Rector of the Clare portion of that parish. — He was the fifth and youngest son of Nathaniel Lloyd, Esq., of Uley, Gloucestershire; graduated at Queen's College, Oxford, B.A. 1829; was ordained to the curacy of Blockley, in his native county, which he served some years acceptably to the parishioners. By his only sister, Mrs. Dalton, wife of Edward Dalton, Esq., D.C.L., &c. of Dunkirk House, he was presented in 1837 to the rectory of the Clare portion of Tiverton, and also the manor of West Manley. He married, in 1839, Catharine, daughter of Thomas Hellings, Esq., many years town clerk of Tiverton, by whom he has left issue seven children. Chiefly by his exertions and contributions a chapel was erected a few years since in Witherleigh, a hamlet in his district some miles from the town. He was also instrumental in the great repairs now carrying forward in the ancient church of St. Peter, Tiverton, as well as in the erection of the new church now building in that part of the town beyond the Exe river. He took great interest in the different schools and numerous charitable endowments and institutions of the borough, and contributed to everything for its welfare. His remains were followed to the vault at St. George's church by many much-attached friends and parishioners, and on the day of the funeral most of the shops and houses were respectfully closed.

REV. G. FLETCHER.

March 2nd, at Poplar, at the great age of 108, the Rev. G. Fletcher, a minister of the Wesleyan body. — He was born at Clareborough, co. Nottingham, on the 2nd February, 1747, and consequently lived in the reigns of five successive sovereigns. He spent eighty-three years in active occupations; being for twenty-one years a farmer, twenty-six years in the army, during which he was in the battle of Bunker's Hill, and in the campaign in Egypt, and thirty-six years in the service of the West-India Dock Company. He had been a Methodist from the age of six. His portrait, from a photograph taken on his 104th birthday, was published in the *Illustrated London News* of the 10th of March, 1855.

REV. J. EYRE.

March 7th, at Fritham House, in the New Forest, aged 83, the Rev. James Eyre, late Vicar of Kirk Ella, perpetual curate

of North Dalton, Yorkshire, and senior perpetual assistant curate of the minister, Beverley.—He was the last surviving son of the Rev. John Eyre, D.D. of Wylve, Wilts, by his third wife Susannah, daughter of E. Layton, Esq., of Sunbury, Middlesex. He was an amiable and excellent man, and a preacher of great eloquence and power. He married, in 1806, Penelope, third daughter of Thomas H. Hele Phipps, Esq., of Leighton House, Wilts, by whom he has left a numerous issue. His eldest son, the Rev. Charles James Phipps Eyre, M.A., incumbent of St. Mary, Bury St. Edmunds, married, in 1839, Mary Hulse, daughter of his cousin George Eyre, Esq., of Warrens, co. Wilts, and has issue.

REV. G. H. PROCTOR.

March 10th, at Scutari, of fever, aged 34, the Rev. George Henry Proctor, Assistant-officiating Chaplain to the British Forces in the Crimea.—He was the eldest and only surviving son of the Rev. George Proctor, D.D., rector of Hadley, Middlesex. He was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in honours in 1842, and afterwards became an assistant-master in Marlborough College. Having entered into holy orders in 1849, he undertook the curacy of Stanford-le-Vale, near Farringdon, but in November, 1854, he resolved to resign his position at home, in order to administer the consolations of religion to the sick and wounded soldier. On reaching the Crimea he was attached to the Fourth Division, and became very closely attached to the late Col. Shadforth, who fell in the unsuccessful attack of the 18th of June, and a memoir of whom will be found elsewhere in our pages. In February, Mr. Proctor's health was sensibly affected, and he suffered from dysentery and fever, and was ordered, for change of air, to Smyrna, but was unable to proceed farther than to Constantinople. He was placed in the barrack hospital, but he rapidly grew worse, until he sank beneath the illness. His loss was deeply regretted among the officers and men of the division to which he was attached.

REV. T. SANDERSON.

March 11th, at Little Addington, Northamptonshire, aged 69, the Rev. Thomas Sanderson, Vicar of that parish.—He was the last male of his ancient family, who possessed the manor and advowson of Little Addington, and had been resident there for above 300 years. The vicarage has been held by four Sandersons from father to son in regular succession from the year 1719, when it was vacated by the death of Richard Crasham, the last vicar named in Bridge's History of the country. The deceased was of Clare Hall, Cambridge, LL.B. 1810, and was instituted to his living in 1813. He was a thoroughly amiable man, and an excellent parish priest of the old school; and had

endeared himself to his parishioners and to a large and respectable circle of friends, of whom six neighbouring clergymen (pall-bearers) and eight gentlemen accompanied his remains to their last abode.

REV. WILLIAM WITHERS EWBANK.

March 19th, on his journey from Cairo to Mount Sinai, the Rev. William Withers Ewbank, M.A., Rector of St. George, Everton, near Liverpool (1841).—He was of Christ's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1830. Accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Skinner, one of the curates of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, he left Cairo on the 5th of March, and was the same day attacked with dysentery, under which he suffered until his death.

REV. THOMAS HURST.

March 20th, at Lisbon, the Rev. Thomas Hurst, one of the Professors in the English College at Lisbon, where he had resided for upwards of sixty years.—He was better known in the land of his adoption as the Padre Thomar dos Inglezinhos, and by his unbounded charities.

REV. WILLIAM GRAINGER CAUTLEY.

March 26th, at Earsham, Norfolk, aged 72, the Rev. William Grainger Cautley, Rector of that place, and Chaplain to her Majesty's Forces.—He was a son of the Rev. J. Cautley, late of Mussing, Essex; having received his early education at Christ's Hospital, he proceeded to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, in 1801, where he graduated B.A. 1805 as 15th Wrangler and 2nd Chancellor's Medallist; he was also Member's Prizeman in 1806 and 1807. Failing to obtain a Fellowship at his own college, owing to a bye-law forbidding the election of more than two from the same school; in 1808, however, he was elected Fellow of Clare Hall, and appointed chaplain to the garrison at Madeira, where his agreeable manners and faithful attention to his duties secured to him many valuable friends: one of whom, Sir William Wyndham Dalling, Bart., presented him to the living of Earsham in 1831. This appointment he subsequently exchanged for that of Chaplain to the Forces. Returning to England in 1813, he was scarcely located at Canterbury when the return of Napoleon threw England again into war. Mr. Cautley accompanied the fourth division of the British army to Belgium, and was present at Waterloo. He was afterwards located with the army of occupation at Valenciennes, but being attacked with epileptic fits, returned to Kelvedon, in Essex, where he undertook the duties of a small country curacy. By his acceptance of Earsham he vacated his Fellowship at Clare Hall, where, however, he had never regularly resided: for, having graduated at another college, he did not feel much

interest in that which had adopted him. On going into residence at Earsham, he found his parishioners already in arms against him, owing to disputes with his predecessor upon the then pending question of tithes; and the reception which he met at their hands was deeply felt by his sensitive spirit. In 1853 he was attacked by paralysis, under which his system finally sank. He died unmarried.

REV. JOHN PECHEY FRANCIS.

March 28th, at Canterbury, in his 76th year, the Rev. John Pechey Francis, Rector of St. Peter-with-Holy Cross, in that city (1804), and of Newenden (1812).—He was of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, B.A. 1801, M.A. 1804. He was brother-in-law to the late Dr. Broughton, Bishop of Sydney, Australia. Having suffered for some time from despondency, he shot himself in his study: a coroner's jury returned their verdict "mental insanity."

REV. CHARLES ATKINSON WEST.

March 29th, at Wickenby Vicarage, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Charles Atkinson West, Curate of that parish, of a fever caught in visiting the sick.—He was the third surviving son of the late Rev. John West, rector of Chettle and of Farnham, Dorset. He graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1847. He married, in 1853, Eleanor, daughter of the late Dudley Cary Elwes, Esq., of Brigg, by whom he has left two infant daughters. He was ordained on Trinity Sunday, 1847, and subsequently held the curacies of Wrawby and Grasby. A posthumous volume of his sermons has been edited by his brother, the present rector of Wrawby.

REV. O. WALFORD.

April 3rd, at the Charter House, aged 41, the Rev. Oliver Walford, Second Master of Charter-House School.—He was the youngest son of the late William Walford, Esq., of High Beach, Essex, and was educated at Charter House and at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was scholar, and where he graduated B.A. in 1836, as 1st Class in Classics and 3rd Senior Optime. In the same year he became assistant master in the school, and was promoted to the second mastership on the resignation of the Rev. W. H. Chapman, in 1838. By his pupils he was beloved and respected, and highly esteemed by his colleagues; to both he was a true friend; and in every relation of life he endeared himself by his frank and kind-hearted character. He married, in 1846, Isabella, daughter of Robert J. Saunders, Esq., of Eltham, Kent, by whom he left an infant family of four children. His sister was married, in 1838, to the Rev. Dr. Saunders, formerly head master of the

school, now Dean of Peterborough. His former pupils and the old "Carthusians" have resolved to mark their sense of his worth, by founding an annual prize at the Charter House in his memory, to be called the "Walford Prize."

REV. J. J. GOODENOUGH.

April 22nd, aged 76, the Rev. John Joseph Goodenough, D.D., Rector of Broughton Pogis, Oxfordshire.—He was a nephew of the late Bishop (Goodenough) of Carlisle, and by marriage, to the 1st Viscount Sidmouth. He was formerly of New College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1801. In 1812 he was appointed head-master of the Bristol Free Grammar-school, which, we believe, he found in a flourishing condition, but was nearly closed for several years before his resignation in 1847. He held one or two smaller pieces of preferment, together with his mastership, before taking the family living of Broughton Pogis, in 1845, at which place he died after a few hours' illness. He was twice married; first, to a daughter of John Ward, Esq., of Marlborough; and, secondly, to a daughter of R. Newman, Esq., M.P., of Thornbury Park, Gloucestershire, and left issue by both marriages.

REV. WILLIAM CARR FENTON.

April 23rd, at Mattersey, Notts, aged 72, the Rev. William Carr Fenton, Rector of Cowthorpe, Yorkshire, and Vicar of Mattersey.—He was eldest son of James Fenton, Esq., of Glasshouse, near Leeds, where he was born in 1783. He was ordained in 1820, and was subsequently curate at one or two places in Yorkshire. In 1824 he was presented by the late R. F. Wilson, Esq., to the rectory of Cowthorpe, near Wetherby, and in 1835 he was collated to the vicarage of Mattersey, by the late Archbishop of York. Mr. Fenton was the originator of the Yorkshire Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. He married, in 1823, Caroline Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Myddleton, D.D., of Gwaynygog, and rector of Rotherhithe, Surrey, by whom he had a numerous family, of whom only three daughters survive. He was left a widower in 1860.

REV. I. N. ALLEN.

April 23rd, at Poona, aged 41, the Rev. I. N. Allen, Senior Chaplain Hon. East-India Company's Service.—He was of Magdalene College, Oxford, B.A. 1835. Mr. Allen was chaplain to General Nott's force at Candahar, and accompanied the army in its triumphant march to Cabool and so to Ferozepore. He was enthusiastically devoted to his duty, and received the Ghuznee medal, which he had the permission of the bishop to wear on all public occasions. He published, on his return, a volume of sermons, as well as a "Diary of a March through Scinde and Affghanistan."

REV. W. TOKE.

May 2nd, at Dover, aged 86, the Rev. William Toke, formerly Rector of Barnston, and Perpetual Curate of Little Dunmow, Essex.—He was the third son of John Toke, Esq., of Godinton, Kent, by Magaretta-Eleanor, daughter and heir of William Roundell, Esq., of Knaresborough. He was presented to the rectory of Barnston by his father, in 1807, and resigned it in 18—, to his younger son. He married, in 1793, Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Francis M. West, D.D., rector of Draycot Cerne and Dauntsey, Wilts, and had issue four sons—John, who died in 1828; the Rev. Nicolas, who, in 1837, succeeded his uncle in the family estate at Godinton; William-Thomas; the Rev. Richard Roundell Toke, now rector of Barnston and perpetual curate of Little Dunmow: and three daughters.

REV. HENRY PARR DWARRIS.

May 8th, at Bywell, Northumberland, aged 33, the Rev. Henry Parr Dwaris, M.A., Curate of that parish, youngest son of Sir Fortunatus Dwaris.—He had been resident at Bywell about eighteen months as curate to his brother the Rev. Brereton E. Dwaris, the vicar of Bywell St. Peter. Together with his brother he was crossing the river Tyne in a skiff, when it was suddenly capsized, and both were thrown into the water. The vicar, though not a swimmer, succeeded in reaching the land.—*Gateshead Observer*.

BISHOP FORAN.

May 18th, the Right Rev. Dr. Nicholas Foran, Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford and Lismore.—The *Kilkenny Journal* thus announced the event:—

“Throughout the extensive diocese of Waterford and Lismore, grief, profound and universal, is spread by the death of its Catholic prelate, the Right Rev. Nicholas Foran, D.D., which took place at the house of the Very Rev. Dr. Hally, P.P. of Dungarvan, in the co. Waterford, where his lordship arrived that day from Tallow, in the extreme west of the country. The fatal illness was only of a very few hours' duration. The appalling suddenness of the death increases the feeling of regret that pervades all classes of the flock over which the beloved bishop presided during so many years. He has departed this life in the eighteenth year of his episcopate, the 74th year of his age.

“Dr. Foran was a native of the city of Waterford. He was educated at Maynooth, and was ordained more than forty-six years ago. Until his elevation to the episcopacy he was occupied, with but a short interval, in active and most zealous and useful duty as a parochial clergyman. The interval in question was while he filled the office of President of St. John's College of Waterford. Long afterwards he was parish priest

of Lismore and Dungarvan, and from the latter post he was promoted to the episcopacy in 1837.

"Dr. Foran was the first prelate who invited Father Mathew to his diocese for the purpose of administering the temperance pledge. To the advancement of the great cause of temperance his lordship devoted many years of unremitting exertion. Unvaried, too, was his charitable and benevolent disposition. From his unostentatious liberality and kindness of heart, no necessitous object sought in vain. His generous hand unceasingly stretched forth to relieve the distressed. His pulpit oratory was of the highest and most useful character, and in the other sacred functions of the priesthood he stood pre-eminent."

The *Tipperary Free Press* adds, that "The news of the good and truly charitable bishop's death cast a gloom over the entire city, throughout which he was both respected and beloved by all classes and creeds. Although his lordship had attained the seventy-second year of his age, the venerable prelate enjoyed such excellent health that his deeply-regretted demise was most unexpected. All the ships in the river had their colours half-mast high, and the tolling of the solemn death knell from the belfries of all the churches of the city was continued, at intervals."

The *Times* gives the following anecdote of the late prelate:—"The deceased had of late taken but little part in matters of temporal concern. His last public appearance was at a dinner given in Waterford to the officers of the 89th Regiment, then ordered for the seat of war, upon which occasion the Protestant bishop (the Right Rev. Dr. Daly) and the late prelate for once forgot their religious differences, and joined heartily in their aspirations for a glorious termination to the terrible conflict which had just then broken a European peace of forty years' duration."

REV. W. GIFFARD.

May 29th, at Weybridge Rectory, Surrey, of a decline, aged 35, the Rev. Wm. Giffard, Rector of that parish.—He was a son of the late Sir Ambrose Harding Giffard, formerly chief justice of Ceylon, who died in 18— (by a daughter of Lovell Pennell, Esq., of Lyme Regis, Dorset), and brother of Lady Follett, widow of the late Attorney-General. He was educated on the foundation at the Charter-House, from whence he proceeded to University College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1840, and proceeded M.A. in 1845. In the following year he was presented to the living of Weybridge by the Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst.

VERY REV. THOMAS GAISFORD.

June 2nd, at his deanery, in his 76th year, the Very Rev. Thomas Gaisford, D.D., Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, a

Prebendary of St. Paul's and of Llandaff.—This eminent scholar, the eldest son of John Gaisford, Esq., of Iford, in the county of Wilts, was born the 22nd December, 1779. He was educated at a private school kept at Winchester by the Rev. Mr. Richards, of Hyde Abbey, afterwards a Prebendary of Winchester, where he was early noted for his great proficiency in Greek literature. He was entered a commoner of Christ Church in October, 1797, and was elected a student in December, 1800, on the recommendation of Dr. Cyril Jackson, then dean, and by the unanimous suffrage of the chapter. He proceeded B.A. June 3, 1801, and M.A. April 11, 1804. Mr. Gaisford acted for several years as tutor in his college; but he never suffered the instruction of his pupils to interfere with the pursuit of his own studies. His elegant and elaborate edition of the "Enchiridion" of Hephæstion, published in 1810, established his reputation as an accurate and profound scholar. It is a circumstance not unworthy of remark, that the dean's last literary employment was the preparation of a new and enlarged edition of this book, the last sheet of which was submitted to his correction only two days before he died. His subsequent works, put forth from time to time, attest his unwearied diligence and extensive learning. On the Great Lexicon of Suidas, and that called the "Etymologicon Magnum," in 3 vols. folio., the dean is known to have bestowed a vast amount of labour both at home and abroad.

Mr. Gaisford filled the office of Public Examiner in 1809, 1810, and in 1811, on the elevation of Dr. William Jackson to the see of Oxford, he was appointed by the Crown to the Regius Professorship of Greek.* Nor was this the only mark of royal favour which he received. In 1825 he was preferred to a prebend of Worcester, which, however, he resigned in 1828. Meanwhile he had been presented by his college, in 1815, to the rectory of Westwell, in Oxfordshire, which he retained until 1847; had been collated by Archbishop Howley, in 1833, to a prebend of St. Paul's, and by Bishop Van Mildert, in the same year, to a prebend of Llandaff. The latter distinguished prelate also conferred upon him, in 1829, a stall at Durham, which, in 1831, he exchanged with Dr. Samuel Smith for the deanery of Christ Church, not without the full approbation of his patron and of the Crown. Here, in the government of his college and the continued prosecution of his favourite studies, he consumed the rest of his valuable life—had he lived until October, he would have filled the office twenty-four years, a longer period than any of his predecessors except Fell and Jackson. Like them he was ever devoted to his duties; he may be said with truth to have died in the discharge of them, if not

* The stipend attached to the Regius Professorship of Greek is but the nominal sum of £40 a year. Dr. Gaisford therefore never delivered any lectures, as Greek Professor—a loss much to be regretted not only by the University, but also by foreigners who came to visit Oxford in the hope of "hearing the learned Professor."

by reason of them. For he fell ill at the close of four days successively employed in college examinations, and only quitted the Common Hall, three days before his death, for the bed which he never left.

The loss of Dr. Gaisford to his college, to the university, and to the world of literature, is very great. His fame, spread throughout Europe, reflected honour upon Oxford and Christ Church; and his works, if less popular in form and use than others of lighter character, contain a fund of valuable materials for the help and improvement of future scholars. As Greek professor, Dr. Gaisford was an official curator of the Bodleian Library, whose rights and interests he was ever prompt and able in defending, and no less liberal and judicious in adding to its treasures. As delegate of the press, for the space of nearly fifty years, he watched with singular care and ability over a concern which owes mainly to him its unrivalled extent and efficiency. So conscious of this was the university, that when, in April, 1831, the degree of B.D. and D.D. were conferred by diploma on Professor Gaisford, occasion was taken to mark the sense entertained by convocation of the great services which he had then already rendered to the academic press.

It is not perhaps generally known, that in acknowledgment of his reputation not only in England but on the Continent,—a reputation afterwards stamped by his election as a corresponding member of the Institute of France, and as a Fellow of the Royal Academy of Munich,—the Crown designed to raise Dr. Gaisford to the see of Oxford on the demise of Bishop Lloyd, in 1829; but, true to the line of life which he had chalked out for himself, he declined the gracious offer, and preferred devoting the remainder of his days to the furtherance of his great object, the cause of sound learning in the university.

To deep and varied erudition the late dean added a simplicity of character which shone forth in all his actions. Single and honest in purpose, firm and consistent in principle, averse to all disguise and ostentation, he was a man of rare modesty, of the strictest integrity. These qualities commanded the respect of all; and those to whom a nearer access and more intimate relations were permitted, will bear witness to the genuine tenderness of heart, which pleasingly contrasted with the rough manners and ungainly exterior under which it lay concealed.

Dr. Gaisford was twice married, first to Miss Helen Douglas, a niece of the late Mrs. Van Mildert, and secondly to Miss Jenkins, a sister of the late Master of Balliol. By his former wife he has left three sons and two daughters.—*Abridged from the Gentleman's Magazine.*

A complete list of Dr. Gaisford's publications is beyond our limits, and would be too dry a detail for most of our readers; we may mention, however, that they amount to no less than thirty separate works, including, in addition to what we have mentioned above, the *Poetæ Græci Minores*, *Aristotle's Rhetoric*,

the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* of Homer, Herodotus, Sophocles, and the Septuagint version of the Old Testament, besides the works of Theodoret and Eusebius.

The remains of Dr. Gaisford were interred in his cathedral, on the 9th of June; no other dean having been buried there since Dr. Gregory, in 1767.

A Greek prize, called after the name of the learned dean, has been founded in Christ Church to perpetuate the memory of so distinguished a scholar, the only English scholar of our day of whom it can be said that his reputation is European.

REV. JOHN BOUVERIE.

June 9th, at Woolbeding, Sussex, aged 76, the Rev. John Bouverie, Rector of Woolbeding, and of St. Mary Tydd, Lincolnshire, and a Prebendary of Lincoln.—He was the second son of the Hon. Edward Bouverie (second son of Jacob, 1st Viscount Folkestone), by Harriot, only daughter of Sir Everard Fawkenor, Knt. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1802, M.A. 1806. He was presented to both his livings in 1808, the nett income of Woolbeding being (in 1831) £227, and that of St. Mary Tydd, £1,108. The latter is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. Mr. Bouverie was unmarried. His will has been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and his personal property sworn under £16,000.

PROFESSOR J. J. BLUNT.

June 17th, at his residence in Cambridge, aged 61, the Rev. John James Blunt, B.D. Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge.—He was the son of the late Rev. John Blunt, vicar of Lilleshall, Salop, and perpetual curate of Blurton, Staffordshire, and was born in 1794: having received a private education under his father, who was master of the endowed grammar school at Burton-on-Trent; he was entered a pensioner at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1812. In the following year he gained the Bell Scholarship, and the Latin Ode in 1814. He graduated B.A. as fifteenth wrangler in 1816, and the same year was elected fellow of his college. In the two following years he gained the first member's prize for Latin essay. In 1818 he obtained a travelling bachelorship, and visited Italy and Sicily; the results of his observations in those countries he gave to the world in 1823, under the title of "*Vestiges of Ancient Manners and Customs discoverable in Modern Italy and Sicily.*" Soon after this period he became curate under the late Bishop Heber, at Hodnet, in Salop, where he gained great parochial experience, and during his leisure hours he contributed occasional papers to the *Quarterly Review*. He was subsequently curate of Chetwynd, near Newport, Salop. In 1831 he was chosen to preach the Hulsean Lectures at Cambridge, and selected for his subject, "*The Undesigned Coincidences*

of the Old Testament." This work he subsequently enlarged, and republished in 1847: it is a skilful application to the historical portion of the Old and New Testaments, of the line of argument so happily applied by Paley to confirm the genuineness and authenticity of St. Paul's Epistles. Long before this time, however, he had made himself known in the theological and literary world by his "Sketch of the Reformation in England," a work which originally appeared in the *Family Library*, and has since gone through several editions. In 1834, Mr. Blunt accepted from his college the living of Great Oakley, in Essex, but resigned it in 1839, on being appointed to succeed the late Bishop Marsh, as Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity in his own university. The subject of his professional lectures was the Constitution of the Church during the first centuries of the Christian Era. The late professor was free from the spirit of party, and had few, if any, enemies. He was deeply read, and an acute thinker; a man of few words, and one who never ventured upon crude and hasty statements. He married, firstly, Elizabeth, daughter of the late B. Child, Esq., of Barlaston, Staffordshire, by whom he left two daughters; and, secondly, Harriet, daughter of the late T. S. Kynnersley, Esq., of Loxley Park, who survives him.

We take the following character of Professor Blunt from the *Guardian* :—

"It is with sincere sorrow that we announce the death of the Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge. His health had been rapidly declining for some time, but it was not until within the last fortnight that any serious apprehensions were entertained for his life. He breathed his last on Sunday afternoon about four o'clock, at his house in Cambridge: we understand that erysipelas was the immediate cause of his death. Professor Blunt has been favourably known to the public for many years as the author of a popular 'History of the Reformation,' originally published in the *Family Library*, and of several Courses of Lectures on the undesigned Coincidences of the Old Testament, an ingenious application of Paley's well-known argument to the historical books of the Old Testament, in vindication of their authenticity. It was, however, in his own university that the value of Mr. Blunt's services to the Anglican Church were most highly appreciated, both in his lecture-room and in the university pulpit. He occupied the professional chair since 1839; and during all that time it may be safely asserted that no man has done more to keep alive a healthy tone of Church feeling in Cambridge, and to diffuse it through the country by the influence which his lectures have exercised on the minds of candidates for holy orders. His firm grasp and uncompromising maintenance of the Catholic doctrine of the Anglican Church, of which he was a most dutiful, loyal, and affectionate son, combined with a large charity, recommended by a lucid style and earnest manner, rendered his lectures peculiarly attractive and instructive;

and since the lamented death of Dr. Mill, there is no man whose loss the university will feel so deeply as that of Professor Blunt. His last public act as a member of the senate was to pronounce his *placet* for the university petition against the admission of Dissenters to academical degrees."

It may not be generally known that on the death of the late Dr. Denison in 1864, the see of Salisbury was offered to Professor Blunt, but that the latter gentleman, though urged in high quarters to reconsider his determination, declined the offer on the ground that advancing years prevented him from an efficient discharge of new and arduous duties, which would involve a change of long-settled habits.

REV. BRYAN FAUSSETT.

June 30th, aged 43, the Rev. Bryan Faussett, of Heppington, Kent. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Godfrey Faussett, DD., Margaret Professor of Divinity at Oxford, by his first wife, Marianne Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Bridges, Esq., of St. Nicholas Court, in Thanet; and great-grandson of the Rev. Bryan Faussett, M.A., of Heppington, whose archæological collections are now in the possession of Mr. Mayer, of Liverpool. He was formerly scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1833, M.A. 1836.

REV. C. J. HUTTON.

June 30th, aged 57, the Rev. Charles James Hutton, Rector of Ilketshall St. John, Suffolk.—He was the second son of the Rev. James Harriman Hutton, vicar of Leckford, Hampshire. He was of Magdalene Hall, Oxford, B.A. 1824; was instituted to the perpetual curacy of Chalford, co. Gloucester, and to Ilketshall St. John's in 1827. He married, in 1833, Isabella, fourth daughter of William Baly, Esq., of High Wycombe.

ABBE ROSMINI.

July 1st, died at Stresa, on the Lago Maggiore, the Abbé Rosmini, aged 58.—He was a native of Roveredo, in the Italian Tyrol, and was born in 1797. Being born in affluent circumstances, and the descendant of a noble family, he showed early signs of a vocation for a religious life. He completed his education at the University of Padua. He was the author of several works on all branches of philosophy, and some of theology, and became, in 1828, the founder of the Institute of Charity, a branch of which order is settled at St. Mary's, Rugby, and Ratcliffe College, Leicestershire. Some of his philosophical tenets were strenuously opposed by the Abbé Gioberti, who was the strenuous advocate of church reform, but who afterwards regretted the severity with which he had treated him. He was appointed by the King of Sardinia his representative at the

Holy See in 1848, and was at one time nominated a cardinal *in petto*; but this nomination was never carried into effect. The Abbé Rosmini accompanied his Holiness in his exile to Gasite, and remained with him till the middle of 1849; but for the last six years had resided almost wholly in Piedmont. His works were the subject of a strict examination, which lasted about four years; but on July, 1855, the Congregation of the Index pronounced,—*dimittantur opera studiosis Romanis*, which is the usual form made use of when nothing is found worthy of censure in the works brought under examination. The same congregation, however, some years before (1849), had placed in the Index one or two of his small books, a sentence to which the Abbé Rosmini submitted with the greatest readiness doubtlessly. An authorized life of the abbé, by a private friend, together with a preface on his philosophy, will shortly appear. His death was preceded by a long disease, which he suffered with Christian resignation, edifying all who stood around him with his admirable patience and humility.

REV. H. W. BARNARD.

July 9th, at Grenada, Spain, aged 63, the Rev. Henry Watson Barnard, Canon Residentiary of Wells, Vicar of St. Cuthbert's, in that city, and a Magistrate for Somerset.—He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1815, M.A. 1818; became a canon of Wells in 1827, and vicar of St. Cuthbert's in 1833. He went to Spain in ill health, and died there of cholera.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP MONAGHAN.

July —, the Right Reverend Bishop Monaghan.—The deceased prelate, who for many years had been Curé of Port of Spain, Trinidad, and Vicar-General of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Olympus, afterwards Archbishop of Trinidad, on the creation of the See of Roseau, in 1851, was consecrated a Bishop, and shortly afterwards took up his residence in the island of Dominica, where the urbanity of his manners and unassuming piety secured to him the love and confidence of his flock, and the respect and esteem of every denomination in the community. The right rev. prelate left the island shortly after Easter on a pastoral visit to the other parts of the diocese in apparently perfect health, but returned early in June in a dying state from an affection of the liver. In the hope of improving by inhaling his native European air, he took an affecting leave of his flock, and, amidst general sympathy, embarked by the steamer hence on June 30; but, on reaching St. Thomas, he was unable to proceed further. The indefatigable zeal in the cause of religion which Dr. Monaghan always manifested, and his unremitting labours to promote the glory of God while yet but an humble curate at Trinidad, secured him the confidence of the late archbishop, and pointed

him out as well worthy to hold the highest ecclesiastical rank in the Church. The right rev. prelate spared neither pains, trouble, nor expense in the completion of the Cathedral of Roseau, the beautiful tower of which calls the attention of every stranger as the greatest ornament of the town, and owes its rise to his lordship's untiring exertions. The poor lost in Dr. Monaghan a kind and benevolent friend, and the Catholic Church one of her most faithful pastors.

REV. C. BOUTELL.

July 26th, at South Kennington, Surrey, in his 84th year, the Rev. Charles Boutell, Rector of Litcham and East Lexham, and formerly incumbent of Repps with Bastwich, Norfolk, to which he was presented by the corporation of Norwich in 1804. He was presented to Litcham by Lord Wodehouse in 1848. His son, the Rev. Charles Boutell, M.A., is well known for his excellent works on architectural and monumental antiquities.

REV. C. F. BROMHEAD.

August 2nd, at Worthing, aged 60, the Rev. Charles Ffrench Bromhead, Vicar of Cardington, Beds, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and F.R.S.; brother to Sir Edward Ffrench Bromhead, Bart. He was the third and youngest son of Lieut.-General Sir Gonville Bromhead, the 1st baronet, by the Hon. Jane Ffrench, youngest daughter of Sir Charles Ffrench, Bart., and Rose Baroness Ffrench. He graduated B.A. 1816, M.A. 1819; and was presented to Cardington by his College in 1829.

REV. RICHARD SHEEPSHANKS.

August 7th, suddenly, from an attack of paralysis, aged 61, the Rev. Richard Sheepshanks, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a Fellow of the Royal, Geological, and Astronomical Societies.—He received his early education under the Rev. J. Tate, at Richmond, Yorkshire, and graduated, in 1816, as a Wrangler at Trinity College, and was elected Fellow the following year in company with Dr. Whewell. He was descended from a Yorkshire family long engaged in the woollen trade, and was brother to Mr. John Sheepshanks, owner of the renowned gallery of British art at Rutland Gate. He studied in early life for the law, and was subsequently called to the bar, by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, June 14, 1824; but in 1825 he relinquished that profession for the church, and, never having married, he retained his Fellowship at Trinity College, Cambridge, to the day of his death.

Desirous of cultivating his taste for astronomical science, and being possessed of ample means, Mr. Sheepshanks never accepted any cure, but devoted himself wholly to scientific pursuits. He

had an observatory, first in London, and afterwards at Reading, containing a fine transit instrument; and he had a room devoted to his use, for the performance of experiments, beneath the apartments of the Astronomical Society at Somerset House. When the standard weights and measures of England were destroyed at the burning of the Houses of Parliament, Mr. Sheepshanks was one of the commissioners, in conjunction with the Astronomer Royal, Professor Miller, and Sir John Herschel, appointed for the preparation of a new national standard, and many an anxious hour did he devote to the necessary comparison of standards, for the restoration of the yard more particularly, in his underground room at Somerset House, where his experiments were least influenced by variations of temperature. For some years he edited the *Monthly Notices of the Astronomical Society*, in conjunction with Professor de Morgan. Mr. Sheepshanks also took a warm interest in determining the longitude of places in England and Ireland, not perfectly known, and, sparing no expense, would set out on his journey with as many as seven or eight of the finest chronometers. He was also extremely active at one period of his life in aiding the statistical surveys of population, &c., that had to be made preparatory to the Reform Bill. His principal literary labour was the contribution of a valuable series of papers to the *Penny Cyclopædia*, descriptive of instruments and their mode of adjustment, and he also furnished that publication with all its astronomical and geodesical formulæ. He possessed a beautiful collection of instruments useful in navigation and scientific travelling, and was constantly engaged in making experiments. He was exceedingly liberal in lending them wherever they could be made available for scientific purposes, and many were given away. Mr. Sheepshanks was a man of excellent company, clever and witty in conversation, and everywhere greatly respected. He resided with a sister, to whom, we believe, he has left his property, including his instruments, which it is understood will be devoted to some useful purpose. In politics the deceased gentleman was a decided liberal, but the only political appointment which he ever held was that of a commissioner for defining the limits of English boroughs in 1831, and the duties of this post he discharged most uprightly and efficiently. A longer memoir of Mr. Sheepshanks will be found in the *Examiner* of Sept. 8, 1855, and in the "Reports of the Astronomical Society," Vol. xvi., No. 4.

REV. J. P. HIGMAN.

August 7th, in Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 62, the Rev. John Philips Higman, Rector of Fakenham, Norfolk.—He was formerly Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1816, as third Wrangler, M.A. 1819; and he was presented to Fakenham by the college in 1834.

REV. DR. FOX.

August 11th, the Rev. John Fox, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, expired at the provost's lodgings, at about three o'clock, in the 81st year of his age.—Dr. Fox had been declining for the past five years, but it was not until six weeks before his death that his illness was considered serious; since that time he had taken scarcely any food, and his medical attendant had several times given up all hope of his recovery. His loss will be very much felt, especially by those connected with the college, to whom he was greatly endeared. Dr. John Fox was educated at St. Bees' School, Cumberland, from whence he was elected on the foundation at Queen's College, Oxford. He was afterwards appointed fellow of the college, and for many years was senior on the foundation, which he maintained in conjunction with the headship of Northleach school. He took his B.A. degree, June 28, 1798; M.A., February 4, 1802; B.D., March 13, 1827; and D.D., March 16, 1827. He was elected provost of Queen's College in 1827, and at the time of his death held the office of delegate of estates in the University. He founded an exhibition at Queen's College for Natives of Cumberland or Westmoreland, educated at the school of St. Bees, value £30 per annum.

ARCHDEACON HODGSON.

August 13th, at Riva, on the Lago di Garda, aged 63, the Ven. George Hodgson, Archdeacon of Stafford, a Canon Residentiary and Chancellor of Lichfield, and Vicar of St. Mary's in that city (1851).—He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1810, and afterwards migrated to Magdalen College. Forty years ago he was curate of the old church at Clifton, near Bristol. In 1825, when minister of Christ Church, Birmingham, he published "Twelve Sermons, illustrative of some of the leading Doctrines of the Gospel in connection with Christian Temper and Experience." He was appointed archdeacon by Bishop Ryder, and was identified with those principles and opinions usually called Evangelical; but latterly he co-operated in many objects, as in the proposed Diocesan Theological College, with more decided churchmen. When travelling with his two youngest daughters in the Tyrol, he was attacked with cholera, and died within seven or eight hours.

BISHOP OF NISMES.

August 14th, the Bishop of Nismes expired in the 67th year of his age, and the 18th of his episcopate, after two years of extreme suffering.—The *Ami de la Religion* furnishes some particulars of his life, of which a gentle retiring piety, and

tender affection for the souls of those committed to his pastoral charge, seem to have been the chief characteristics. He was born of an honourable family of *Franche Comté*, his father having been advocate to the old Parliament of Besançon. He was deprived of his father by death at an early age, and his widowed mother had to experience very severe struggles in consequence of the loss of their property (which was originally ample) in the political convulsions of the Revolution. He soon evinced the germ of a sacerdotal vocation, and gave evidences, on this point, of a decision and force of character, which, from the great gentleness of his disposition, would seem to have been scarcely expected. His early education was imparted in the schools of Pontarlier, afterwards in the *petit séminaire* of Ornans, then under the direction of the present Bishop Montauban, Mgr. Doney; and, lastly, in the *grand séminaire* of Besançon. On the 22nd of November, 1837, he was nominated bishop of Nismes, being at that time vicar-general of the Diocese of Besançon; and his consecration took place on the Low Sunday following. His first pastoral, published in the *Ami de la Religion* of that time, evinces the pious affection for souls which was his prominent feature. In that document he affirms that the predominant sentiments of his soul in entering on the onerous responsibility of the episcopal charge, were an anxious dread of suffering to perish, through his own neglect, any of those souls which had been committed to his charge, and of not attaining to the fulness of the perfection of the state to which he was called. Nothing could be more touching, remarks the *Ami*, than the words of this pious and unassuming bishop addressed to all the different classes of his flock—to the charitable associations; to his clergy; to the students of the ecclesiastical seminary; to the brothers of the Christian schools; to the religious communities, and amongst them to the Trappists, who have a monastery in the diocese; and even to Protestants,—the prelate has for them all expressions of tenderness and charity. His affection for the church of Nismes had no rival. He refused an archbishopric which was offered him, and would never accept of the least worldly honour or distinction. He had a particular concern for that part of his flock which was separated from the fold; and often, prostrate before the Crucifix, he pleaded with tears for mercy and salvation to the members of another communion. He had a perfect presentiment of his approaching end; but he still wished to suffer, in order that he might, as he said, die like a bishop, and have something to offer for that part of his flock which needed it most. When his excruciating pains had subsided into a state of utter prostration, his last feeble words were uttered to one of his vicars-general, to request that he might be interred in that part of the cathedral cemetery of Nismes which is between the place allotted for the burial of the nuns and that of the secular priests; in order that, as he said, "I may be in the midst of all my children of Nismes."

BISHOP HALY.

August 19th, died the Right Rev. Dr. Haly, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin.—The *Carlow Post* adds the following particulars of the deceased prelate:—"His lordship had on several occasions, within the last two or three years, suffered severely from intestinal obstruction, but the first symptoms of a return of this malady occurred on last Saturday week, whilst he was on his visitation at Abbeyleix, but he does not seem to have been sufficiently indisposed to induce him to return to Carlow till Monday. The case did not, however, assume a totally hopeless character till Friday, but since then his lordship continued to sink rapidly.

"The revered subject of our notice commenced his clerical labours as curate of Rathvilly, where he remained about a year. He was subsequently appointed administrator at Mount-rath, and at the expiration of eight years he was nominated parish priest of Kilcock. After being sixteen years at the latter place, at the death of Dr. Nolan, in 1837, he was elected vicar capitular of the diocese by the unanimous voice of the clergy, and, in 1838, consecrated Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. The unbounded veneration, respect, and affection enjoyed among all creeds and classes by this inestimable prelate beggar description. Rich and poor—the latter especially—have in him lost a friend indeed—one who was all-in-all to them on every emergency. His kindness to the poor without distinction—his unvarying affability to all, and his courteous consideration for all, won every heart; but the most remarkable feature in his exalted character was the singular combination of never-failing dignity with the graceful urbanity which uniformly distinguished his intercourse with those who had the pleasure of approaching him, whether as friends, acquaintances, or strangers. His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin attended the venerable prelate in his last moments, and administered the usual rites of the Church on the Friday evening before his death.

REV. J. MARSHALL.

August 26th, at Clifton, aged 59, the Rev. James Marshall, Incumbent of Christ Church, Clifton.—He was formerly minister of the Tolbooth church, Edinburgh, and seceded from the Presbyterian church in 1841, when he was ordained by the Bishop of Durham to the curacy of Norham, on the nomination of Dr. Gilly. Very soon after, he was presented to the rectory of St. Mary-le-Port, at Bristol, by the trustees of the Rev. C. Simeon, and in 1847 he became the incumbent of Christ Church, Clifton, upon its consecration. He was very popular as a preacher, and much beloved by his parishioners. He was the author of "The Young Parishioner;" and "Inward Revival; or, Motives and

Hindrances to Advancements in Holiness;" of both of which several thousands were circulated; and he also edited "Letters of Mrs. Isabella Graham," his aunt. He married the eldest daughter of the celebrated Legh Richmond, by whom he left a large family.

REV. H. J. BOLLAND.

August 30th, in Portman-square, aged 40, the Rev. Henry John Bolland, Rector of Siddington, Gloucestershire.—He was the eldest son of the late Sir William Bolland, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, was educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1839, M.A. 1842, and was presented by the Lord Chancellor (Lyndhurst) to Siddington in 1843. Mr. Bolland was much beloved in his parish and neighbourhood, and his loss will be severely felt. His high character, good judgment, varied information, and many amiable qualities, had endeared him to all who knew him. He married, in 1851, Frances Elizabeth Barnard, third daughter of John Barnard Hankey, Esq., of Fetcham Park, co. Surrey, by whom he left an infant daughter.

REV. JOHN BICKERSTETH.

September 2nd, at Sapcote, Leicestershire, aged 74, the Rev. John Bickersteth, Rector of that parish (1837) and Rural Dean.—He was brother to the late Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls, and the late Rev. E. Bickersteth, Rector of Watton, Hertfordshire. He was a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1808, M.A. 1811. His second son, the Rev. Edward Bickersteth, M.A., married, in 1840, Martha Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Valentine Vickers, Esq., of Cranmere Hall, Shropshire.

REV. DR. GILLY.

September 10th, at Norham Vicarage, in his 67th year, the Rev. William Stephen Gilly, D.D., Vicar of that place, and Canon of Durham.—He was the son of the late Rev. W. Gilly, Rector of Wanstead, Essex, and was educated at Christ's Hospital, and proceeding to Catharine Hall, Cambridge, graduated there in 1812. His first preferment was North Farnbridge, in Essex, which was bestowed on him by the late Lord Eldon, in 1817. The name of Dr. Gilly is best known to the literary and religious world by his connection with the Vaudois, a Protestant community of Piedmont, whose position he made known to the public by his "Narrative of an Excursion to the Mountains of Piedmont, in 1823, and Researches among the Vaudois or Waldenses." This work created a great sensation at the time, as the name of that community was then well-nigh forgotten

in England, though £10,000 had been collected for their support under royal letters in 1768, and a pension of £500 was only withdrawn so recently as 1797, in consequence of the occupation of Piedmont by the French, under Napoleon. Several thousands of pounds were raised for the Vaudois in consequence of Dr. Gilly's narrative, and the author was rewarded by the late Dr. Shute Barrington, Bishop of Durham, with a canonry in that cathedral. He subsequently became Rector of St. Margaret's, in that city, and in 1851 was presented with the vicarage of Norham. He was the author of "A Memoir of Felix Neff, Pastor in the High Alps;" and also of several smaller works of a religious character. In 1825 he married the only daughter of Major Colberg, who survives him. It is stated by the *Gentleman's Magazine*, that "Dr. Gilly was the first person who sought to ameliorate the condition of the agricultural labourers of North Northumberland, by calling the attention of landholders and the public in general to the miserable state of the cottage dwellings generally found upon the estates in that district; and that his benevolent suggestions have been since carried out with much spirit by the Duke of Northumberland and other large landholders."

REV. J. J. HORNBY.

September 14th, at Winwick Hall, Lancashire, the Rev. James John Hornby, Rector of Winwick (1813).—He was the second son of the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, Rector of Winwick, by the Hon. Lucy Stanley, sister to Edward, 12th Earl of Derby; and was brother to Charlotte, Countess of Derby. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1799, M.A. 1802; and was instituted to the wealthy living of Winwick in 1813. He married, first, Esther, youngest daughter and coheir of Robert Vernon Atherton, Esq., of Atherton, by Harriet, daughter and coheir of Peter Legh, Esq., of Lyme; and, secondly, Miss Catharine Boyle.

REV. B. H. BRIDGES.

September 20th, at Brighton, aged 86, the Rev. Brook Henry Bridges, Rector of Danbury, Essex, and Prebendary of Henstridge, in the cathedral of Wells: uncle to Sir Brook William Bridges, Bart. He was the third son of Sir Brook, the 3rd Baronet, by Fanny, daughter of Edward Fowler, Esq., of Graces, co. Essex. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, B.A. 1792, M.A. 1794, and was presented to Danbury 1793, by his brother, Sir Brook William Bridges, Bart. He married, in 1796, Jane, second daughter of Sir Thomas Pym Hales, of Beaksbourne, Bart., and had issue two sons, Brook Henry, a barrister-at-law, who died in 1829, and Thomas, in holy orders, who has succeeded to the living of Danbury, and three daughters.

REV. EDWARD EVERARD, D.D.

September 26th, at Bishop's Hull, near Taunton, aged 67, the Rev. Edward Everard, D.D., Incumbent of Bishop's Hull, and formerly Chaplain to the Royal Household at Brighton.—He was first engaged in that town as curate to Dr. Carr, then Vicar of Brighton. The Earl of Egremont gave him St. Mary's chapel; he became chaplain to King William IV., and he afterwards held the incumbency of St. Andrew's chapel in the same town. He was presented to the chapelry of Bishop's Hull in 1844.

REV. JOHN SANFORD.

September 27th, at Brighton, aged 77, the Rev. John Sanford, of Nynehead, co. Somerset.—He was the younger son of John Sanford, Esq., of Nynehead, by the Hon. Jane Anstruther, daughter of Lord Newark. He was of Brazenose College, Oxford, B.A. 1800, M.A. 1803. His only daughter, Anna Horatia Caroline, was married, in 1844, to the present Lord Methuen, by whom she has a numerous family.

ARCHDEACON BROOKS.

September 29th, at Everton, aged 80, the Venerable Jonathan Brooks, Archdeacon and Senior Rector of Liverpool.—He was the son of a merchant and brewer of that town, by a Miss Cropper. He received his early education at Macclesfield, and afterwards proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1798. He was successively curate of Walton, near Liverpool, and of St. George's, in that city. In 1829 he was appointed senior rector of Liverpool. He married a daughter of the rector of Walton, by whom he left two surviving sons and one daughter.

He was an active magistrate, and senior member of the Liverpool bench, and for many years presided as chairman of the Quarter Sessions; his legal knowledge was extensive; and it is said that members of the bar frequently bowed with deference to his opinions. He was also an active promoter of all local measures of public and individual benefit.

REV. W. H. COLSTON.

October 8th, at Bath, aged 82, the Rev. William Hungerford Colston, D.D., for fifty-seven years Rector of West Lydford, and for the same period an active Magistrate and a Deputy-lieutenant of Somersetshire, and also Rector of Clapton (1811).—He was the fourth and youngest son of the Rev. Alexander Colston, of Filkins Hall, co. Oxford, Rector of Broadwell and Henbury, by his first wife, Louisa Minshull, daughter of Paul

George Elers, Esq., of Black Bourton, Wiltshire, by Mary, daughter and heir of Anthony Hungerford, Esq. He was of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1796, M.A. 1799, B. and D.D. 1811. He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Crisp Molyneux, Esq., M.P.; secondly, Mary, daughter of John Morris, Esq., of Ampthill, Bedfordshire; and, thirdly, Mary Anne Heath, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Brice, Rector of Asholt, Somersetshire. By his second wife he had issue one son and one daughter, the former, William Hungerford Morris, a Fellow of New College, Oxford.

REV. S. H. DUNTZE.

October 16th, at Briddell, near Cardigan, aged 56, the Rev. Samuel Henry Duntze, cousin and heir presumptive to Sir J. T. Duntze, Bart., Vicar of Weaverthorpe and Helperthorpe, to both which churches he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of York in 1831. He was of Brazenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1822, M.A. 1826. He married, in 1826, Frances, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Palmer, late Dean of Cashel.

REV. W. M. DU PRÉ.

October 16th, at Tunbridge Wells, aged 50, the Rev. William Maxwell Du Pré, Vicar of Wooburn, Buckinghamshire, and for the last seven years minister of St. Margaret's Chapel, Brighton.—He was the second son of James Du Pré, Esq., of Wilton Park, Buckinghamshire, by Madeline, second daughter of Sir William Maxwell, of Monreith, co. Wigtown, Bart. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, B.A. 1828, M.A. 1830; and was presented to Wooburn by his father in 1831. He married, in 1837, Emily, second daughter of the late Sir Thomas Baring, Bart.

REV. JOHN EAGLES.

November 9th, in King's Parade, Clifton, aged 71, the Rev. John Eagles.—He was a native of Bristol, and connected with that city during a long literary life. His father was Thomas Eagles, Esq., comptroller of the customs in that city, and in his day the Mæcenas of artists and literary characters. John Eagles received the first elements of instruction at Sayer's school at Bristol, from which he was subsequently removed to Winchester, and thence to Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1812, taking his Master's degree in 1818. He was ordained by the Bishop of Salisbury to a Wiltshire curacy. He afterwards held the lectureship of St. Nicholas, Bristol. In 1819 he accepted the curacy of Hatherton, Devonshire, which he retained under Sydney Smith, till 1834: from that time till 1838 he held the curacy of Winford, near Bristol. In the latter year he accepted the rectory of Kinnersley, Hereford-

shire, but resigned his preferment in 1842. He was a graceful, easy, and pointed writer; and when local politics ran high, his epigrammatic pen was frequently employed in the war of parties, but his wit was always free from malice and personal acrimony, and tempered with excellent taste. He was an accomplished artist and critic on art, and was well known in the literary world as the author of those charming papers in *Blackwood* called "The Sketcher," and was a contributor to that periodical nearly down to his death. We are glad to hear that "The Sketcher" is about to be reprinted in a separate form. He was twice married; firstly, in 1807, to a sister of the Rev. H. King, of Ballylin, King's co., Ireland; and secondly, in 1823, to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Manley, Esq., of Manley, near Tiverton, by whom he left an only son, now beneficed in the diocese of Hereford, and a daughter, married to the Rev. G. C. Swayne.

REV. EDWARD HASTED.

November 15th, at Hollingbourne, Kent, aged 95, the Rev. Edward Hasted, for sixty-five years vicar of that parish, and magistrate for the county.—He was the eldest son of Edward Hasted, Esq., F.R.S. and F.S.A., the historian of the county, who died at the age of 80 in 1812 (see Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. iii. 523). He was of Oriel College, Oxford, B.A., 1781; and was collated to Hollingbourne in 1790 by Archbishop Moore.

REV. JAMES THOMPSON.

November 28th, aged 87, the Rev. James Thompson, D.D., of Eccles, N.B.—A native of Crieff, in Perthshire, and educated at the University of Edinburgh, he took early to the clerical profession, which he united with literary pursuits. In 1795 he became colleague of the late Bishop Gleig, in editing the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" in this capacity he contributed the articles on Scripture, Septuagint, Superstition, and other cognate subjects. He also edited the *Spectator*, with new biographies prefixed, and published, in 1799, a pamphlet on "The Rise of new Opinions in France." He subsequently joined Mr. James Mill in editing the *Literary Journal*, in which he wrote the greater part of the articles on mental and moral philosophy. In 1805 he was presented by the Crown to the cure of the parish of Eccles, and, in 1842, received the degree of D.D. from the University of St. Andrew's. He was the author of a work, in three volumes, on the Gospel of St. Luke, and another on the Acts of the Apostles. In 1805 he married a daughter of Captain J. Skene, of Aberdeen, a relative of the Earl of Fife, to whom also his property has passed.

REV. THEOPHILUS BLAKELEY.

December 1st, at Dublin, at an advanced age, the Very Rev. Theophilus Blakeley, Dean of Down. The venerable gentleman, who had been suffering only for a few days from an attack of cold and bronchitis, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was appointed to his Deanery about thirty years ago. Dr. Blakeley was an able preacher and powerful writer, and one of the last survivors of the liberal party at the close of the last century. He was an earnest supporter of all measures of public improvement, and one of the first advocates of the Irish National System of Education. At one time he was alternate preacher at Berkeley and Fitzroy chapels, where his fervid eloquence recalled Kirwan to the memory of his hearers. He was of English origin, and graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In early life he held a small living near Dublin; in 1811 he was preferred to the deanery of Connor, from which he was subsequently promoted to that of Achonry; and, in 1839, to that of Down. He was twice married; first, to Miss Catharine Ball, of Ball's Grove, co. Meath; and, secondly, to Mary, daughter of the late A. Stewart, Esq., of Ballyedmund, co. Down, by whom he left two daughters and one son, Theophilus Alexander, major in the Regular Cavalry of the Turkish contingent.

REV. ROBERT MONTGOMERY.

December 3rd, at Brighton, the Rev. Robert Montgomery, a gentleman well known for his literary productions, and as one of the most eloquent preachers in the metropolis.—His death was most unexpected, as he had a week previously preached a sermon at Brighton; and on Sunday, the 2nd of December, he had engaged to preach, in his own chapel, Percy-street, Tottenham-court-road, on behalf of the bishopric of Victoria. He was prevented doing so by an attack of the bile, which was destined to terminate his valuable career at nearly the age of 50.

His early life was a scene of persevering struggles against narrow means. As a child he was brought up alone, and became thoughtful and reserved: at twelve he was sent to school at his own request, but his education was desultory. At fifteen he was placed under the care of Dr. Jennings, at Bishop Waltham, under whom he rapidly improved, and made up for his early deficiencies. At first he was intended for the law; but the casual perusal of some books of theology gave a fresh bent to his mind, and he resolved, in spite of his limited means, to obtain, if possible, a university education. He was fortunate enough to attract the attention and the encouragement of the late Rev. W. L. Bowles. By the help of the sum realized by the sale of the "Omnipresence of the Deity" and "Satan," combined with the friendly aid of Mr. Sharon Turner, Robert

Montgomery was enabled to enter his name as a commoner at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1831, in mathematical honours; and about the year 1835 was ordained a clergyman of the Established Church. His first sphere of duty was at Percy Chapel, Fitzroy-square, but he subsequently removed to Glasgow, where he became incumbent of an Episcopal chapel, which was crowded to excess; unfortunately, however, there was much religious antagonism between him and his Presbyterian neighbours, and a war of controversial pamphlets arose. The reverend gentleman, quitting Glasgow, came to London and resumed his ministerial labours in Percy-street Chapel, which he rented to the day of his death. Of his impassioned and fervent eloquence much may be said—an eloquence, combined with great powers of reasoning, which invariably drew a large congregation, among whom were persons distinguished in science, art, and literature. His chief poetical works are, “The Omnipresence of the Deity,” “Satan,” “Luther,” “The Messiah,” “Sacred Meditations,” “The Christian Life,” “Lyra Christiana,” and “The Sanctuary,” published in 1851–1855.

The following sketch of Robert Montgomery is from the *Paisley Herald* :—

“Born in the city of Bath in 1807, of good family, but owing to commercial speculations by his father, in comparatively straitened circumstances, he received an excellent classical education. His ‘first appearance in print’ was as contributor to *The Inspector*, a little, short-lived weekly periodical, which was published in his native city, and which he himself conducted. His second appearance was as a satirist, in a poem called ‘The Age Reviewed,’ in which special notice was taken of Richard Carlyle, the noted Freethinker, and of the apostate clergyman, the Rev. Robert Taylor, well known by his nickname, which he soon himself adopted, of the Devil’s Chaplain. Of these worthies Montgomery thus speaks—

Come, godless, blushless—England’s vilest pair,
Blots on the land, and pestful to the air :—
Carlyle and Taylor! may each kindred name
Be linked to an eternity of shame!

“The year after his satire was published, Montgomery came before the world as the author of ‘The Omnipresence of the Deity,’ which brought him much notice, and which was certainly an astonishing production for a youth under twenty. It was rapidly bought up, and eight editions were sold in as many months. It is not necessary to give here a list of his many works, which in their collected compass equal Byron in quantity. Few poets have been assailed so violently as ‘Satan Montgomery,’ and upon few has applause been so lavishly laid. After years will likely speak of his great popularity with astonishment, but in spite of Macaulay’s, in many respects well-merited, castigation in the *Edinburgh Review*, he will be recognised as one of the most important of the minor poets of

the Victorian Era. He has many claims to the regard of the religious world.

"A most eloquent Church of England preacher in the great metropolis, many of our readers will recollect when he was minister of St. Jude's in Glasgow, his occasional appearance in the pulpit of Trinity Chapel, in Paisley, then under the control of good old Mr. Wade; nor will that sermon, eloquent and striking as it was, be yet forgotten, which he preached in the East Relief Church here, for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Society, leading, as the circumstance did, to a pamphlet war, in which Dr. Burns, Mr. Wade, and Mr. Aitchison took part. In 1843 he married Rachel Catharine, daughter of Alexander Mackenzie, Esq., of Bursledon, Hants, brother of the late Sir Kenneth Douglas, Bart., of Glenbervie, by whom he left one surviving daughter, a child of four years old.

ARCHDEACON WARBURTON.

December 10th, at Rathkeale Rectory, co. Limerick, in his 75th year, the Venerable Archdeacon Warburton, son of the late Dr. Warburton, Bishop of Cloyne.—He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1802, and became Rector of Rathleake, in the gift of the Bishop of Limerick, and also of Queenstown, co. Cork.

REV. WILLIAM WALFORD.

December 21st, at Oxford, aged 73, the Rev. William Walford, M.A., of Oriel College, Oxford, and formerly of Hatfield Peverel, co. Essex.—He was formerly Rector of St. Runwald's, Colchester, to which he was presented by his relative the late Mr. Round, but resigned his preferment after succeeding to the family property. He represented a branch of the family of Oliver Cromwell and his brother-in-law, General Desborough, being descended from the eldest daughter of the latter, who married, in 1654, Matthew Walford, Esq., of Bocking, Essex, the great-great-grandfather of the gentleman whose decease we record. Mr. Walford was twice married; first, to a daughter of the late William Prevost, Esq., of the Court of King's Bench; and, secondly, to Miss Hutton, granddaughter of the late Sir William Pepperell, Bart.

REV. FRANCIS EDWARD ARDEN.

December 27th, aged 78, the Rev. Francis Edward Arden, of Longcroft, Staffordshire.—The deceased gentleman was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1794. He was instituted to the Rectory of Gresham, Norfolk, in 1803, and held that living upwards of half a century. He became the representative of an ancient Staffordshire family by the decease of his elder brother, Major Arden, in 1809, and

on the demise of his mother, became possessed of the hereditary estates of Longcroft. He married Rachel, daughter of the late John Pinkard, Esq., by whom he leaves issue a family of two sons and three daughters. One of the deceased gentlemen's sisters is married to the Rev. Francis Close, of Cheltenham, and another to G. W. Franklyn, Esq., late of Clifton, now M.P. for Poole.

LEGAL.

LORD ROBERTSON.

January 10th, suddenly, of apoplexy, at his house in Drummond-place, Edinburgh, aged 60, the Hon. Patrick Robertson, one of the Judges of the Court of Session.—He was born in Edinburgh in 1794, the son of James Robertson, Esq., a writer to the signet. He was admitted an advocate at the Scottish bar in 1815. In November, 1842, he was elected Dean of the Faculty of Advocates: and on the retirement of Lord Meadowbank, in November, 1843, he was appointed a Lord of the Court of Session. In 1848, he was elected Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen. He married, in 1819, a daughter of the Rev. Thomas Ross, D.D., minister of Kilmonivaig.

Lord Robertson was the author of "Leaves from a Journal, and other Fragments;" and a second volume of his poems has recently appeared.

The death of Lord Robertson adds to the remarkable mortality which has of late years visited the Scottish bench. From 1843 to 1850 Lord Robertson continued junior judge; since Jeffrey broke the ranks in January 1850, death has carried away nine of the thirteen judges then occupying the bench, and three subsequently raised to it. These twelve judges (one or two of whom had resigned shortly before their death) were Jeffrey, Mackenzie, Moncrieff, Lord President Boyle, Fullarton, Medwyn, Cuninghame, Cockburn, Robertson, Dundrennan, Andersen, and Rutherford, the three last-named having been appointed subsequent to Lord Jeffrey's death.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

MR. SERJEANT D'OYLY.

January 14th, at Rottingdean, near Brighton, aged eighty-two, Thomas D'Oyly, Esq., D.C.L., Serjeant-at-Law.—Mr. Serjeant D'Oyly was born in London on the 16th November, 1774. He was the eldest son of the Venerable Matthias D'Oyly, Archdeacon of Lewes, and Rector of Buxted, in Sussex, by Mary, daughter and coheirress of George Poughfer, Esq., of Lei-

cester. His grandfather, the Venerable Thomas D'Oyly, was also Archdeacon of Lewes. His younger brother, the late Rev. George D'Oyly, D.D., was Rector of Lambeth. He was educated at Westminster School, as a town-boy, and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1795, and, after having been elected a Fellow of All Souls, B.C.L. 1800, D.C.L. 1804. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, November 9, 1798, and became a Serjeant in Hiliary Term, 1819, obtaining a patent of precedency. He was attached to the Home Circuit; and was for many years Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the Western Division of the county of Sussex. Combining with profound legal attainments a strong interest and ability in those rural pursuits amidst which he had been brought up, he will be long remembered as a thorough English country-gentleman, and a kind friend and neighbour. In 1836 he edited, in conjunction with his friend Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, a valuable edition of "Burn's Justice." He married, in 1820, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Nicholas Simons, Rector of Ickham, Kent, by whom he had issue one son and two daughters, who are all living.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

V. KNOX, ESQ.

January 25th, aged 76, Vicissimus Knox, Esq., of Stratford-place, London, and of Writtle House, near Chelmsford, Essex, Recorder of Saffron Waldon.—He was the son of the Rev. Dr. Vicissimus Knox, formerly Head Master of Tunbridge School, and Rector of Runwell and Grays, in Essex, author of the "Moral Essays" and other works. His brother, the late Dr. Thomas Knox, who died in 1843, was for many years Head Master of the same school. Mr. V. Knox was a Barrister-at-Law and Bencher of the Inner Temple, having been called to the bar in 1804, and was for many years a leader of the Home Circuit. He was through life a personal friend of the late Rev. Dr. Dodd, Rector of Penshurst, and of the Rev. John Mitford, of Benhall.

J. HILDYARD, ESQ.

February 13th, at Loughborough, aged 58, John Hildyard, Esq., Recorder of Stamford, Grantham, and Leicester, and Judge of the Leicester County Court.—He was born in 1797, one of the ten sons of the late Rev. W. Hildyard, nine of whom were members of the University of Cambridge, and some of whom gained high honours there. He was educated at Shrewsbury, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as a Senior Optime, in 1818. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1821, and went the Midland Circuit. He became Recorder of Stamford upon the

passing of the Municipal Reform Act, and succeeded the late Mr. Serjeant Goulburn as Recorder of Grantham and Leicester, in 1835. On the County Court Act coming into operation, he was appointed to the judgeship at Leicester. The late judge had arrived at Loughborough but three days previous to his decease, and feeling unwell, went to bed, but never left it again. The fatal illness arose from an attack of bronchitis. Mr. Hildyard had a mind richly stored with ancient and modern literature, and was not only a sound lawyer, but a warm-hearted and generous friend. In 1824 he married Jane, daughter of the late Lord John Townshend, who survives him, but has left no issue by her. His brother, Mr. Robert C. Hildyard, is M.P. for Whitehaven.

JOHN HEYWOOD, ESQ.

May 26th, at Bernahague, near Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 66, John Joseph Heywood, Esq., late First Deemster, or Chief Judge of the Criminal and Civil Courts of the Isle of Man, for the period of thirty-four years.—He was the second son of Robert Heywood, Esq., of Glencrutchery, near Douglas, and descended from Robert Heywood, of Heywood, co. Lancaster, who was appointed Governor of the island in 1678, by William, 9th Earl of Derby. He was the last male of his family resident in Man. He married Eleanor, sister to the present General Rowan and the late Sir Charles Rowan, and left issue two daughters.

HON. G. F. STREET.

July 10th, in Manchester-street, Manchester-square, aged 67, the Hon. George Frederick Street, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Province of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM SELWYN, ESQ.

July 25th, at Tunbridge Wells, at the advanced age of 81, William Selwyn, Esq., Q.C.—He was the second son of William Selwyn, Esq., a bencher of Lincoln's Inn. In 1797 he had gained the distinction of First Chancellor's Medallist at Cambridge, when a member of St. John's College. In the same year he was admitted as a student at Lincoln's Inn, of which his father happened at the time to be treasurer. He was called to the bar in 1807. About six years afterwards he, jointly with Mr. Maule, became the reporter of cases decided in the Court of King's Bench, of which six volumes were published under the familiar title of "Maule and Selwyn." About this time the profession had no other guide for its practice at Nisi Prius than the excellent, but antiquated "Buller's Nisi Prius," published about 1767. Mr. Selwyn found time, amidst his other avoca-

tions, to apply himself to the task of composing an entirely new treatise on the subject. "Selwyn's Nisi Prius" has been the circuit companion of every lawyer for the last forty years. The eleventh edition was recently published by the venerable author, having been greatly aided in the work by his son, Mr. Selwyn, of Lincoln's Inn, and Mr. W. G. Romaine, of the Inner Temple, the present Deputy Judge-Advocate in the Crimea. This edition was dedicated to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, with whom the learned advocate had, it is well known, read constitutional history shortly after the prince's arrival in this country. Mr. Selwyn became King's Counsel in 1827, whilst Lord Lyndhurst held the Great Seal, and for a long period held the Recordership of Portsmouth. He was of the same family as the celebrated George Selwyn, the wit and the man of fashion, whose memoirs have been published by Mr. Jesse, and of which a delightful review appeared in the *Edinburgh Review* for July, 1844. The earlier ancestor of the Selwyn family was Colonel Selwyn, of Gloucestershire, who had been aide-de-camp to the Duke of Marlborough. Two of the late Mr. Selwyn's sons have attained distinction, the one at the Chancery bar, and the other in the Church, as the energetic Bishop of New Zealand. The late Mr. Selwyn resided at Richmond, in Surrey, where he devoted much of his leisure and fortune to the amelioration of the condition of the working-classes, especially by laying the foundation of a mechanics' institution, and by keeping up a friendly intercourse with his poorer neighbours. The learned gentleman retained his bodily and mental vigour until very near the end of his long and useful career. It was delightful to witness the activity of a man, who was one of the best classics of his day, in diffusing knowledge among the children of the Richmond cottagers. The tedium of his old age was cheered by frequent social intercourse, and enlivened by the constant study of his favourite classics. He was fond of gardening, and entered with gaiety and affability into the games and amusements of children. In person, Mr. Selwyn was rather above than below the average stature. His countenance, although "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought," was remarkably handsome, his features wearing an expression of urbanity and refinement that were characteristic of the man. Although he never enjoyed the pre-eminent position to which he was entitled, as an advocate in Westminster Hall, yet he took his fair share of sessions and circuit business. He spoke calmly, clearly, and correctly, and often illustrated his arguments by a felicitous quotation from the classical stores at his command. It is thirty-five years since that we remember his argument of a case at the bar of the Court of King's Bench, which turned entirely upon circumstantial evidence. Relying upon the fact that the accused had shortly before the commission of the serious offence exhibited an ease and a serenity quite incompatible with the premeditation of a crime, he appealed to the knowledge of human nature, derived from history and experience, in confirmation of his

view of his client's innocence, reminding the learned judges of the words of Shakespeare :—

" Between the acting of a dreadful thing,
And the first motion, all the interim is
Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream;
The genius and the mortal instruments
Are then in council; and the state of man,
Like to a little kingdom, suffers then
The nature of an insurrection."

At this distance of time are remembered the gracefulness of the delivery and the pleasure with which the recital was listened to by a crowded auditory, then assembled in the antique court at the upper end of Westminster Hall.—*Times*.

HON. DOWELL O'REILLY.

September 13th, at his residence, St. Andrew's, Kingston, Jamaica, aged 60, the Hon. Dowell O'Reilly, Attorney-General of that colony, and President of the Legislative Council.—He was the sixth son of the late Matthew O'Reilly, Esq., uncle to the present Miles William O'Reilly, Esq., of Knock Castle, co. Louth. His elder brother, Colonel Walter O'Reilly, C.B., married, in 1827, Harriet, dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, and died in 1844.

He was called to the bar in Ireland (and afterwards at Lincoln's Inn, April 17th, 1832), and in 1831 was appointed Attorney-General of Jamaica, whilst the present Earl of Derby was Secretary of State for the Colonies. On the death of the Hon. James Gayleard, in June, 1855, he was nominated by Sir Henry Barkly to the distinguished office of President of the Legislative Council, but he did not survive to be inaugurated. His body was interred in the Catholic cemetery at Kingston. Mr. O'Reilly was unmarried.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

JOHN COWLING, ESQ.

December 13th, in Albemarle-street, John Cowling, Esq., an eminent Barrister-at-Law, in his 54th year.—He was a native of Wigan, in Lancashire, where his father was a physician, and his family had resided for several generations. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1824, taking mathematical honours as Senior Wrangler. He afterwards became Fellow of his College, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1827. Mr. Cowling was solicited to stand for the representation of the University of Cambridge, in the Conservative interest, in 1851, on the death of the late Right Hon. Charles E. Law, but withdrew his pretensions in favour of Mr. L. J. Wigram. He stood very high in public reputation as a common-law barrister; and, though he never received a silk gown, it is believed that he would

have been promoted to the bench at an early opportunity, had his life been spared. He was a profound and scientific lawyer, but of a shy and diffident manner, and never made any display of oratorical ability, or of what would, in technical language, be termed "advocacy." He was an able mathematician, and a person peculiarly well informed on non-professional matter, such as history, poetry (his love of poetry and the belles-lettres was remarkable, and his poetic compositions have much merit), physical science, and military tactics. As an instance of the latter, we may mention that nothing pleased him more than by the help of a few plates, knives, and wine-glasses, to explain the position of the English and French armies in all the sieges and battles of the Peninsular war. His sterling honesty and integrity of character were as distinguished as his legal ability, his piety was deep and sincere, but unobtrusive, and he was deservedly popular among his brethren of the robe. Mr. Cowling's death, which was preceded by a bronchial affection of three weeks' duration, was caused by disease of the heart, which no doubt he inherited from his father, who, like himself, died very suddenly. He had been as usual at his chambers on the day preceding his death, from whence he was fetched in his carriage by his wife, with whom and a relative of hers he dined at six o'clock, and afterwards occupied himself with his briefs, as was his wont, in his drawing-room till twelve o'clock, when he retired to bed: and in one short hour afterwards he had ceased to breathe. Mr. Cowling married, in 1845, the daughter of J. W. Faulkner, Esq., of The Phillippines, Kent (niece of the late Dowager Lady Arundell, of Wardour Castle, of the late Mrs. Dottin, and of the late Mrs. D. Morier), by whom he left two daughters. Mr. Cowling was standing counsel to, and Deputy High Steward of the University of Cambridge, and a few months before his death was nominated a member of the commission of inquiry into the state of that university.

J. D. BURNABY, ESQ.

December 29th, at Torquay, John Dick Burnaby, Esq., D.C.L., of Asfordby Hall, Leicestershire, Judge of the Leicester County Court.—He was the son of the late Colonel J. D. Burnaby, by a daughter of the late Sir T. Fowke, Bart. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1828, and was for some time in considerable practice on the Midland Circuit; and subsequently held a commissionership in bankruptcy for the counties of Leicester and Nottingham.

MEDICAL.

JOHN R. FENWICK, ESQ.

January 11th, in the North Bailey, Durham, aged 93, John Ralph Fenwick, Esq., M.D., a Magistrate for that county.—He was of an old Catholic Northumbrian family, and sent in early youth for his education to the College of St. Omer. Whatever his motive may have been, on reaching manhood he abandoned the religion of his forefathers, and went to study medicine at Leyden, where he took the degree of M.D. In 1790 he commenced practice in the city of Durham, but abandoned it in 1812, on marrying a daughter of the late Robert Spearman, Esq., of Old Acres. He had previously held the command of the Durham Volunteers for about eight years. In early life Dr. Fenwick had been a great admirer of the French revolutionary party, but the results of that movement grievously disappointed him, though he clung to the advanced school of Liberals. Throughout a long life he was an intimate friend of the late Earls Grey and Durham; and Mr. H. Lambton, formerly M.P. for North Durham, went so far as to say that he would willingly give place to Mr. Fenwick as a representative of the county. During the Reform agitation, Dr. Fenwick entered warmly into popular controversy, and helped to win many a political battle in Durham by his vigorous logic and extensive knowledge. He was also a warm patron of the Durham Mechanics' Institute, and of the cause of popular education. Late in life his memory failed him as to recent events, though it was still retentive of facts and incidents which had occurred half a century before. He died of exhaustion and old age, without disease, and was buried in the yard adjoining the Cathedral of Durham. As he was left a widower, without children, nearly twenty years before his death, his property devolved upon a nephew, Dr. J. T. Fenwick, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

C. FARRELL, ESQ.

January 15th, at Dalystown, co. Galway, Charles Farrell, Esq., M.D.—He entered the medical department of the army in 1799, and served for many years as physician in the Mediterranean, Egypt, and the Peninsula, and also in Ceylon as inspector-general of hospitals. He had long retired from his profession, and devoted himself to the duties of a magistrate and landowner in the co. Galway.

EDWARD V. MAINWARING, ESQ.

January 30th, at Bournemouth, aged 47, Edward Vincent Mainwaring, Esq., M.D.—He was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, 1827; M.D. of Glasgow, 1842; and was formerly in the East-India Company's service. He was a contributor of papers to the *Lancet*; and the establishment of a Consumption Hospital at Bournemouth is in a great measure attributable to him.

THOMAS ROBLYN, ESQ.

February 10th, at Weston-super-Mare, aged 75, Thomas Roblyn, M.D.—He was surgeon to the *Bulldog* sloop of war when on the coast of Egypt, and at the blockade and surrender of Malta, in 1799. He was taken prisoner at Ancona, and when released returned to Egypt, and was surgeon to the brigade of sailors co-operating with the army on shore when Grand Cairo fell; for this service he received the Turkish Golden Medal, the Silver Sphinx, and in 1850 the Queen's Medal. Dr. Roblyn returned to England as surgeon of the *Ulysses*, paid off at Woolwich in 1802. He had served under Lords St. Vincent, Keith, Nelson, Sir Sydney Smith, and other admirals. He finally practised for many years at Clifton, where he was highly esteemed.

A. MELVILLE, ESQ.

May 1st, aged 71, Alexander Melville, Esq., M.D., Surgeon to the Forces in the West Indies, and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.—His father was a surgeon in the Royal Artillery, and for forty years Ordnance surgeon in the isle of St. Vincent. He was lineally descended from the late General Sir D. Ochterlony, of Tillifroskie, Governor of India in the last century. The deceased was at the capture of Martinique and Guadaloupe, and served for thirty years in the British army.

JOHN B. ESTLIN, ESQ.

June 10th, in Park-street, Bristol, aged 69, John Bishop Estlin, Esq.—Mr. Estlin was born in December, 1785, in a large house which formerly stood at the top of St. Michael's Hill, in Bristol, where his father, Dr. Estlin, for many years the pastor of the Unitarian chapel at Lewin's Mead, conducted an academy, at which many of the first men of that day received their education. Having finished his preliminary studies, and acquired a literary taste, and the power of elegant composition, which he retained to a remarkable degree to the last, he commenced his

medical course by an apprenticeship to the late Mr. Maurice, and subsequently by attendance at the Bristol Infirmary. From thence he repaired to Guy's Hospital, where Sir Astley Cooper was then commencing his career of fame as a teacher of anatomy and surgery, and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London in the early part of 1806. He afterwards finished his professional studies at Edinburgh, where he remained nearly two years, and became a member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, as well as of a more private society called the Azygotic, of which Dr. Arnould, R. Hampden, and the late Dr. Prichard, were also members.

Having thus completed an unusually long course of medical instruction, he commenced to practise in Bristol, and from that time he took a station among the first surgeons of the city. Although he enjoyed a large general practice in all branches of medicine and surgery, he devoted his attention more especially to the treatment of ophthalmic diseases. In 1812 he established the "Dispensary for the Cure of Complaints in the Eyes," in Frogmore-street, a work productive of incalculable good, at which more than sixty thousand poor people suffering from these distressing ailments have since been relieved.

Mr. Estlin married Miss Bagshot, of Langport; but the hand of death made him early a widower. One daughter survives to remember with pleasing satisfaction his innumerable excellent qualities and good deeds, unknown to others, and to feel grateful that he was allowed to complete his useful life and to pass away prepared for death, and without suffering. He was seized two years ago in London with a paralytic attack, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered, and from that time he gave up all his professional duties, which for the few previous years had been entirely restricted to ophthalmic practice. The last and fatal attack came on suddenly about six-and-thirty hours before he ceased to breathe.

With great sweetness of temper and kindness of disposition, Mr. Estlin evinced an inflexible firmness in advocating what he believed to be right. Through life he was the constant friend and supporter of liberal principles and liberal measures, not in a mere party sense, but accompanied with liberality of mind. He devoted many years of his life to the anti-slavery cause, which he supported warmly with his voice and pen and purse, and his name as an advocate in that cause is almost better known in America than in England. Although he had ceased to practise his profession for some years, his name was held in the highest estimation by his medical brethren, with whom, as with all others, his strictness of principle, true honesty, and uniformly amiable manners, made him an especial favourite.

He left instructions in his will that the money saved by omission of funeral display should be given to the clergy of four populous parishes in Bristol for distribution among the deserving poor.—*Abridged from the Bristol Mirror.*

DR. ARCHIBALD ARNOTT.

July 6th, in the 84th year of his age, Dr. Archibald Arnott, H.M.'s 20th Reg. of Foot, the last surviving medical attendant of Napoleon Buonaparte.—Dr. Arnott entered the army upwards of sixty years ago, and retired from active service in 1826. For a few years he was attached to the 11th Dragoons, but for a much longer period served with her Majesty's 20th Foot, sharing the perils and exploits of that distinguished corps on the Nile, in Calabria, Portugal, Spain, and Holland, and earning a medal with clasps for Egypt, Maida, Vimiera, Corunna, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelles, Nive, Orther, and Toulouse. After the war, Dr. Arnott accompanied his brave companions in arms to St. Helena and India, and at the former station became the medical attendant of Napoleon Buonaparte. His professional ability, ingenuous character, and upright and dignified deportment as an officer and gentleman, at once secured for him the confidence of that extraordinary man, whose good opinion, thus early formed, was strengthened by daily interviews during the progress of his fatal disease, and at last ripened into warm personal attachment and sincere esteem. These sentiments were cordially reciprocated by the physician; and, on the part of the illustrious patient, were expressed on all occasions by delicate attentions and lively marks of affectionate regard. In particular, shortly previous to his dissolution, Napoleon gave a very interesting testimony of his respect for Dr. Arnott, and grateful sense of the warm sympathy and indefatigable zeal with which he had laboured to mitigate the cruel sufferings which no art could heal. To use the words of one then on the island: "The emperor, on his death-bed, desired that a valuable gold snuff-box might be brought to him, and having, with his dying hand and last effort of departing strength, engraved upon its lid with a penknife the letter 'N.,' he presented it to his kind and valued friend, as a parting memorial of his deep esteem and heartfelt gratitude." Besides which Napoleon bequeathed to him 600 Napoleons, and the British Government, to mark its approbation of his conduct, conferred on him £500. When the scene at last drew to a close, the patient expired with his right hand in that of Dr. Arnott.

Dr. Arnott was almost the last survivor of those whose names will be handed down to posterity in connection with the events of the last days of Napoleon. His masculine and tenacious mind was to the last richly stored with recollections and anecdotes of the period. These the public would have read with interest, but, except a clear and distinct "Account of the Last Illness, Decease, and *Post-mortem* Appearances of Napoleon Buonaparte," published in 1822, he could never be induced to commit them to print, being reluctant to mingle publicly in

the keen and painful controversy of the time, although never concealing his opinion in private conversation.

From the sphere of public duty Dr. Arnott retired to his native parish in Scotland, and there, on his patrimonial estate of Kirkconnell Hall, spent the evening of his days beneficially to the neighbourhood and honourably to himself. Universally respected for his exemplary deportment in the private relations of life, and for the attention and assiduity with which he discharged the public duties of a magistrate and heritor, and sought in all ways to be useful to the community, his overflowing kindness, amiable manners, and readiness at every call to exert his gratuitous professional skill for the relief of the afflicted, excited a far deeper and no less general sentiment, endearing him alike in the halls of the rich and in the cottages of the poor. Few men in a private station have enjoyed a larger share of the affection and esteem of their contemporaries, or have left behind them a more pleasing impression upon the minds of survivors. Dr. Arnott died as he had lived, with the calmness and composure which formed the leading feature of his character, and in perfect resignation to the will of God. The neighbourhood, in all its families, now mourns his death as a common and irreparable loss, and the parish where he was born, and which he adorned with his virtues and edified by his example, will long and affectionately cherish his memory.—*Times*.

DR. G. JOHNSTON.

July 30th, at Berwick, aged 57, George Johnston, Esq., M.P., Fellow of the College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1819.—Soon after this he settled in Berwick as a medical practitioner, where he began those researches in natural history which have made Berwick second only to Selborne as a classic locality. He was a large contributor to the *Magazine and Annals of Natural History*, the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, and the *Transactions of the Natural History Society of Newcastle*, and the *Proceedings of the Berwick Natural History Club*, of which society, and also of the Ray Society, he was a joint founder and an active member. The works by which his name is best known in the scientific world, are the *Histories of "British Zoophytes"* and "*British Sponges*." His "*Introduction to Conchology*," published in 1850, is also popular. His "*Botany of the Eastern Borders*" was favourably noticed in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1854. At the time of his last seizure, he was at work on a book on "*British Annelids*."

C. E. BLAIR, ESQ.

August 28th, at Colchester, aged 45, Charles Edward Blair, Esq., surgeon, a member of the Town Council.—He was one of

the medical officers of the Colchester Union, and, previously to removal of the Royal Essex Rifles to Weedon, was assistant-surgeon to the regiment. In the struggle between Dom Miguel and Dom Pedro, in Portugal, upwards of twenty years since, Mr. Blair was engaged as army-surgeon in one of the Portuguese regiments, and received a medal. He left a widow and five children.

G. PILCHER, ESQ.

November 7th, in Harley-street, aged 54, George Pilcher, Esq. —Having been for some years surgeon at the Surrey Dispensary, he practised in Great George-street, Westminster, where he obtained considerable reputation as an aurist; he gained the gold medal named after Fothergill, by a treatise on the "Structure of the Ear." He was also a Fellow of the College of Surgeons.

T. COPELAND, ESQ.

November 19th, at Brighton, aged 74, Thomas Copeland, Esq. —The deceased gentleman commenced his professional studies at the Windmill-street School of Medicine and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and passed his examination at the College of Surgeons in July, 1804. Mr. Copeland was for several years attached to the Foot Guards, but retired from the army very early, and went to reside first in Golden-square and subsequently in Cavendish-square, where he enjoyed a very extensive practice, principally among the higher ranks of society. Mr. Copeland was the author of several valuable contributions to the advancement of surgical knowledge, among which may be named, "Observations on the Diseases of the Rectum and Spine." The deceased was member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons and a Fellow of the Royal Society, and on the accession of her Majesty was appointed a surgeon extraordinary to the Queen.

DR. WILLIAM FREDERIC CHAMBERS.

December 16th, at his residence, Hordle House, near Lymington, Hants, Dr. William Frederic Chambers, one of the most eminent members of the Medical Profession.—Dr. Chambers was born in India in 1786, and consequently was in the 70th year of his age. He was a son of the late William Chambers, Esq., a gentleman of Scottish extraction, who held several high positions in the Civil Service of the East-India Company at Calcutta. Arriving in England when he was still very young, Dr. Chambers was sent to Westminster School, from whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as fourth Senior Optime, 1808, taking his M.A. degree in 1811, and his M.D. in 1818. On leaving Cambridge, he studied medicine in

the Windmill-street School, and became duly admitted as a licentiate. For many years Dr. Chambers was one of the physicians of St. George's Hospital; and in 1837 was appointed one of the physicians to her Majesty. He enjoyed one of the most lucrative practices in the metropolis previous to his retirement from his professional avocations, which took place in 1848. In 1821 he married Mary, daughter of W. M. Fraser, Esq., M.D., of Lower Grosvenor-street.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

THOMAS EVANS, ESQ.

January 5th, at the Yardro, parish of Old Radnor, Radnorshire, aged 76, Thomas Evans, Esq., author of the "Cambrian Itinerary, or Walks through Wales."

WILLIAM E. WING, ESQ.

January 10th, at Clapham, aged 27, William Edward Wing, Esq., F.L.S., Secretary of the Entomological Society.—As a draughtsman and lithographer he was highly esteemed; and as specimens of his labours, may be mentioned the plates in Miss Catlow's "Popular British Entomology," Miss Roberts's "Popular History of Molusca," Mr. Stanton's "Insecta Britannica," and in the admirable representations of crustacea in the "Zoology of the Voyage of the Samarang."

MISS MITFORD.

January 10th, at Swallowfield Cottage, near Reading, aged 68, Miss Mary Russell Mitford, the author of "Our Village."—Miss Mitford was born at Alresford, in Hampshire, on the 16th December, 1786. She was the only daughter of the late Dr. Mitford, a descendant of the Mitfords of Mitford Castle, Northumberland, who originally resided at Alresford, but afterwards practised as a physician at Reading, and was for some years chairman of the Reading bench of magistrates, and who died in December, 1842, at the advanced age of 82. Her mother was the only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Russell, of Ashe, in Hampshire, a man of scholarship and letters, and of high birth, being a cadet of a younger branch of the Bedford family. Her father, as her own "Reminiscences" have told us, was a sanguine, cheerful, and speculative man, who tried physic, played at whist, spent every one's money, and something more (including a £20,000 prize won in a lottery), and made every living creature about him love him, lend to him, and forgive him.

To this love and to his extravagance his daughter's life was sacrificed. His two sons died in infancy, and he lost his wife about twelve years before his decease.

Miss Mitford's education, from ten to fifteen, was received at a school in Hans-place, Chelsea. "At this school," says she, in the introduction to her *Dramatic Works* (well known afterwards as the residence of poor Miss Landon), "there chanced to be an old pupil of the establishment, who having lived, as the phrase goes, 'in several families of distinction,' was at that time disengaged, and in search of a situation as a governess. This lady was not only herself a poetess (I have two volumes of verse of her writing), but she had a knack of making poetesses of her pupils. She had already educated Lady Caroline Ponsonby (the Lady Caroline Lamb, of Glenalvon celebrity), and was afterwards destined to give her first instruction to L. E. L., and her last to Mrs. Fanny Kemble. She was, however, a clever woman, and my father eagerly engaged her to act by me as a sort of private tutor, or governess out of school hours. At the time when I was placed under her care, her whole heart was in the drama, especially as personified by John Kemble; and I am persuaded that she thought she could in no way so well perform her duty as in taking me to Drury Lane whenever his name was in the bills." The results of this training are graphically told by Miss Mitford in the introductory preface to her dramas. No other influence seems to have proved so powerful on her subsequent literary career, except, perhaps, her eager perusal of the dramatic works of Voltaire and Molière, and her recollection of the dramatic exhibitions at Reading school, under the famous Dr. Valpy, of which she was always a spectator.

Of her first appearance as an author she thus pleasantly speaks in the same autobiographical memoir:—"In my very early girlhood I had followed my destiny, as a pupil of Miss Rowden, by committing the sin of rhyming. No less than three octavo volumes had I perpetrated in two years. They had all the faults incident to a young lady's verses, and one of them had been deservedly castigated by the *Quarterly*." "Mr. Gifford," she adds, "afterwards made amends for the severity of his strictures on the young girl's book, by giving a very favourable and friendly notice of the first series of 'Our Village.'" The volumes in question all appeared in 1806; one was filled with miscellaneous verses, and the others with two poetic narratives, in the style of Scott,—"*Christina, the Maid of the South Seas*," founded upon the story of the "*Mutiny of the Bounty*;" and "*Blanch*," a Spanish story. Another of her early productions was "*Watlington Hill*; a Poem," printed in 1812, by A. J. Valpy, 12mo. It is dedicated to James Webb, Esq., and William Hayward, Esq., having been "written chiefly for their amusement," and commemorates the coursing performed at that locality by the "celebrated greyhounds belonging to Messrs. Newell, Hayward, Webb, Hunt, and Mitford." For her favourite

greyhounds Miss Mitford retained her partiality, and she is drawn with them in some of her portraits.

Her passion as an authoress was dramatic composition, and her principal works which made their way to the public stage were "Julian," 1823; "Foscari," 1826; "Rienzi," 1828; and "Charles the First." She has related with great frankness many interesting details connected with their production. "Rienzi" had a temporary success; and, among other critics of mark, we are told that "Maria Edgeworth, Joanna Baillie, and Felicia Hemans, vied in the cordiality of their praises." The author of "Ion" also cheered her by his advice and sympathy; through his suggestion it was that she wrote her next best play, "Foscari." "Julian" "was suggested by the first scene of the 'Orestes' of Euripides, which happened to be given that year at the Reading School." About this time she wrote also an opera, called "Sadak and Kalasrade," the music of which was composed by Mr. Packer: it was produced at the Lyceum, but did not prove successful. Her "Charles the First" was suppressed by George Colman, the licenser, as of dangerous principles, though the spirit of the piece was ultra-loyal, and, as the author herself said, "in taking the very best moment of Charles's life, and the very worst of Cromwell's, she had, in point of fact, done considerable injustice to the greatest man of his age." It was at length produced at the Coburg Theatre.*

To the magazines, the annuals, and other periodicals, Miss Mitford's contributions were numerous. At length, in the sketches of "Our Village," she hit upon the vein most profitable in its direct advantages, and most favourable for her literary reputation. It is mentioned as an instance of lack of editorial discernment, that these papers were originally offered to Thomas Campbell for the *New Monthly Magazine*, and rejected by him as unsuitable. The *Lady's Magazine* had the honour of first bringing these charming papers before the public, about the year 1819. The general verdict of popular taste has approved of "Our Village," as presenting true sketches of English rural life, while a warm and cheerful tone of kindness and domesticity pervades the work. Those who look for romance and excitement in what they read, have little patience for scenes so quiet and homely; but there will always be a goodly number of sympathizing admirers of Mary Russell Mitford's stories. Happy both for herself and for her readers was it, when, in the words of her own affecting narrative, "the pressing necessity of earning money, and the uncertainties and delays of the drama at moments when disappointment or delay weighed upon me like a sin, made it a duty to turn away from the lofty steep

* Two innovations began with Miss Mitford's tragedies. When "Foscari" was produced, the Epilogue arrived too late, and Mr. Fawcett, the stage-manager, proposed its omission. "It was," he said, "simply an added danger; could do no good in failure, and stopped the applause in success. So we discarded the Epilogue altogether; and afterwards, when bringing out 'Rienzi,' we also dropped the Prologue; in both cases, I believe, for the first time."

of Tragic Poetry, to the every-day path of Village Stories." Four other volumes of sketches were added, the fifth and last in 1832. For her work entitled "Belford Regis; or, Sketches of a Country Town," the neighbouring town of Reading suggested the materials. It is included in the series of "Standard Novels." In Mrs. Johnstone's "Edinburgh Tales," 1845, are four by Miss Mitford: "The Freshwater Fisherman;" "Country-Town Life;" "Christmas Amusements, Stories and Characters;" and "Old Master Green." She afterwards published a volume of "Country Stories" (included in "The Parlour Library," vol. 39, 1847); one of "Dramatic Scenes," and edited three volumes of "Stories of American Life by American Authors;" and also four of the annual volumes of Finden's Tableaux. In 1852 Miss Mitford produced her "Recollections of a Literary Life; or, Books, Places, and People," in three volumes 12mo. This was not a personal narrative, but "an attempt to make others relish a few favourite authors as heartily as I have relished them myself." The anecdotes and reflections which form the bulk of the book, while rendering it delightful reading, furnish the best illustrations of the writer's taste and character. A new edition of "Our Village" appeared in the same year, and in 1854 her Dramatic Works were collected in two volumes 12mo. The first volume contains the four tragedies we have already named. In the second are, "Sadak and Kalasrade," in two acts; "Inez de Castro," in five acts; "Gaston de Blondeville," in three acts; "Otto of Witeltsbach," in five acts; and eleven shorter pieces, entitled "Dramatic Scenes." These had been previously published in the *London Magazine* and in various annuals. Her last work was "Atherton, and other Tales," 1854, 3 vols. 8vo.

Very pleasant is the picture of the peaceful evening of her life in her cottage home in Berkshire, as given in her own pages, and in those of kindred hearts who have visited her. In some recent American records of travel, there are gratifying notices of Mary Russell Mitford in her old days. Declining health, and an accident about three years ago from her pony-chaise being overturned, required greater seclusion of late years; but the active and genial disposition of her mind remained to the last, and she passed away amidst regrets which surviving writers may well be ambitious of equally meriting.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

JOHN SULLIVAN, ESQ.

January 15th, in Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, John Sullivan, Esq., of Upton Park, Slough, late a Member of the Supreme Council at Madras, son of the late Right Hon. John Sullivan.—He was appointed a writer at Madras in 1801 at an early age, where he soon attracted the notice of the late Sir Thomas Munro, and rose by gradual steps of well-earned promotion in the East-India Company's service, to the high posts of President

of the Revenue, College, and Marine Boards at Madras, and took his seat as a member of the Supreme Council in 1835. "Mr. Sullivan," says a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, "may be said to have continued without a break the energetic and perpetual protest of Sir Thomas Munro's later years, against the East-India Company's system of absorbing and degrading the princes and aristocracy of India, and reducing the whole native population to one dead level of pauperism and serfdom under the Company's servants." With this end in view he was the author of many speeches and pamphlets on Indian affairs, exhibiting a vast acquaintance with the laws, customs, and diplomatic services of India, and a genuine interest in the prosperity of the country; and his services in this field of philanthropic labour have been eminently appreciated by the natives. Mr. Sullivan's widow survives, and by her he left a family of six children.

DR. ECKERMANN.

January 31st, at Weimar, aged 62, Dr. Eckermann, the friend and amanuensis of Goethe.—He was born at Winsen, near Hanover, in 1792, and his youth exhibited a series of struggles against poverty. In consequence, he was unable to enter the University of Göttingen till 1821, when he commenced his studies there. He remained at Göttingen till 1823, when he entered the poet's house and family at his special invitation. After Goethe's death in 1832, he lived alternately at Hanover and Weimar.

GEORGE, COUNT DE BRUHL.

February 6th, at Chingford, Essex, aged 86, George, Count de Bruhl, the celebrated Chess-player.—He was once famous as the principal antagonist of Philidor.

JAMES DENNISTOUN, ESQ.

February 13th, aged 52, James Dennistoun, Esq., of Dennistoun and Colgrain, N.B., a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for co. Renfrew.—He represented the ancient and knightly house of Danzielstoun, Renfrewshire, and was educated at Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities, with a view to becoming an advocate. But his taste for the fine arts led him away from severer studies.

He was a great admirer of the Italian school of painting, though he could appreciate excellence, whether Italian or German, ancient or modern. He was a member of the Scottish Literary Societies, and edited several publications for the Maitland and Bannatyne Clubs, besides contributing papers on art to the *Edinburgh Quarterly*, and other *Reviews*. The *Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1855, gives a complete list of

his literary undertakings; the best-known of which are the "Memoirs of the Dukes of Urbino," published in 1852, and "Memoirs of Sir Robert Strange" (the maternal grandfather of his wife), in 1854. His lady was Isabella Katharine, daughter of the Hon. James Wolfe Murray, Lord Cringletie, one of the Lords of Session in Scotland, to whom he was married in 1835.

STEPHEN JACKSON, ESQ.

February 16th, at St. Lawrence, Ipswich, aged 47, Stephen Jackson, Esq.—He was born at Ipswich in 1808, educated at Bury St. Edmund's school, and graduated B.A. as a Wrangler in 1830, at Caius College, Cambridge. He succeeded his father some years since as editor and proprietor of the *Ipswich Journal*, a local paper of Conservative politics, which he conducted with much ability. A few months before his death, he married Kate, daughter of Captain F. Cobbold, and niece of J. C. Cobbold, Esq., M.P. for Ipswich.

CHARLES R. DODD, ESQ.

February 21st, at Brixton, aged 62, Charles Roger Dodd, Esq., only son of the Rev. A. Dodd, Vicar of Drumlease, co. Leitrim.—He entered as a law student at King's Inn, Dublin, in 1816, but does not appear to have been called to the bar. Early in life he became editor and joint proprietor of a provincial journal, and subsequently was engaged as reporter on the staff of the *Times*. His name is well known to the world as the compiler of two useful works, published annually, a "Parliamentary Companion," and a "Peerage." He was also the author of a "Manual of Dignities," published in 1841, and an "Obituary for 1842," neither of which reached a second edition. Mr. Dodd* was understood to have been a frequent contributor of biographical articles to the columns of the *Times*. He married, in 1814, a daughter of the late John Baldwin, Esq., of Cork, by whom he has left an only son and a daughter.

BRYAN DONKIN, ESQ.

February 27th, aged 87, Bryan Donkin, Esq.—He was born at Sandhoe, in Northumberland, March 22, 1768. His celebrity in the profession of an engineer, in which he passed the greater part of his long life, is not within our province to describe in detail. He prepared the heavy parts of the zenith micrometer, which was made by Throughton for the Royal Observatory. His practical completion of the machine for making paper, and his conquest over the difficulty which the original inventor left to him, would alone place his name high in the list of useful

* We preserve the orthography of Mr. Dodd's name as it appears on the title-pages of his earlier works. In later editions it is spelt without the final "d."

inventors. His improvements in the printing machinery maintained his reputation; while his well-known method, to which his name has been attached, for preserving meat and vegetables for long voyages at sea, has added to the safety of many and to the comfort of multitudes. Mr. Donkin is best known to astronomers by his dividing-engine and by his level, a description of which will be found in the Proceedings of the Royal Astronomical Society of February 8, 1856. Mr. Donkin's pursuit of practical astronomy was with him a mere recreation, and extended little beyond the regulation of his clock by the transit instrument, the occasional observation of an eclipse, or an occultation of a star by the moon, or the determination of a latitude or longitude with a sextant or reflecting circle. His instruments were of the very best, for he would never work with an indifferent tool, if it were possible to procure a good one. His only fixed instrument was a transit, which, with an excellent regulator, stood in a neat little observatory. He was a good judge of a telescope, and possessed two of the best ever made by the elder Tulley. He was expert in the use of the micrometer, and knew well how to handle and make the most of such instruments as are especially intended for the scientific traveller.

JAMES HOLLINS.

March 7th, in Berners-street, aged 56, Mr. James Hollins, son of Mr. Thomas Hollins, a painter on glass, at Birmingham, and cousin to the celebrated sculptor of the same time.—He first practised oil-painting in London, where he attracted the notice of the late Lord Wenlock, then Sir Robert Lawley, who took him with him to Italy in 1825, and with whom he maintained an intimacy to the last. At Rome he made acquaintance with Wilkie, and other illustrious men. "He had," says the *Literary Gazette*, "a quick eye for likeness, a happy skill in the composition of groups, and a fine sense of the beautiful in colour." He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1842. Of late years he confined himself entirely to portrait and figure painting.

J. J. MASQUERIER, ESQ.

March 13th, at Brighton, aged 76, John James Masquerier, Esq.—"He was descended," says a correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, "both on his father's and mother's side (she was a Barbot), from French Protestant refugees of the time of Louis XIV. His father was once in possession of considerable property, but it was gradually lost, from the easiness of his temper, so that he became dependent on his wife and daughter for subsistence, who opened a house of education in the Champs Elysées, at Paris, in 1789, and where they dwelt during the earliest period of the Revolution.

"John James was the youngest of three sons. His elder brothers sought their fortunes abroad. A nephew, personally unknown, has preserved the family name in the United States of America; and to the married daughter of another brother he was indebted for much of his comfort at the close of life.

"He had himself exhibited an early talent for drawing, and was sent to the drawing-school near the Tuileries, where he became a favourite pupil of M. Vincent. The less successful French boys were taunted by their master for suffering themselves to be beaten by an English boy.

"Mr. Masquerier was fond of relating how one day at the school their work was interrupted by the entrance of their master during great noise and confusion. 'Take your things away, boys,' he said, 'this is no place for you.' Masquerier ran away of necessity—hearing a firing on all sides. A woman cried out, 'Take care, or you'll shoot the child.' A soldier was shot before him, and he jumped over the dead body. He escaped unhurt. This was on the 10th of August, 1792. He witnessed many of the most famous incidents and frightful scenes of the first period of the Revolution; and retained a lively recollection of the ghastly head of the beautiful Princess de Lamballe carried on a pole in the procession of a Parisian mob."

In 1792 he procured a passport to England, and became a pupil in the Royal Academy. In 1796 he painted his first and only original composition. It is "The Incredulity of St. Thomas," and is still the altar-piece of the chapel in Duke-street, Westminster.

"He found means," says the same authority, "to return to Paris in 1800, and through the influence of the celebrated Madame Tallien, who shared the prize of beauty with Madame Recamier, he obtained permission to make a likeness of the First Consul from a closet, unseen by his unconscious sitter. With this, and sketches taken from a scene witnessed by himself, and of which an account is given in the 'Life of Mrs. Opie,' who in a letter records her obligations to him on that occasion, he returned to England, and from it composed a painting of Napoleon reviewing the Consular Guards in the Court of the Tuileries, which proved the source of his future success. It was the first genuine likeness of the too famous warrior, and, being exhibited in Piccadilly in 1801, produced to the young artist a profit of £1,000." In justice to the memory of Mr. Masquerier, it ought to be added that he gained no less than five prizes from the Society of Arts.

Taking the tide of portrait-painting at the flood which set in with exhibitions of pictures, Mr. Masquerier gained a high and wide-spread reputation, and found his profession lucrative. In bringing himself into notice, perhaps he was not a little aided by his French vivacity, to which Beattie alludes in his "Life of Thomas Campbell," vol. i. p. 429. Among his early patrons were the late Mr. Alexander, M.P., and Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. In 1812 he married a niece of the Countess of Buchan,

and widow of Dr. Scott, who was some time Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Aberdeen: in her he found a person of refined and congenial tastes. For the last thirty years of his life he resided at Brighton, occasionally employing his pencil when requested, but possessed of a decent competence, and too independent to care for professional engagements.

GEORGE PAPWORTH, ESQ.

March 14th, at Dublin, aged 74, George Papworth, Esq., Architect.—Having studied under his brother, the late Mr. J. B. Papworth, and been engaged for two years at Northampton, he went to Dublin in 1806, for the purpose of superintending the working of a patent taken out by the late Sir James Wright, Bart., for the manufacture of stone into tubes for pipes, &c.

After the sale of this company's business in 1812, Mr. Papworth became an architect on his own account, and chiefly devoted himself to public buildings and the residences of the nobility. He was the architect, among other edifices, of the Marlborough-street Chapel, in Dublin; of Portumna Castle, co. Galway, for the Marquis of Clanricarde; and Kenure House, for Sir Roger Palmer, Bart. He also erected the King's Bridge over the Liffey in 1827. He modernized the style of building in Ireland, of which the imitators of Adams and Chambers had been the dictators: the general Anglo-Grecian appearance of the best quarters of Dublin is due to him or his copyists. He sketched and coloured with facility; was original and successful in his modes of construction, well versed in the means of combining effect with economy. His services were constantly engaged by the courts in the capacity of an arbitrator in matters connected with his profession.

By his marriage in 1808 he had a numerous family, of which there survives a daughter and two sons,—Collins, at Melbourne (Australia), and Charles, an architect, at Dublin.

GRIFFITH DAVIES, ESQ.

March 21st, in Duncan Terrace, Islington, aged 66, Griffith Davies, F.R.S., late Actuary to the Guardian Assurance Company and Reversionary Interest Society.—Mr. Davies was born on the 28th December, 1788, at the foot of Cilgwyn Mountain, in Carnarvonshire, where his father held a small farm, and devoted his spare time to working in the neighbouring slate-quarries. He was himself brought up a quarryman, and worked as such until the age of 20. He was 17 before he learnt even the numeration table; but as soon as he had acquired a little insight into the properties of numbers, which he managed to obtain by placing himself at school for a short time at Carnarvon, by his own savings, he would be seen, during a portion of the meal-times allowed him at the quarry, practising himself

in arithmetical operations with an iron pencil on the slates which he had to manufacture. He arrived in London on the 15th September, 1809, without a single acquaintance in town, and with a very imperfect knowledge of the English language. Having a few letters of recommendation, he went about seeking a situation as a porter or messenger, and, being unsuccessful, placed himself for a short time in a school. In January, 1810, he obtained a situation as an usher, and in the following year he opened a school on his own account. He married in 1812; published a "Key to Bonnycastle's Trigonometry" in 1814; was appointed consulting actuary to the Guardian Assurance Company in 1822, and soon after actuary to the Reversionary Interest Society. In 1823 he became the regular actuary to the Guardian; and in 1825 he published a tract on "Life Contingencies," containing his rate of mortality, deduced from the experience of the Equitable Society, and the improved columnar method. From about 1829 to 1852 he was extensively engaged, sometimes at the instance of the East-India Company, in investigations respecting the present state and future prospects of the military, medical, and civil funds established in India, and occasionally for the Bank of England, and other societies in this country. In the course of his career he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, of the Statistical Society of France, and of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland. —*Gentleman's Magazine*.

It should be added, that Mr. Davies married a second time in 1841, but was again left a widower about seven years before his death. He left, by his first marriage, an only daughter, the wife of Samuel Dew, Esq.; and by his second, an only son. An excellent memoir of the deceased gentleman in the *Carlisle and Denbigh Herald*, of April 7, 1855, draws particular attention to the steadiness and singleness of purpose with which he pursued the vocation of his life, his integrity of character, and his love for the land of his nativity, and especially to the reality of his religious principles and practice.

R. C. CARPENTER, ESQ.

March 27th, at his residence in Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square, in his 43rd year, Richard Cromwell Carpenter, Esq., Architect.—Mr. Carpenter was the son of the late Richard Carpenter, Esq., for many years an active member of the Middlesex bench of magistrates, and a deputy-lieutenant of the county. He received his education at the Charterhouse, and was then articulated, by his own particular desire, to Mr. John Blyth, of London, a gentleman with whom he continued upon terms of brotherly intimacy to the end of his life. Mr. Blyth early discovered in the mind of his pupil a strong inclination towards the study of ecclesiastical architecture, a bias which he encouraged by releasing him from the trammels of "office routine," and

affording him full liberty and means for following the natural bent of his mind. At that time, the revival of mediæval art had been vastly promoted by the recent publication of the now well-known works of Britton and Pugin. These were early and assiduously studied by him, as well as nearly every other work elucidating Christian art, whilst, accompanied by Mr. Blyth, he made frequent visits to the noble monuments of our mediæval forefathers, which he studied with enthusiastic ardour.

The early history of Mr. Carpenter as a professional man is not unlike that of many other architects. He laboured for years, at all times cheerfully and most zealously, without any distinguishing success; but, gaining the confidence of all with whom he became connected, his ability and energy at length obtained for him a large amount of employment. To great skill in general arrangement, and a knowledge of the effects of light and shadow, and the due proportions of surface and ornament he added an excellent judgment in all matters of coloured decoration; so that his attention was not confined alone to the solid form and construction of his buildings, but he successfully designed and directed the coloured enrichments of the walls and the painted glass for the windows. Considering the large field of operations which his skill and knowledge embraced, his minute attention to every drawing and detail emanating from his office is not the least remarkable point in his character. It is, in fact, to be feared, that his laborious and zealous application to his profession tended to shorten his life.

His earliest efforts in ecclesiastical architecture are to be found in the churches of St. Stephen and St. Andrew, Birmingham, erected about 1841, and which exhibit a considerable advance on the knowledge of many of his contemporaries. Among his later works are the churches of St. Paul, Brighton; St. Mary Magdalen, Munster-square, London; and the little church of St. John the Baptist, Bovey Tracy, Devonshire; on which, with the important restorations at Chichester Cathedral, Sherborne Abbey, Sompting, Sussex, St. Nicholas, Brighton, Algbarkirk, Lincolnshire, and the building erected at Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, at a cost of nearly £20,000, and known as St. John's College, his reputation will chiefly rest. He was besides engaged in the restoration of churches at Kirkby Stephen, Westmorland; Kemerton and Pucklehurch, Gloucestershire; at Devizes, Wiltshire; at Old Shoreham, and Eastbourne, Sussex, and others in different parts of the country. He erected, besides those before named, All Saints, Brighton; churches at Stubbings and at Cookham Dean, Berkshire; a church at Gravesend; one at Monkton Wylde, Dorsetshire, &c.; and supplied designs for the restoration of New Shoreham church, Sussex; St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin; he also erected one church at Galashiels, North Britain, and supplied designs for one at Burntisland, on the Frith of Forth.

These, with various schools and parsonage-houses, present a large amount of work for so short a life.

The committee of the Ecclesiological Society, at a meeting on the 28th March, 1855, passed a resolution, expressive of their regret at his decease, and of the high esteem in which they hold his memory. As a testimony of respect to his memory, it was resolved to fill the west window of the church of St. Mary Magdalen, Munster-square, London, erected by him, with stained glass, at a cost of £425; Mr. Beresford Hope and others have already taken means to carry the resolution into effect.*

Mr. Carpenter held the office of district-surveyor for East Islington, and was one of the honorary architects to the Incorporated Society. He married a daughter of the Rev. F. Dollman, of Loders, Dorsetshire, and leaves two sons and a daughter, still in childhood.—*The Builder*.

JAMES RATTEE.

March 29th, at Cambridge, aged 35, Mr. James Rattee.—He was a native of Norwich, and coming to Cambridge about the year 1841, he was employed by the Camden Society in wood-carving. In this line he succeeded so well, that he became associated with Mr. Pugin in restoring the chapel of Jesus College, and with Mr. G. G. Scott in the choir of Ely Cathedral. Here he executed a Reredos in choice stone and alabaster, highly enriched with delicate carving, and inlaid with gold and precious stones; forming the most exquisite piece of art-workmanship executed in England since the Reformation. As a proof of the esteem in which Mr. Rattee's carving was held, we may mention that examples of it are to be found in each of the five great continents of the world.

"CURRER BELL."

March 31st, at her father's house, Haworth Parsonage, Yorkshire, aged 38, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. A. B. Nicholls, better known by her *nom de plume*, as "Currer Bell," the authoress of "Jane Eyre," "Shirley," and "Villette."—She was the last survivor of six children of the Rev. Patrick Brontë, a clergyman of Irish extraction, and a native of the county of Down, a studious, learned, and retiring personage, who, some years since, obtained the small incumbency of Haworth, near Keighley. Her mother died some years since. Charlotte Brontë and her sisters were sent whilst children to a school where their health was gradually undermined by a system of ill-feeding—a kind of *she Do-the-boys Hall*—as we learn from the pages of

* The design of the window is by Mr. J. R. Clayton, it is being executed by Messrs. Hardman, of Birmingham. Funds are still wanting to carry into effect a second resolution, viz., the foundation of a prize for architectural proficiency.

"Jane Eyre." But a few months before her death she had exchanged her maiden name for that of her father's curate, and the parsonage at Haworth was enlarged to accommodate the newly-married pair, whose wedded union was destined to be so brief.* She died whilst the public were anxiously looking forward to another story from her gifted pen, and left a blank in the literature of the day, which will not be easily supplied.

The following sketch, which appeared in the *Daily News*, is from the hand of a friend of the family, and one who well knew Currer Bell; it is so graphic and so touching, that we prefer it to any outline of our own.

"When the reading world began to have an interest in their existence, there were three sisters and a brother living with their father at Haworth, near Keighley, Yorkshire. The girls had been out as governesses—Charlotte, at Brussels, as is no secret to the readers of 'Villette.' They rejoiced to meet again at home—Charlotte, Emily, and Ann ('Currer,' 'Ellis,' and 'Acton' Bell). In her obituary notice of her two sisters, 'Currer' reveals something of their process of authorship, and their experience of failure and success. How terrible some of their experience in life was, in the midst of the domestic freedom and indulgence afforded them by their studious father, may be seen by the fearful representations of masculine nature and character found in the novels and tales of Emily and Ann . . . 'Jane Eyre' was naturally and universally supposed to be Charlotte herself; but she always denied it, calmly, cheerfully, and with the obvious sincerity which characterized all she said. She declared that there was no more ground for the assertion than this: she once told her sisters (who were also authors) that they were wrong—even morally wrong—in making their heroines beautiful as a matter of course. They replied, that it was impossible to make a heroine interesting on other terms. Her answer was, 'I'll prove to you that you are wrong. I will show you a heroine as small and as plain as myself, who shall be as interesting as any of yours.' 'Hence, "Jane Eyre,"' said she, in telling the anecdote; 'but she is not myself any further than that.' She could gratify her singular reserve in regard to the publication of this remarkable book. We all remember how long it was before we could learn who wrote it, and any particulars of the writer. When the

* The story of this marriage is thus told by a correspondent of the *Literary Gazette*:—"Mr. Brontë is the incumbent of Haworth, and the father of the three sisters. Two had already died, when Mr. Nicholls, the curate of the parish, wished to marry the last sole hope. To this Mr. Brontë objected, not liking to be deprived of his only child; and though much attached, the connection was so far broken that Mr. Nicholls was about to leave. The vicar of Bradford interposed, by offering to secure the incumbency of Haworth to the latter after Mr. Brontë's death. This arrangement obviated all objections, and last summer a new study was built to the parsonage, and the lovers were married, remaining under the father's roof. But in three months' time the bride's lungs were attacked, and in three more the father and husband committed their loved one to the grave."

name was revealed, she was living with her father among the wild Yorkshire hills. When she told her secret to her father, she carried her book in one hand, and an adverse review in the other, to save his simple and unworldly mind from rash expectations of a fame and fortune which she was determined should never be the aim of her life. That we have had only two novels since, shows how deeply grounded was this resolve.

"'Shirley' was conceived and wrought out in the midst of fearful domestic griefs. Her only brother (an artist), a young man of once splendid promise, which was early blighted, and both her remaining sisters, died in one year. There was something inexpressibly affecting in the aspect of the frail little creature who had done such wonderful things, and who was able to bear up, with so bright an eye and so composed a countenance, under such a weight of sorrow, and such a prospect of solitude. In her deep mourning-dress (neat as a Quaker's), with her beautiful hair smooth and brown, her fine eyes blazing with meaning, and her sensible face indicating a habit of self-control, if not of silence, she seemed a perfect household image—irresistibly recalling Wordsworth's description of that domestic treasure. And she was this. She was as able at the needle as the pen. The household knew the excellence of her cookery before they heard of that of her books. In so utter a seclusion as she lived in—in those dreary wilds, where she was strong enough to roam over the hills; in that retreat where her studious father rarely broke silence—and there was no one else to do it; in that forlorn house, planted on the very clay of the churchyard where the graves of her sisters were before her window; in such a living sepulchre, her mind could not but prey upon itself; and how it did suffer, we see in the more painful portions of her last novel—'Villette.' She said, with a change in her steady countenance, that she should feel very lonely when her aged father died. But she formed new ties after that. She married; and it is the old father who survives to mourn her."

GEORGE B. GREENOUGH, ESQ.

April 2nd, at Naples, aged 77, George Bellas Greenough, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S., &c.—He was educated at Eton, and Pembroke College, Cambridge, and the University of Göttingen. He represented in Parliament the disfranchised borough of Gatton from 1807 to 1812. His love of science, however, outweighed all political attractions; and in the year 1807, conjointly with some scientific friends, he founded the Geological Society, for the cultivation of mineralogy and geology in a more special manner than that in which it was entertained by the Royal Society. Mr. Greenough became its first president, and filled that office subsequently on two occasions. The society held its earliest meetings at the house of Dr. Babington, then in Bedford-street, and afterwards in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, and at

Somerset House; a Royal Charter was not granted to the society till 1826.

Mr. Greenough has left many MSS. on scientific subjects, but published little; his "Critical Examination of the First Principles of Geology," published in 1819, was thought highly of at the time, but is now antiquated. His fame rests chiefly on his "Geological Map of England and Wales," and another Map entitled "A General Sketch of the Physical Features of British India," which was exhibited before the Asiatic Society, and received the highest praise of Sir R. Murchison.

Mr. Greenough was on his way to Constantinople and the East in prosecution of further geographical researches, when he was detained at Naples by a dropsical attack, which ultimately proved fatal. He was a geologist of the old school; one who built his knowledge on ascertained facts, and eschewed theories, until they had been tested by experience. He was twice a Vice-President of the Royal Society; he was also a Fellow of the Linnæan, Ethnological, Astronomical, and Geographical Societies; of the latter he held the presidency for two years.

He was a personal friend of Murchison, De la Beche, Conybeare, Buckland, and Sedgwick; and his scientific friends will not readily forget his agreeable weekly receptions at his house in Parliament-street, and at his villa in the Regent's Park, built by D. Burton, Esq.

JOSEPH RHODES.

April 7th, at Leeds, Mr. Joseph Rhodes.—He was a native of that place, where he began life in the humble character of apprentice to a house-painter. His artistic skill, however, soon betrayed itself, and he was engaged by Mr. San Jusse to assist in the chromatic decoration of private mansions. He contrived, however, by employing his spare hours in studying at the school of the Royal Academy under Fuseli and West, to gain an accurate and scientific knowledge of the principles of his art. This led to the offer of many engagements; among others, he was offered, but declined, the post of scene-painter and decorator to Drury-lane Theatre. He designed very largely, and with great taste and skill, for wood-engravers, and returned from the Metropolis to his native town, where he established a school of drawing and art, which he maintained for upwards of forty years. He numbered among his scholars F. Robinson, Alkinson, Cromek, Topham, &c. "So numerous were his pupils," says the *Huddersfield Observer*, "and so long were his services continued, that he has been emphatically designated the Father of Art in Yorkshire."

W. G. M. J. BARKER.

April 10th, at Leeds, aged 37, Mr. W. G. M. J. Barker, author of "The Three Days of Wensleydale," and well known in his

native county as "the Wensleydale poet." William Gideon Michael Jones Barker was the eldest child and only son of Thomas and Sarah Barker, of East Witton, Yorkshire. His mother was a Miss Offer, of Enford, Wilts. He was the descendant of two ancient and honourable families, and when an infant was adopted by the late Rev. William Jones, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, and Vicar of East Witton. He was born August 27, 1817, and brought up and educated at the vicarage of his adopted parent, where he resided till that gentleman's death, in 1837. After his death he resided with that gentleman's sister, and ultimately inherited from her a small fortune. The remainder of his life was spent with his own family, then resident in the suburbs of Leeds, where he died after a brief illness. He was never married. Recently he had a strong desire to join the forces in the East, and at the time of his death was on the point of entering the army, which profession from a boy he ardently wished to embrace, but was steadily opposed by his friends and relations. From infancy he was fond of books, and his delight was in literature, especially ancient history and heraldry. In the year 1845 or 1846, he became a member of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, an honour to which he was unanimously elected for his antiquarian services, more especially for saving the churches of Thornton-Steward, Bolton, and Redmin, in Wensleydale. He had attempted blank verse when quite a child. In 1839 he made his first public appearance, as a poet, by "Stanzas" on reading an account of Mrs. Maclean (L. E. L.), at Cape Coast Castle, Africa. At a very early age he had imbibed Catholic principles, and he openly professed himself a Roman Catholic, and was confirmed in the chapel of St. Peter, Leyburn, in 1849, by the Right Rev. Bishop Briggs, of Beverley. Mr. Barker's work, entitled "Three Days; or, History and Antiquities of Wensleydale," was published about a year before his death.

JAMES SAVAGE, ESQ.

April 21st, in his 22nd year, James Savage, Esq., of St. John's College, Cambridge, the Senior Wrangler in the examination tripos of 1855.—His body was found in a ditch between Comberton and Madingley, and it appeared that he had been seized with a fit of apoplexy whilst botanizing, a study to which he was attached from his earliest years. He was born at Sedgely, in Staffordshire, in 1833. His early education was at University College, London, where he distinguished himself by gaining the highest mathematical honours at an early age, as well as the Andrew scholarship, the matriculation exhibition, and the B.A. and M.A. scholarships in mathematics and natural philosophy, together with the gold medal. He entered St. John's College as a sizar in 1851, and in January, 1855, came out senior wrangler and Smith's prizeman. His powers of

memory from childhood were extraordinary, and he never lost his hold of any fact or principle which he once grasped. The subject which most interested him in science was the "undulatory theory of light," to which he had paid great attention, and in favour of which his convictions were strong. He was well known to all his friends as the most transparent and truthful of characters, marked with a childlike simplicity. The great secret of his brilliant success, as a student, was his pure and ardent love of truth for its own sake. In the domestic relations of life he was unsurpassed; and equally beloved by his fellow-students and by the tutors and fellows of his college, who resolved that a monument should be erected to his memory, at their own expense, in St. John's College chapel.

HENRY ENGLISH, ESQ.

April 28th, at Islington, aged 52, Henry English, Esq., proprietor of the *Mining Journal*, and late of Mount Alton, near Dublin, F.R.G.S. of London, Dublin, and Paris, and associated with many other learned bodies. At the early age of 18, Mr. English was favourably known to the commercial community as author of a work on "Joint Stock Companies." In the year 1825 he drew attention to the delusive schemes that had been projected, and by his manful exposure protected the public from being plundered by many of the designing adventurers who at that period endeavoured to enrich themselves by preying on the credulity of the public. Shortly afterwards he published the *Mining Review*, which was subsequently merged into the *Mining Journal*, and owing to his energy and talents, as well as the great esteem in which he was held, he succeeded in establishing it as a first-class paper, and an authority on all matters connected with mining. Wherever there was legitimate mining adventure, this he fostered; but where chicanery and imposition were used, these he denounced—at some periods not only at great personal inconvenience, but considerable pecuniary loss. From the tabular statements published by him in the *Mining Journal*, the attention of the Government was first drawn to the necessity of appointing inspectors of coal-mines. He likewise zealously advocated the establishment of mining schools. This great object he lived to see accomplished. It was he who first drew attention to the mineral wealth of Cornwall and Devonshire, and by his able advocacy diverted a large amount of capital from dubious foreign speculations to these legitimate adventures. For three years he conducted the *Mining Almanack*, a work which was acknowledged to be of great importance to the mining community, not only on account of the sterling information it contained, but from the copious statements it gave of mining in general, as well as the several sciences allied to it. Although, of course, in his capacity as the editor of an important public journal, he incurred the animosity of those who are still smarting under the lash which he

so unflinchingly applied to all whose conduct deserved reprobation, yet, by all impartial men, Mr. English was, in public as well as private life, sincerely esteemed; and those who were acquainted with him can bear testimony to his single-heartedness and universal philanthropy. Satisfied with the manifold fruits which he had the gratification to see follow the impulse he had given to English mining, he had resolved on entering upon a new field of usefulness, by transferring his chief attention to the mineral resources of Ireland, where, had it pleased Providence to spare his health and life, he would undoubtedly have done incalculable good, particularly as the great success of the *Mining Journal* had made him more than independent of pecuniary benefits from his favourite occupation as a literary man and energetic promoter of legitimate mining.

T. CHARLES, ESQ.

April 29th, at Chillington House, Maidstone, aged 77, Thomas Charles, Esq.—He was educated at the Maidstone grammar-school, and subsequently became a member of the medical profession. His taste for literature and painting, however, led him away from active professional pursuits, and he devoted his life to the formation of a collection of antiquities, which he bequeathed by will to his native town, to be entitled the Charles Museum. It comprises, says the *Gentleman's Magazine*, "a collection of minerals, fossils, Roman and other pottery, coins, curiosities, antiques, and articles of *vertu*, with books, paintings, and manuscripts. The paintings are few, but judiciously selected; but the library contains several choice copies from the Aldine and Elzevir presses, as well as various works on art and topography. The fossil collection is extremely valuable, as also is that of Roman remains dug up at Boxley, Lockham Wood, and other parts of Kent."

LADY DAVY.

May 8th, in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Jane, widow of Sir Humphry Davy, Bart., President of the Royal Society.—Lady Davy was the only daughter and heir of Charles Kerr, Esq., of the island of Antigua. She was married first in 1799, to Shukbrugh Ashby Apreece, Esq., eldest son of Sir Thomas Hussey Apreece, Bart., but was left a widow in 1807.

Mrs. Apreece accepted the hand of Sir Humphry Davy on the 11th of April, 1812, two days after the philosopher had been knighted by the Prince Regent. She was left for the second time a widow in May, 1829. She had no issue by either husband.

Two of the most interesting letters of Sir Walter Scott, printed in his *Life* by Lockhart, are addressed to Lady Davy, the one written on his eldest son's marriage, and the other on the occurrence of his pecuniary losses in 1826.

By the will of Sir Humphry Davy, there was a contingent bequest, to take effect on Lady Davy's death, to the Royal Society, for founding an annual medal to be awarded for the most useful discovery in chemistry in England or Anglo-America. We are not informed whether this bequest has since taken effect.

The following character of Lady Davy we take from the *Athenæum*:—"Lady Davy, especially since her widowhood, has been a prominent figure in the circles of intellectual London,—one of those persons whose movements, whose sayings, and whose acquaintanceships, are certain to figure in any literary lion's diary of the last half-century. Lady Davy was a woman of fortune, of some accomplishments, of unwearied conversation, and of extraordinary physical activity. She had learned everything. She had seen and spoken with everybody whom one had ever heard about. She had been everywhere. With Sir Humphry she was permitted by Napoleon to travel abroad during the years when the Continent was shut to the English; and the anecdotes and adventures which she had to tell of those journeys were countless and amusing. To a very late period, Lady Davy's ubiquitous habits, and her desire to partake of every pleasure, never failed. Whether the scene was at the corner of poor Chopin's pianoforte, or some 'private view' at Christie's, or some buffet of exquisitely-wrought foreign wares, in the Hyde Park Crystal Palace, there was she:—buoyed up by that spirit which never allows its owner to discover that she is growing old. So often as that London world is talked of which included Mrs. Siddons and Lady Dacre, and the Misses Berry and Lady Cork, the name of Lady Davy will be recalled. It is already 'cased in amber,' for the inspection of future men of letters and women of society, in Scott's Memoirs—and also, if we mistake not, in the Diaries of Byron and Moore."

THOMAS FAULKNER.

May 26th, in Smith-street, Chelsea, aged 78, Mr. Thomas Faulkner, formerly a bookseller at Chelsea.—He was chiefly, however, celebrated for his knowledge of topography. The following sketch we abridge from the *Gentleman's Magazine*:—

"As a topographer he contributed in the number of his works more than any other person to the illustration of the history and antiquities of the western parts of Middlesex; and had his powers of combination and comparison been equal to his industry and perseverance, his labours would have been truly valuable. He began his literary career in October or November, 1797, by communications to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, to which, for more than half a century, he occasionally contributed essays and reviews. His contributions also occasionally appeared in various volumes of the early series of the *New Monthly Magazine*. The following is, we believe, a correct list of the various publications of which Mr. Faulkner was either the

author or editor:—1. 'Historical Account of Gibraltar,' 1804. 2. 'Historical Description of Chelsea Hospital,' 1805. 3. 'Historical and Topographical Description of Chelsea and its Environs, interspersed with Biographical Anecdotes of illustrious and eminent Persons who have resided in Chelsea during the three preceding Centuries,' 1810, 8vo. This work was dedicated by permission to Dr. North, Bishop of Winchester, who then had an official house at Chelsea. Although the first of Mr. Faulkner's historical efforts, this was decidedly the best. 4. 'Historical and Topographical Account of Fulham, including the Hamlet of Hammersmith,' 1813. 5. 'History and Antiquities of Kensington, interspersed with Biographical Anecdotes of Royal and Distinguished Personages; and a descriptive Catalogue of the Collection of Pictures in the Palace, from a Survey taken by the late B. West, P.R.A., by command of his Majesty.' 4to. 1820. Dedicated by permission to King George the Fourth. 6. A new Edition of the 'History of Chelsea and its Environs.' Dedicated to the Hon. George Cadogan, B.N., &c. 7. 'Account of the Ashantee War.' From Major Bickett's papers. 8. 'England: by the Duke de Levis. Translated from the French.' 9. 'Ten Years' Residence at Tripoli. Plates.' From Miss Dornbush's papers. 10. 'An Abridgment of Capt. Parry's last Northern Voyage.' 11. 'Three Essays in the Alchymist:—(1.) On Roman Newspapers. (2.) On Roman Coins. (3.) History of the Druids.' 12. 'Essays on Ecclesiastical History,' in vols. I. and II. of *The Christian's Magazine*. 13. 'History and Antiquities of the Parish of Hammersmith, interspersed with Biographical Anecdotes of illustrious and eminent Persons who have been born or have resided in the Parish during the three Preceding Centuries.' Dedicated to the Queen's Most Gracious Majesty. 1839. 14. 'The History and Antiquities of Brentford, Chiswick, and Ealing; interspersed with historical notices of Persons who have been born or resided there during the three preceding Centuries.' 8vo. 1845. This volume is dedicated to the Earl of Ilchester."

JAMES TAYLOR.

June 7th, at St. Augustine's, Norwich, in his 74th year, Mr. James Taylor, formerly organist of St. John's Catholic Chapel, Maddermarket.—He was born at Norwich in 1781. His father, a Protestant, died either soon after the birth of this son, whom his mother, a Roman Catholic, naturally educated in her own religion, to which he strictly and conscientiously adhered through life. Being blind from his birth, and thus cut off from much choice of a calling, he early discovered a taste for music, in which his theoretical attainments were unusually profound. His parents being of humble origin, the peculiar refinements of his thoughts and manners astonished those who were not acquainted with his early history. He obtained it, where it is alone to be obtained, in the best female society.

When a child he was sent into Lincolnshire, where one of the late Lord Arundell's daughters kindly instructed him in music, so long as her health permitted. It also fortunately happened, that a lady named Muller, the widow of an engineer of some eminence, lodged at his mother's house, when he was a boy; being herself nearly blind, she, perhaps, on that account, felt much sympathy for him,—accompanied him in his walks, and cultivated his manners.

He completed his musical studies, so far as a master was concerned, under Molineux, in London; and at the early age of sixteen, set up as a teacher of the pianoforte and singing in his native city, where he subsequently became organist to St. John's Chapel.

Mr. Taylor's compositions were chiefly vocal. He wrote masses suitable to the capacity of his choir, and the necessity under which he lay of playing them from memory. His voluntaries were all extemporized, and could some of the beautiful thoughts which he threw out have been caught and retained, they would be a rich treasure to many an organist. He also composed several anthems, besides glees, songs, and other pieces of a secular nature. He was the author of a "Treatise on Harmony," which his means did not allow him to publish, but which is still in existence, and ought to be made public. His signature to two or three articles in the *Quarterly Musical Review* induced the editor of a "Biographical Dictionary of Musicians" to class him amongst living worthies as "a very able musician." Taylor was borne to the grave, the Sunday after his death, by the choir of St. John's Chapel, and buried by the side of his wife, in St. Mary's churchyard, Norwich. By his wife he had twelve children, but two only survive him.

CHARLES COCHRANE, ESQ.

June 13th, in Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road, aged 47, Charles Cochrane, Esq., an illegitimate son of the late Hon. Basil Cochrane, son of the late Earl of Dundonald.—From a very early period Mr. Cochrane's habits were marked with eccentricity. In 1825 he travelled through the kingdom as an itinerant musician, begging his bread: and subsequently published his adventures under the title of "The Tour of a Spanish Minstrel;" "a character which" (to use the words of a cotemporary publication) "he had adopted in reliance on the sympathy then entertained in this country towards the Spanish refugees, after the French invasion of their country—a character which he boasted to have maintained with triumphant success." At the general election in 1847, Mr. Cochrane was a candidate, on the Liberal interest, for Westminster, and was very nearly obtaining a seat in the Legislature.

We take the following account of Mr. Cochrane from the *Gentleman's Magazine*:—

"Mr. Cochrane took an active part in the foundation and

management of the National Philanthropic Institution, established in Leicester-square, for the relief of the unemployed poor, by the organization of street orderlies, the establishment of baths and washhouses, the doling out of soup, &c. Of that society Mr. Cochrane was president; and he was actively engaged in its business from 1842 to 1850. At last he made himself so obnoxious to the authorities of St. Martin's parish, that, with the assistance of the *Times* newspaper, he was voted down as a greater nuisance than those he strove to abate. He endeavoured to introduce his system of soup-kitchens and street orderlies into the large parishes of Marylebone and St. Pancras, but was received by those vestries, to use his own language, 'with positive incivility.' He also established a soup-kitchen in the city of London, which however was soon closed, shortly before that in Leicester-square. Mr. Cochrane's philanthropic exertions had concentrated all the idlers and vagabonds in this huge metropolis to a sort of centre in that locality. After this the public lost sight of him, but it appears he had transferred his attentions to Paris, under the patronage of the present Emperor of the French, who knew him when in London. Mr. Cochrane set about to reform the Parisian Sunday, and the result of his ineffectual labours was given to the public in a pamphlet, entitled 'Sunday in Paris.' Returning to this country, he abandoned the northern portion of the metropolis, and determined to see what was to be done on the south side; the neighbourhood of the New Cut and the Victoria Theatre presenting a wide field for his exertions. In conjunction with the clergy he gave lectures, and latterly made his appearance every Sunday morning at the church recently erected in the New Cut, followed by 250 of the objects of his charity, having first regaled them with a hearty breakfast, at which he usually presided.

"His death took place after a few days' illness, and is attributed to phrenitis, or inflammation of the brain. Several funeral sermons were preached on his decease, which have been published in the pages of the *Pulpit*. Even in St. Martin's he had many admirers. At his death his affairs were found to be in a hopeless state of confusion. Besides 'The Spanish Minstrel,' which, in 1847, he republished, suppressing the amatory passages, he was the author of several pamphlets."

JOHN BLACK, ESQ.

June 15th, at Birling, Kent, aged 72, John Black, Esq., formerly editor of the *Morning Chronicle*.—Mr. Black was born in 1783, near Dunse, in Berwickshire. He was the son of a labouring cottier, resident four miles from that town. He lost his father and mother before he was twelve years of age. But even before that early period he gave signs of his future ability. He was educated at the parochial school of Dunse,

and was noted among his schoolfellows, and by the good people of Dunse, as a remarkably clever boy. It was the wish of his mother that the child should be educated for the Church: but the dream was not to be realized. At the age of fourteen he was engaged as an errand-boy in a factor's office in his native town. Finding that sphere too limited for his energies or ambition, he went to Edinburgh in his eighteenth year, and found employment at a stationer's. He subsequently obtained admission to the offices of two, if not of three, Writers to the Signet, in Edinburgh. Here he made the best use of his time—taught himself the classics, and became an excellent Latin, and still better Greek scholar. He also devoted his attention to the modern languages, and learned German from an Austrian musician employed in the theatre, and Italian from another foreign musician—teaching them his English (such as it was) in return. He also acquired French, though he never spoke it with purity.

He continued in Edinburgh in these various employments till twenty-seven years of age, when ambition prompted him to seek his fortune in London. He walked the whole distance, and arrived, not penniless, but, by his own account, with not more than three halfpence! He brought letters of introduction to Mr. Perry, the proprietor and editor of the *Morning Chronicle*,—one from the late Mr. Gibson, afterwards Sir James Gibson Craig. He was fortunate enough to please Mr. Perry, an admirable judge both of genius and of character, and was forthwith engaged on that journal—his employment being to translate the foreign journals, and to take his "turn" as a reporter in the gallery. Black was considered to be a very rapid reporter; but his principal merit consisted in the celerity with which he made his way from the House of Commons to the Strand. Black worried the overseer by delaying his "copy" to the last moment, and by loud radical comments on the subject-matter of debate in the reporters' room. His animal spirits were overflowing, and his love of "argumentation," when young, excessive. He used to be called the "Professor of Logic" and the "Flying Scotchman."

Mr. Black was appointed principal editor of the *Morning Chronicle* about two years before Mr. Perry's death, which occurred in 1821. He held the office without interruption from that period until 1844, nearly one-third of a century, under three different proprietors. He was necessarily brought into social and political intercourse during that time with some of the principal men of his day. And it is but doing scanty justice to his memory to say that no one knew him who did not love him for the guilelessness of his disposition, and admire him, not only for the vast range of his learning, but for his sterling and fearless honesty of purpose, and his sincere, earnest, and successful advocacy of liberal principles.

Mr. Black was an editor of the old school, and lived at his workshop in the higher story of the then office, in Norfolk-

street, Strand. He was twice married—first under circumstances of which little is known. His second wife, who died two or three years before him, was Miss Cromeck, sister of the artist of that name, residing in Newman-street, Oxford-street, and where Black temporarily lodged. Mrs. Black was herself a remarkable woman—something like Meg Merrilies in person. The garret habits of the couple were a frequent source of amusement to their friends. Black's rooms, including the bedroom, were so encumbered with books, both on the walls and on the floor—the gleanings of nearly half a century—that it was difficult to walk through them. At one time the pair were obliged to creep into bed at the end, the bedsides being piled up with dusty volumes of divinity and politics, and defying entrance in any other way; for it was one of the editor's peculiarities that he would not have his books moved or dusted by any hand but his own. In his walks Mr. Black's constant attendant at one time was a large Newfoundland dog named Cato, whom he used to tug along from book-stall to book-stall, or run with to and from Blackheath and London at all hours of the night.

Mr. Black had a very wide circle of political and literary associates, and personally knew every leading Liberal of his time. Every eminent man in the wide world of British and Irish politics sought his aid, and he kept the secrets intrusted to him with scrupulous fidelity. However loquacious on other matters, he never betrayed his contributors. The late Duke of Sussex was an active purveyor for him, especially during the illness of George III. and the Regency. His other frequent writers were Sheridan, Adair, D. Kinnaird, General Palmer, Mr. E. Dubois, the Rev. Mr. Colton, Lord Holland, the late John Allen, Porson, Jekyll, "Tommy Hill," Horace Smith, and other worthies now no more. To these may be added the names of Albany Fonblanque, James Mill, David Ricardo, C. P. Thomson (afterwards Lord Sydenham), Mr. McCulloch (one of his most steady and attached friends), and Mr. N. W. Senior. These gentlemen wrote chiefly on subjects of political economy. Mr. Chadwick provided Mr. Black with ample material on the Poor-laws. Mr. Francis Place, though a Charing-cross tailor, supplied Mr. Black, as also did Mr. Hume, with invaluable material in the discussion of the Repeal and Alteration of the Combination Laws, and the Export of Machinery, in 1824-5. Many members of the Upper House also favoured him with contributions, especially the "Jockey of Norfolk"—called the first Protestant Duke, the late Lords Erskine, Moira, Lauderdale, Durham, and Essex. The late Mr. Charles Buller, in 1830, when a student in Mr. Coulson's chambers, first used his pen for Black in lively and brief articles. The supposed ghost of Junius also haunted the editor's room. Sir Philip Francis was the author of the "Historical Questions" which appeared in the *Chronicle*; and Proby, the sub-editor, was struck by the similitude of the handwriting to the facsimiles of the Letters of

Junius in the *Public Ledger*. Sir Philip long occasionally communicated both with Mr. Perry and Mr. Black. Lord Brougham's handwriting was well known during the Queen's Trial, and for fully a quarter of a century afterwards. The Right Hon. Edward Ellice, the member for Coventry, was, years since, a frequent and valued correspondent.

Mr. Joseph Parkes was a constant contributor from 1824 to later years; and we believe that gentleman penned in Birmingham most of the leading articles in the *Chronicle* on Tithes, during the public agitation of that question and the Commutation Act. The same hand kept up a constant cannonade in Black's leaders on Municipal and Parliamentary and Law Reform, preceding 1831, and subsequently to the later settlement of those questions. Colonel Thompson had also his *entrée* to Black's private room, and early launched the Corn Law question, years before the Manchester League and Sir Robert Peel "settled" it. Old Colonel Jones, in the *Morning Chronicle* as well as in the *Times*, in 1830, 1831, and 1832, discharged his rifle-shots into the ranks of the "corruptionists" of that day. Thomas Moore deposited with Black occasional prose leaders and poetical squibs on Irish party subjects. Black's old friend and school-fellow, Mr. Thomas Young, now living, was another invaluable friend of both journals, especially in the crisis of the Reform Acts, writing numerous articles for the *Chronicle*; and also keeping the press *au courant* in such information as Lord Melbourne (to whom Mr. Young was then private secretary) considered important for the right direction of public opinion. Sir Robert Peel, with all his prudery, did not think it inconsistent with his dignity to send a "communication" now and then, with "Sir Robert Peel's compliments." He also had communications from Windsor in subsequent reigns. George III. was more than suspected by Mr. Black of the perpetration of a leading article, the subject being himself; but the proof in this case was presumptive, not positive, though quite satisfactory to Mr. Black. Nor was Black's useful connection confined only to noblemen and gentlemen. He had a powerful corps of female contributors; amongst whom were the late Miss Edgeworth and Mrs. Marcet, Lady Caroline Lamb, and subsequently, a living lady of singular talent and force of mind, the wife of an eminent historian.

This notice of Mr. Black's career would be incomplete if we did not mention that he was twice engaged in what are misnamed "affairs of honour;"—the first time with a colleague on the press, for provocation arising out of a personal squabble or argumentation on politics; and the second time with Mr. Roebuck, in consequence of an article in the *Chronicle*, which, however, Mr. Black did not write. Both these affairs were happily bloodless.

Mr. Black retired from the management of the *Morning Chronicle* in 1844, under circumstances which excited some regret among the Liberal party, but on which it is not neces-

sary for us to dwell. These circumstances compelled him to sell his valuable and unique library—one of the most singular ever formed—and the collection of which had been his only “hobby,” and the great charm of his life. With the proceeds, added to a sum contributed by the proprietors of the paper which he had so long and so ably served, and other moneys raised for him among the leaders of the Liberal party, by the advice of his friends, he bought himself a small annuity, which was amply sufficient for his simple tastes and moderate wants; from 1844 to his decease, his years were passed in the calm and rational enjoyment of a well-earned repose. Mr. Coulson, it should be added, gave his friend a cottage at a nominal rent, and a piece of land to cultivate. Here the ancient editor read Greek, walked with his canine friends, fed pigs, weeded his garden, and heard afar off the roar of that great world which he had quitted for ever. It was here—at Birling, near Town Malling—that the philosopher died, bequeathing to his friend Mr. Coulson his books and papers.

During his early struggles in London, Mr. Black worked for the booksellers, but never compiled or wrote an original work. His translations were as follow:—“Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain,” &c., from the French of A. de Humboldt; “Travels through Norway and Lapland,” from the German of Leopold, with Notes, and a Life of the Author by Professor Jamieson; “Memoirs of Goldoni, the celebrated Italian Dramatist,” written by Himself, from the French; and a “Course of Lectures on the Dramatic Arts and Literature,” translated from the German of Schlegel.

Mr. Black was a great favourite with the late Lord Melbourne when the latter was Prime Minister. His lordship esteemed him not only for his great learning, his wonderful memory, his apt illustration of every topic of discourse by an apparently inexhaustible fund of anecdote—derived from the most recondite sources—but for his simplicity and *bonhomie*. John Black was a modern Diogenes in everything but the ill-nature. On one occasion Lord Melbourne said to him—“Mr. Black, you are the only person who comes to see me who forgets who I am.” The editor opened his eyes with astonishment. “You forget that I am Prime Minister.” Mr. Black was about to apologize; but the Premier continued, “Everybody else takes especial care to remember it; but I wish they would forget it, but they only remember it to ask me for places and favours. Now, Mr. Black,” added his lordship, “you never ask me for anything, and I wish you would; for seriously, I should be most happy to do anything in my power to serve you.” “I am truly obliged,” said Mr. Black, “but I don’t want anything: I am editor of the *Morning Chronicle*; I like my business, and I live happily on my income.” “Then, by Heaven,” said the peer, “I envy you; and you’re the only man I ever did.”

It should be noted among the characteristics of this excellent man, that he had a keen eye for the discovery of youthful genius

—a warm heart to appreciate—a sound head to advise—and a liberal hand to reward it. Among many other liberal examples which could be named, it was Mr. Black who was among the first to discover the extraordinary gifts of Charles Dickens, when, twenty years ago, he was a reporter for the *Morning Chronicle*, and who did his utmost to encourage and elicit it.—*Abridged from the Illustrated London News.*

G. W. FULCHER, ESQ.

June 19th, at Sudbury, Suffolk, aged 59, Mr. George William Fulcher, a Magistrate for that borough, in which he formerly carried on the business of a bookseller.—Beginning life as an orphan, and without the advantage of friends and patrons, and with such a smattering of education as the free school of Sudbury, his native town, could afford, he was apprenticed to an humble tradesman. Ultimately, however, he became well known in his own neighbourhood, and in the world of letters, as editor of the "Sudbury Pocket-Book," a publication which received the approval of Southey, Wordsworth, and Scott.* He kept up a correspondence for nearly twenty years with Bernard Barton, in whose "Remains" appear some interesting letters addressed to the subject of this memoir. He was well versed in the works of our English poets, and keenly enjoyed the beauties of English literature: he was an intense admirer of the picturesque, and equally able and agreeable in conversation. He was several times elected mayor of Sudbury, and was for many years active in all plans for the benefit of his fellow-townsmen. His remains were followed to the grave by the mayor and corporation of the borough. In early life he married Lucy, daughter of Mr. W. Lillie, of Sudbury.

W. H. STOWE, ESQ.

June 22nd, at Balaklava, aged 30, William Henry Stowe, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.—The deceased gentleman, who was the son of Mr. W. Stowe, surgeon, of Buckingham, was originally a Commoner of Wadham College, which he entered in 1844. In spite of ill-health, he gained a 1st class in Classical Honours in 1848, and in 1851 he was elected to a fellowship at Oriel. About the same time he became a casual contributor of literary articles to the columns of the *Times*, and in February, 1855, succeeded Mr. Macdonald as administrator of the Fund raised by the proprietors of "the leading journal" for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded in the East. The tale of Mr. Stowe's premature decease shall be told, not in our words, but in those of the *Times*. Accordingly, we extract the following from a leading article of that paper, July 6th. It states that—

* The *Times* characterized this publication as "containing passages worthy of Crabbe's happiest efforts."

"After staying some weeks at Soutari, and making arrangements for his absence, Mr. Stowe went on to Balaklava, where the state of the hospitals at the town and the camp, the expected renewal of the assault, and the increasing ravages of disease, were likely to give room for the exercise of his mission. On his arrival he found that Mr. Russell, the principal correspondent of the *Times*, had left with the expedition to Kertch, and he accordingly took up his quarters at Mr. Russell's vacant tent, on the heights near the camp of the Fourth Division, one of the most airy and least unhealthy spots in the ground occupied by the allies. Events of great importance were then coming on, and the long letter printed in the *Times* describing the brilliant affair of the 7th June was by Mr. Stowe. This was, however, his last fatal effort; as he over-exerted himself on that occasion. Exposure to the burning sun, the asperities of camp life, the want of comforts, the desertion of his servant, and the consequent necessity of being his own caterer, told quickly on a delicate frame and excitable nature, and on the 16th Mr. Stowe found himself so ill that he applied through a friend for admission into one of the hospitals on the heights. Owing to the expected influx of military patients, an order had been given not to admit any civilians. Though the pressure was not likely to be so great in the hospital of the Marines, where application was made, and though, through the kind intervention of Dr. Sutherland, everything was done to save trouble to the medical staff, the order was enforced to the letter by Dr. Hall, and the result was that Mr. Stowe had to be carried down in the sun on Monday morning to the church at Balaklava, where many others were then lying in a like condition. There he received every attention that some kind hands could bestow, and at first he appeared to rally, but the result is an announcement by the telegraph that he is no more.

"Mr. Stowe," adds the *Times*, "combined in a singular degree powers of application, tenacity of memory, exactness of judgment, playfulness of wit, and quickness of sympathy. At every new call he disclosed a new capacity, and it was this experience of the apparently unfailing resources of his genius that led to our invitation, which he readily complied with.... Under the circumstances in which he found himself on landing in the Crimea, he would not spare himself, and the exciting novelty of the scene, the overwhelming interest of the occasion, the hardships of camp life, and other causes that have struck down so many thousand stronger men, have added one more victim to this stupendous holocaust of virtue, genius, patriotism, and valour."

J. MOULE, ESQ.

June 23rd, at Maismore-square, Peckham, aged 58, Joseph Moule, Esq., Serjeant-at-Arms in her Majesty's household, and late Superintending President of the General Post-office, Edin-

burgh.—He was educated at the Merchant Tailors' School. In June, 1812, he was appointed to the General Post-office, London; and in June, 1822, was transferred to the General Post-office, Edinburgh, as Superintending President of the Inland Office, with the view of entirely remodelling that office. In 1822 he was appointed one of the serjeants-at-arms to George IV. Mr. Moule continued as superintending president of the General Post-office, Edinburgh, and discharged its duties most efficiently, until February, 1855, when the state of his health compelled him to retire. His services were acknowledged at the Treasury, and his retiring salary fixed at the highest rate.

Mr. Moule's acquirements were considerable, and chiefly of a literary nature. His favourite studies were in the direction of theology and natural history. Upon the latter subject he contributed several very creditable papers to the "Naturalist's Library," in the shape of Memoirs of Celebrated Authors prefixed to that popular work. His "Life of Sir Hans Sloane" and of "Sir Joseph Banks" are perhaps the best productions of his pen. He married in July, 1820, Miss Louisa Todd, and by that lady had a numerous family, of whom four sons and four daughters survive.

JOHN WHITE, ESQ.

June 24th, at Whitley, near York, in his 91st' year, John White, Esq.—He was for many years in business as an eminent bookseller in Fleet-street; first with his father, Mr. Benjamin White, and afterwards with his elder brother. Mr. White, about 1808, entered into partnership with Mr. J. G. Cochrane, and retired to his country house at Selborne, Hampshire. The business under his partner's management became involved, and they were made bankrupts, to the total loss of Mr. White's private fortune, and to the serious regret of Mr. White's many friends. He retired into private life with very slender means, but with unsullied reputation. Mr. White took up his livery in the Company of Stationers in 1790, and was at his death the senior member on their list.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

MADAME DE GIRARDIN.

June 29th, at Paris, Delphine, Madame de Girardin, the wife of M. Emile de Girardin.—Her maiden name was Gay, and she was born about the year 1803. Her father was receiver-general of the department of Noër. Her mother, Madame Sophie Gay, acquired a considerable reputation in the literary world. She was chiefly known as a sarcastic writer, and was the main cause of the privations inflicted upon her husband under the first Napoleon. In 1815 she might be seen at the head of those Parisian dames who crowded upon the path of Wellington, offering him bouquets of violets. Madame Gay,

on the death of her husband, made literature her profession, and gained a large number of acquaintances, including many of the most distinguished writers of the Restoration. Her daughter was thrown at an early age into the society of refined and talented persons. At fourteen she was remarkable for her beauty, which is described in the following terms by one of her mother's acquaintances:—"Large blue eyes, full of tenderness, magnificent flaxen hair, a fair forehead, a small delicately-shaped mouth (called a casket of pearls by a certain poet), an exquisite complexion—these are the characteristic features of the lovely Mdlle. Gay." Beranger said of her that she had shoulders like a Venus, and Chateaubriand thought her smile was like an angel's. It was in the year 1822 that Mdlle. Delphine Gay sent her first poems to the Academy. The learned assembly accorded to her a special prize, and Charles X. gave her a pension of 1,500 francs. She accompanied her mother in a tour to Switzerland and Italy: the renown of the young poetess had already crossed the Alps, and she was received in Italy like another Corinne. She was conducted in triumph to the capital, and recited several pieces in presence of an enthusiastic assembly. Her return to France was the signal for a still more flattering ovation. Legros, who had just completed the frescoes of the Pantheon, himself conducted Mdlle. Delphine to a place of honour beneath the dome. The whole of the aristocracy of Paris had assembled to hear her recite. After she had finished, the dais on which she had stood was so strewn with wreaths and bouquets, that she seemed as if standing in a garden.

In 1831 she was married to Emile Girardin. She subsequently published in the *Presse* several spirited articles, called "*Lettres Parisiennes*," under the *nom de plume* of Vicomte Charles de Launay. She continued to charm Paris with these piquant reviews until the year 1848. Her principal works are the poems "*Napoline*" and "*Madeleine*," the "*Canne de M. de Balzac*," the "*Marquis de Pontages*," the "*Cross of Berny*;" and the plays of "*Judith*," "*Cleopatra*," "*Lady Tartuffe*," "*La Joie fait Peur*," and "*Le Chapeau d'un Horloger*." M. and Madame de Girardin took up their abode at Chaillot, near the Champs Elysées, in a little house fashioned like a Greek temple. Her door opened every evening to receive the aristocracy and celebrities of Paris. She was thoroughly domestic in her habits and ideas, and seldom travelled. During the winter season she held her court in her salon, and during the summer in a tent in the middle of her garden, receiving with exquisite grace guests the most noble and the most famous. Poets, painters, sculptors, musicians, philosophers—these were her courtiers and her subjects. She was not only the colleague but the hearty and cordial friend of nearly all the most popular writers of modern France, and Balzac, Hugo, and others of these were glad to receive her counsels.

Her funeral took place on Monday, the 2nd July, and she was

followed to her last home by the *élite* of Parisian society, literary, artistic, learned, and political. Jules Janin, in accordance with French custom, delivered a valediction over her grave.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

THOMAS WEAVER, ESQ.

July 2nd, in Stafford-place, Pimlico, aged 82, Thomas Weaver, Esq., F.R.S., an eminent geologist.—Mr. Weaver was personally but little known to the present race of geologists, having retired from the field of science for some years; but the Transactions of both the Royal and Geological Societies testify of the important labours of his early life. The contemporary of Humboldt and Von Buch, he acquired, in company with these illustrious men, the rudiments of mineralogy and geology under the tuition of Werner at Freiburg, having been entered on the books of that celebrated mining establishment in 1790. Among his numerous contributions to science, his memoirs on the Geology of the East and South of Ireland are, perhaps, the most valuable, for the service they have rendered to the development of the mineral structure of that country. He was, within these few years, a frequent contributor to the *Philosophical Magazine* and other scientific periodicals.

Mr. Weaver was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1826, and he was also a Fellow of the Geological Society and of the Royal Irish Academy. He was distinguished by a kind and friendly disposition, which much endeared him to his geological associates.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

MRS. LAWRENCE.

August 14th, at Ealing Park, suddenly, Louisa, wife of Wm. Lawrence, Esq., the eminent surgeon of Whitehall-place.—The celebrity of Mrs. Lawrence as a horticulturist was perhaps greater than that which any other amateur cultivator of this interesting study has attained in our own times. Mrs. Lawrence lived at Drayton-green until about the year 1840, when Mr. Lawrence purchased, we believe, the estate of Ealing Park; and the more extended sphere which then presented itself to the taste and energy of the deceased lady, was probably the chief cause of the celebrity to which she afterwards attained. It was no unusual occurrence for her Majesty and the Prince to honour the gardens of Ealing with their presence; and during the administration of Sir Robert Peel, the whole of the ministers were received by Mrs. Lawrence at a fête given in honour of their visit. The deceased lady is understood to have died from a complaint of the heart. Her body was buried in Ealing churchyard. Her maiden name was Senior, and she has left one son and two daughters.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

HENRY COLBURN, ESQ.

August 16th, in Bryanstone-square, Henry Colburn, Esq., publisher, of Great Marlborough-street.—Having finished his apprenticeship to Mr. Earle, a bookseller, in Albemarle-street, he became foreman to Mr. Morgan, of Conduit-street, to whose business he succeeded in 1816. Having resigned this business to Messrs. Saunders and Otley, he moved into New Burlington-street. Here he became the chief publisher of novels and light general literature. Among his earliest and most successful speculations were “Lady Morgan’s France,” “Evelyn’s Diary,” “Pepys’ Diary,” and earlier productions of Lytton Bulwer, Captain Marryat, G. P. R. James, Plumer Ward, &c. He had already commenced the *New Monthly Magazine*, in 1814. It was started under the editorship of Mr. F. Shober, on the principles of patriotism and loyalty, in opposition to the *Old Monthly* of Sir Richard Phillips. In 1820 the new series was commenced under Thomas Campbell, who was afterwards succeeded by Mr. Lytton Bulwer and the late Theodore Hook. The third series commenced in 1836, under the editorship of Mr. Harrison Ainsworth. In 1825 Mr. Colburn commenced the *Literary Gazette* in conjunction with Mr. W. Jerdan, as editor, and the *Court Journal* in 1828. In the following year he commenced the *United Service Journal*; and the soundness of Mr. Colburn’s judgment as a publisher is shown by the success which has attended each of these periodicals. From 1830 to 1832 he was in partnership with Mr. Richard Bentley; but he subsequently dissolved partnership, and recommenced business in Great Marlborough-street, which he finally parted with to Messrs. Hurst and Blackett. The *Gentleman’s Magazine* informs us, that having acquired an ample competence, Mr. Colburn retired from business surrounded by literary friends whom he delighted to entertain at his table. He was twice married: his second wife, to whom he was married in 1841, was Eliza Anne, only daughter of Captain Crosbie, R.N., who survives him.

MR. P. PARK.

August 16th, at Warrington, suddenly, Mr. Patrick Park, a distinguished sculptor.—He was a native of Glasgow, and studied under Thorwaldsen at Rome. He was remarkable for the vigorous and faithful expression of his busts. The recommendation of the noble family of Hamilton introduced Mr. Park to Louis Napoleon, his bust of whom has been universally admired. Of late years he has executed busts of other distinguished men, including the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. Layard, M.P., Sir Harry Smith, the late Sir Charles Napier, and Lord Dundonald. His style always tended to the heroic, and the first work which made his name known in his own country was a

colossal statue of Sir William Wallace; but Scotland would not find the means of perpetuating the work in stone, and the artist dashed it to pieces with his own hand. Apart from his professional merits, Mr. Park was a man of great and various talent, and strong originality of character. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

MR. JAMES CARTER.

August 20th, aged 57, James Carter, engraver. — While quite a youth he had the honour of receiving the silver medal of the Society of Arts for Drawing: he was afterwards articulated to the late Mr. Tyrrel, and excelled in landscape and figures. He was very largely engaged in engraving for the Annuals. He also engraved several paintings for the Vernon Gallery. His *chef-d'œuvre*, however, was Mr. E. M. Ward's celebrated picture of "Benjamin West's first Essay in Art."

HENRY LAWSON, ESQ.

August 22nd, aged 81, Henry Lawson, Esq. — He was born at Greenwich, on the 23rd of March, 1774. He was second son of the Very Rev. Johnson Lawson, Dean of Battle. His mother was Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Henry Wright, Esq., of Bath, a gentleman of considerable standing, being twice mayor of that city. At an early age he became a pupil of the celebrated Dr. Burney, of Greenwich. Mr. Lawson was descended from Katharine Parr; Miss Agnes Strickland, in the life of that queen, in the "Queens of England," says that she has presumptive evidence that he derived his descent from the daughter of Katharine Parr. Some relics of Katharine Parr's personal property descended to Henry Lawson as heir-looms. They consisted of "The Picture of Katharine Parr;" the napkin which had descended to the queen from the first queen of Henry VIII.; the arms of England engraved on copper, which had occupied the centre of a large dish, and belonged to Henry VIII.; a large gold ring containing Queen Katharine's hair; an oil picture of Henry VIII.; a miniature picture of his son King Edward VI.; and a number of papers on the subject.* At the close of 1823, Mr. Lawson married Amelia, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Jennings, vicar of St. Peter's, Hereford. From this time he resided at Hereford till the death of a relative (Miss Westwood), who left him a considerable fortune. In 1841 he moved to Lansdowne-crescent, Bath, where he resided until his death, and where he converted the roof of his house into an observatory. From the time of his marriage he spared no expense in the construction of his astronomical and meteorological observatory. After his removal to Bath he had for some time weekly conversational parties, to

* These relics Mr. Lawson bequeathed to Miss Strickland, who is also a descendant of Katharine Parr.

whom the large telescope was naturally an object of much interest. Both at Hereford and Bath he was accustomed to record such astronomical, meteorological, and other observations, including the accounts of all earthquakes; and, in short, anything curious in nature of which he thought a record would be useful. Mr. Lawson was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1833, a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1840, and a member of the British Meteorological Society in 1850. In 1846 he published an account of his observatory (with drawings) under the title of "The Arrangement of an Observatory for Practical Astronomy and Meteorology." In 1845 Mr. Lawson read a paper of "Observations on the Placing of Thermometers, with the Plan of a Stand," at the meeting of the British Association; and in 1846 presented a model of this stand to the Society of Arts, who awarded a prize for it. Plans of this thermometer-stand were subsequently published and distributed by Mr. Lawson. In 1847 he published a brief "History of the New Planets;" in 1853, an account of two inventions of his, called the "Lifting Apparatus," and the "Surgical Transferrer." The former is so contrived that upon being fixed to a bed, the patient may be lifted up by means of it without altering his recumbent position; the latter is adapted for moving the wounded without inflicting pain. In March, 1855, he also published a pamphlet, "On the Advisability of Training the Youth of Britain to Military Exercises, as productive of National Safety." His original intention to give his collection of astronomical and meteorological instruments to the town of Nottingham was unfortunately abandoned, owing to difficulties which arose in the carrying out of the philanthropic design.

CHAMBERS HALL, ESQ.

August 29th, in Bury-street, St. James's, aged 69, Chambers Hall, Esq., late of Elmfield Lodge, Southampton.—Mr. Chambers Hall was a gentleman well known as one of the most intelligent collectors of objects of *récherché* in art. With a taste that was catholic, he sought every opportunity of enriching his portfolios, or garnishing his walls with the choicest works. Ranging from Raffaele to Ostade, his taste displayed itself in the acquisition of some of the finest drawings of the several schools,—many that were preparations for some of their most celebrated pictures. He was one of the few who possessed the knowledge, the fine taste, or the public spirit, to collect works of the severer Italian schools. For him the selected forms of the Greek bronze, the Etruscan vase, or the Virgin Mother of the Italian, had more charms than the materialism of the Dutch Vrow, the vulgarities of boorish manners, or the literal truths of still-life,—and when he sought these, it was in consequence of some victory achieved by the artist over the low or unpromising nature of the subject in the exhibition of some special

mastery of technical management. Not restricted to subjects of history, Mr. Hall's taste led him to the acquisition of some remarkably fine examples of portraiture and landscape, recorded by the various means of colour, the pencil or the etching-needle. With a public spirit worthy of imitation, Mr. Hall sought not these for selfish or mere personal ends. His patriotism and public spirit were evidenced by the munificent act which he performed a few short months previous to his death, in dividing his collection between the museums of London and Oxford. He thus had the gratification of living (though but for a short time, it must be confessed) to enjoy the satisfaction to be derived from so liberal a deed.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

W. B. DIAMOND, ESQ., F.S.A.

September 4th, at Burman House, Henley-in-Arden, aged 69, William Batchelor Diamond, Esq., High Bailiff of that town, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and also a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and of the Numismatic Society, and a Corresponding Fellow of the Medical Society of London.—Mr. Diamond was formerly a surgeon in the naval service of the Hon. East-India Company, and for many years he followed his profession at Warbleton, in Sussex. Having devoted his attention to the treatment of mental disorders, he removed to Saint Pancras, where he was much respected, being for a long time treasurer of the Skinners' and Brewers' Companies' estates there. He afterwards united himself with the late Dr. Burman's establishment at Henley-in-Arden. That the upright conduct which guided him in London attended him in the country, is sufficiently evinced by his townsmen electing him to the ancient office of high bailiff. By his death the town of Henley-in-Arden has lost a generous patron of every improvement, and the poor a liberal friend. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1808, and a Fellow in 1852. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1853.—*Ibid*.

EMMA TATHAM.

September 4th, at the residence of her friend the Rev. J. C. Westbrook, Redbourne, Herts, aged 25, Emma Tatham, only child of George Tatham, of Margate, author of "The Dream of Pythagoras," and other poems.

MR. R. MULLER.

September 8th, at Edinburgh, Mr. Robert Müller, pianist and composer.—Müller at a very early age evinced a taste for music, and came to Edinburgh, where he commenced his career

under the veteran Dewar in the theatrical orchestra. He quickly rose to the top of his profession as a teacher, every hour being more than engaged. During these laborious years of his life his income was very considerable, and ere he attained thirty years of age he had realized such a sum as he thought necessary to enable him to proceed to Germany and Italy, to prosecute his study of music in the most celebrated schools, relinquishing his position and home. He alternately placed himself under Hummel, Kalkbrenner, and Herz, devoting himself to study and improvement. In 1830 he perfected his studies in double counterpoint under Professors Zelter and Klein, of Berlin. In Stockholm, Copenhagen, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Milan, Naples, Venice, and Bologna, he became a great favourite, and was presented by many of the reigning sovereigns with valuable presents in testimony of their appreciation of him professionally and personally. He was also a friend of Goethe. He was appointed pianist to the late King of Saxony, and on his return to his native country, pianist to their royal highnesses the Princess Mary and the Duchess of Cambridge.—*Scotsman*.

PROFESSOR JOHNSTON, F.R.S.

September 18th, at Durham, aged 59, James F. W. Johnston, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., Reader of Chemistry and Mineralogy in the University of Durham.—He was born at Paisley, but transferred, whilst very young, to Manchester, where his father continued to reside for a few years, but afterwards returned to Scotland, and settled at Kilmarnock. Having entered the University of Glasgow, he supported himself for some time by private tuition. In 1825 he opened a school at Durham, and in the year 1830 married one of the daughters of the late Thomas Ridley, Esq., of Park-end. Thus possessed of a competent income, he resolved to gratify a taste for chemistry, which had now acquired predominating force, and for this purpose he chose Berzelius as his preceptor, and visited Sweden to study under that celebrated man. Upon the foundation of the Durham University in 1833, the readership in chemistry and mineralogy was bestowed upon Mr. Johnston; and this appointment was retained until the period of his decease. Except during term time, however, he continued to reside in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh; and in the year 1843 he was elected chemist to the Agricultural Society of Scotland. When that society was dissolved, he made Durham his domicile. Most of his substantive productions relate to the chemistry of agriculture. Without enumerating them fully, we may refer to the "Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology," and to the "Catechism" of the same sciences, as the more celebrated of his works in this department. Of the latter, thirty-three editions have been published in this country alone. It has been translated into

nearly every language of Europe, and has been sown broadcast in America.

Rarely, perhaps, has a scientific man travelled so far or so rapidly. Amongst his less-professional productions, the "Notes on North America" should be mentioned with respect. But the most attractive of his compositions is "The Chemistry of Common Life." It is also the most recent. In addition to these publications, the professor contributed occasionally to the *Edinburgh Review*, and frequently to *Blackwood's Magazine*.

Professor Johnston's last illness was short, and his death unexpected. He had been on the continent for several months, and was about to return to England, when he caught cold, but without apprehending any serious results. Scarcely, however, had he reached Durham, when symptoms of hæmorrhage in the lungs appeared; and he died of a rapid decline.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

E. PHILIPS, ESQ.

September 26th, aged 69, Edward Philips, Esq., of Whitmore Hall, near Coventry.—He was a native of that city, and early in life carried on the business of a maltster and a land-surveyor there: but he gave his chief attention to literary and antiquarian pursuits.

JOHN ADAMSON, ESQ.

September 27th, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 68, John Adamson, Esq., Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries at Newcastle.—Early in life, soon after leaving the school of his native place, he went to Lisbon, intending to become a merchant there; but, soon returning to England, he took to the legal profession. In 1811 he was appointed under-sheriff of his native town. He was a great collector of books, coins, shells, fossils, and antiquities, and corresponded with almost all the literary characters of his day. In 1820 he published his "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Camoens," the bard of Portugal, some of whose sonnets he had previously translated. This book established his fame, and he was honoured by the Queen of Portugal with the order of the Tower and Sword in consequence. He subsequently published his "Lusitania Illustrata," or History and Antiquities of Portugal. He also edited the publications of the Typographical Society of Newcastle. He was a Fellow or corresponding member of most of the learned societies of this and other countries. He married, in 1812, Elizabeth, daughter of S. Huthwaite, Esq., whom he survived only a few months, leaving a family of four sons and three daughters.

MR. WILLIAM DRAY.

October 7th, Mr. William Dray, at the cottage of Colonel Colt, in Wethersfield Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut. — Mr. Dray was an Englishman, who had but lately proceeded to the United States with his wife and two daughters, having been selected by Colonel Colt, the well-known inventor of the revolver which bears his name, as a scientific gardener to improve and beautify his extensive grounds upon the South Meadow. These grounds, according to a local journal, consist of rich meadow-land, protected from the freshets of the Connecticut by a dyke or embankment 120 feet wide, 15 feet high, and two miles in circuit, furnishing a beautiful drive for fashionable equipages. Colonel Colt's design is to lay out the whole inclosure into streets, and erect a factory for his revolvers, and other buildings on a level with the dyke, according as his own wants or those of his purchasers may require. In accomplishing these objects, which, exclusive of the purchase of the land, involved a capital of not less than a quarter of a million, already paid out, while the land itself cost fifty or sixty thousand dollars, Colonel Colt sought the aid of Mr. Dray, who entered upon his task under the most favourable circumstances, with abounding encouragement and support from his employer. Everything is said to have prospered under his hands, and there was beauty and completeness in his designs. It was expected that the ensuing spring would have seen the Meadows a place of beauty as attractive for its agricultural and horticultural aspects as it now is for the grandeur of its armoury and dependent establishments. But in the midst of his plans Mr. Dray was carried off by death, much regretted by his American friends, to whom he had commended himself by his gentlemanly deportment, professional skill, and general intelligence. — *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

THOMAS MAYER, ESQ.

October 12th, at Dale Hall, Longport, Staffordshire, aged 55, Thomas Mayer, Esq. — He was descended from the family of Mayer, Mare, or Meery, who anciently held the manor of Norton-in-the-Moors. After receiving his early education at Newcastle-under-Lyne, he became a master potter at Cliff Bank, where he carried on a manufactory with much success, but subsequently removed to Longport, where for many years he manufactured for the American market: he also added to his establishment a bank at Burslem, where he cultivated a lighter and more elegant style of pottery, which is generally known as "fruit and flowers." This style of manufacture is highly spoken of in Shaw's "History of Pottery." In conjunction with his brother he received a medal at the Great Exhibition of 1851, for the utility and general excellence of his collection of

Exchange, then building; and in other works of his uncle. During the same period he filled the office of hon. secretary to the Wykeham Society, to which he made some excellent communications. Some of the illustrations in the "Architectural Dictionary" are from his drawings and sketches. Having commenced business on his own account, he obtained the appointments of architect to the East-India Company and surveyor to the Globe Assurance. He was a good scholar and linguist, an amiable man, and an excellent companion. He died very suddenly from the breaking of a blood-vessel, while at the dinner-table of a friend, and his body was interred at the Norwood Cemetery.

J. B. YATES, ESQ.

December 12th, at Liverpool, aged 75, Joseph Brooks Yates, Esq., F.S.A.—A native of Bolton, and the son of a Presbyterian clergyman, he was sent to Eton, and afterwards entered a commercial house. He was one of the earliest members of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool, before which he read some admirable papers on antiquarian subjects, several of which are reprinted in the *Archæologia*. He was also a member of many English and foreign learned societies. He was an active county magistrate, and a great benefactor to the town of Liverpool. Some years since he drew public attention to the changes which were gradually taking place at the mouth of the river Mersey, and a committee has been appointed to inquire into the subject and to report upon it.

T. MILLER, ESQ.

December 14th, at Croydon, aged 88, Thomas Miller, Esq.—In 1791 he graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, as Senior Classical Medallist, and soon afterwards was elected Fellow of his College. In 1798 he married, and settled at Croydon, where for many years he was engaged in tuition with great success: the present Lord Overstone and the Marquis of Normanby were among his pupils. He was an elegant scholar and a first-rate musician.

SAMUEL ROGERS.

December 18th, at his residence in St. James's Place, aged 92, Samuel Rogers, Esq.—He was born in the year 1763. His first publication was his "Ode to Superstition, and other Poems," which he sent to the press in 1787, immediately upon completing the usual foreign tour; five years later appeared his "Pleasures of Memory," the work by which his fame as a poet was established, and by which his name is still most widely and permanently known. In 1798 he gave to the world his "Epistle to a Friend, and other Poems;" in 1814, his "Vision of

Columbus and Jacqueline;" in 1819, "Human Life," and in the following year the first part of his "Italy," on the printing and illustration of which he is said to have spent not less than \$10,000.

The following sketch is from the *Daily News*, of December 19th:—

"Samuel Rogers has been spoken of ever since anybody can remember, as 'Rogers the poet.' It is less as a poet, however, that his name will live than as a patron of literature—probably the last of that class who will in England be called a *Mecenas*. His life was a remarkable one, from the great age he attained during a critical period of civilisation; and his function was a remarkable one—that of representing the bridge over which literature has passed from the old condition of patronage to the new one of independence. He heard 'the talk of the town' (recorded by Dr. Adams) on Johnson's Letter to Lord Chesterfield; and he lived to see the improvement of the copyright law, the removal of most of the taxes on knowledge, and so vast an increase of the reading public, as has rendered the function of patron of authorship obsolete. No patron could now help an author to fame; and every author who has anything genuine to say can say it without dreaming of any application to a rich man. Samuel Rogers lived through the whole period when the publishers were the patrons, and witnessed the complete success of Mr. Dickens's plan of independence of the publishers themselves. He was a youth of fifteen or thereabouts, when half 'the town' was scandalized at Dr. Johnson's audacity in saying what he did to Lord Chesterfield, and the other half was delighted at the courage of the rebuke. It was not long before that the 'Letters of Junius' had burst upon the political world; and Rogers was quite old enough to understand the nature of the triumph, when the prosecution of Woodfall failed, and the press preserved its liberty under the assaults of royal and ministerial displeasure. His connections in life fixed his attention full on the persecution of Priestley and other vindicators of liberty of speech; while he saw, in curious combination with this phase, that kind of patronage which even the Priestleys of those days accepted as a matter of course:—Dr. Priestley living with Lord Shelburne, without office; and afterwards his being provided with an income by the subscriptions of friends, to enable him to carry on his philosophical researches. Then came the new aspect of things, when the Byrons, the Moores, Campbells, and Scotts, were the clients of the Murrays, the Longmans, and the Constables—that curious, but rather short transition stage when, as Moore said, the patrons learned perforce, through interest, the taste which had not been formed by education. Those were the days of book-selling monopoly, when the publisher decided what the reading public should have to read, and at what price. Rogers saw that monopoly virtually destroyed; the greatness of the great houses passing away, or reduced to that of trade eminence simply, and

authors and the public brought face to face, or certain to be so presently. His own function, all the while, was a mixed one, in accordance with the changes of the time. He was, in the course of his long life, both client and patron; and for a great part of it he was both at once. His purse was open to the poor author, and his influence with the great publishers was at his service, while he himself sat at great men's tables as a poet and a wit more even than as a *connoisseur* in art, and certainly much more than as a rich banker. The last character he kept out of sight as much as possible. When, some years since, his bank was robbed to so enormous an amount, by the pillage of a safe, that everybody supposed it must stop payment; and when it did not stop, and all his great friends testified their sympathy first, and then their joy, it was a curious thing to observe the old poet's bearing, and to hear the remarks upon it. He was wonderfully reserved, and passed off the whole with a few quiet jokes, through which was plainly seen his mortification at being recognised as a banker, in a sphere where he hoped he was known as an associate of the great, and the first *connoisseur* in England.

"His was not a case of early determination of the course of life. In his early youth, his father one evening asked all his boys what they would be. Sam would not tell unless he might write it down, for nobody but his father to see. What he wrote was, 'A Unitarian minister.' He was destined for business, however; but his love of literature was not thwarted by it. We have seen Moore die in decrepid old age; yet did Moore, in his boyhood (when he was fourteen), delight in Rogers's 'Pleasures of Memory'—the poem being then so common as to have found its way into the schools in class-books and collections. When young Horner came to London to begin his career, he found Rogers a member of the King of Clubs, the intimate of Mackintosh (who was his junior), Scarlet, Sharpe, and others—long gone to the grave as old men—and one, Maltby, who was a twin wonder with himself as to years. The last evening that Mackintosh spent in London before his departure for India was at Rogers's. 'Somewhat a melancholy evening' we are told it was; and the host, then between forty and fifty, must have felt the uncertainty of the party reassembling, to spend more such evenings as those that were gone. And some were dead before Mackintosh returned; but the host lived to tell, half a century afterwards, of the sober sadness of that parting converse. It was Rogers who 'blabbed' about the duel between Jeffrey and Moore, and was the cause of their folly being rendered harmless; and it was he who bailed Moore: it was he who negotiated a treaty of peace between them; and it was at his house that they met and became friends. Such were his services of one kind to literature—using his dignity of seniority to keep these young wits in order. He must have been lively in those days—'the bachelor,' as his name was among his friends, and he never married. Moore

names him as one 'of those agreeable rattles who seem to think life such a treat that they never can get enough of it.' One wonders whether he had enough of it fifty years later, when Sydney Smith (one of the agreeable rattles) had long laid down his, after having for some time told his comrades that he thought life 'a very middling affair,' and should not be sorry when he had done with it. There was much to render life agreeable to a man of Rogers's tastes, it must be owned. He saw Garrick, and watched the entire career of every good actor since. All the Kembles fell within his span. He heard the first remarks on the 'Vicar of Wakefield,' and read, damp from the press, all the fiction that has appeared since from the Burneys, the Edgeworths, the Scotts, the Dickenses, and the Thackerays. As for the poetry, he was aghast at the rapidity with which the Scotts, Byrons, and Moores poured out their works; and even Campbell was too quick for him,—he, with all his leisure, and being always at it, producing to the amount of two octavo volumes in his whole life. The charge of haste and incompleteness alleged against his 'Columbus,' in the *Edinburgh Review*, forty years since, was very exasperating to him; and so absurd, that one cannot but suspect Sydney Smith of being the author of it, for the sake of contrast with his conversational description of Rogers's method of composition. Somebody asked, one day, whether Rogers had written anything lately, 'Only a couplet,' was the reply—(the couplet being his celebrated epigram on Lord Dudley). 'Only a couplet!' exclaimed Sydney Smith. 'Why, what would you have? When Rogers produces a couplet, he goes to bed, and the knocker is tied,—and straw is laid down,—and caudle is made,—and the answer to inquiries is that Mr. Rogers is as well as can be expected.' Thus, while he was cogitating his few pages of verse, 'daily adding couplets,' as Moore said, showing a forthcoming poem in boards, 'but still making alterations,' he was now and then seeing a whole new world of poetical subject and treatment laid open; and not seldom helping to facilitate the disclosure. Moore always said that he owed to Rogers the idea of 'Lalla Rookh.' Rogers had lingered so long over his story of the 'Foscari,' that Byron did it first, to his great distress; but he received the drama with a very good grace. Meantime, he was always substantially helping poor poets. Besides the innumerable instances, known only to his inmates, of the attention he bestowed, as well as the money, in the case of poetical basket-makers, poetical footmen, and such other hopeless sons of the muse, his deeds of munificence towards men of genius were too great to be concealed. His aids to Moore have been recently made known by the publication of 'Moore's Diaries.' It was Rogers who secured to Crabbe the £3,000 from Murray, which were in jeopardy before. He advanced £500 to Campbell to purchase a share of the *Metropolitan Magazine*, and refused security. And he gave thought, took trouble, used influence, and adventured advice.

This was the conduct and the method of the last of the patrons of literature in England.

"His celebrated literary breakfasts will not be forgotten during the generation of those who enjoyed them. They became at last painful, when the aged man's memory failed while his causticity remained. His hold on life was very strong. He who was an authority on the incidents of the Hastings trial, and who was in Fox's room when he was dying—he who saw George III. a young man, and was growing into manhood when Johnson went to the Hebrides, survived for several years being run over by a cab of the construction of the middle of the nineteenth century. His poetry could scarcely be said to live so long as himself, as it was rather the illustrations with which it was graced than the verse itself that kept his volumes on sale and within view. The elegance and correctness of his verse are beyond question; but the higher and more substantial qualities of true poetry will hardly be recognised there. It should be remembered, that there is a piece of prose writing of his of which Mackintosh said, that 'Hume could not improve the thoughts nor Addison the language.' That gem is the piece on Assassination, in his 'Italy.' In it may be clearly traced the influence of his early nonconformist education. If Rogers is to be judged by his writings, let it be by such fragments as that little essay; if further, by his deeds rather than his words. So may the world retain the fairest remembrance of the last English Mæcenas, and the only man among us, perhaps, who has illustrated in his own person the position at once of patron and client."

The following is from the *Morning Post* :—

"Within the last week or ten days, one of the few visible and living links that connected the beginning of the reign of George III. with the second half of the nineteenth century has been broken by the death of the poet Samuel Rogers, in a ripe old age. His life extended over one of the most eventful epochs of modern times—embracing the history of the great French Revolution, the rise and fall of Napoleon I., the establishment of our East-Indian Empire, the growth and development of the United States as an independent nation, the complete discovery and colonization of Australasia by the Anglo-Saxon race, the wonderful extension of the Russian power and territory by a steady and crafty policy of aggrandisement, and, lastly, the alliance between two former enemies in the west in crushing the influence that for years had been endangering the independence of nations and the peace of the world. When Rogers was born Poland was considered one of the barrier states of Europe; it was then an independent nation, unpartitioned though weakened by anarchy and dissensions among the nobles. Russia was not at that time a naval power, for the Crimea and the provinces of the Black Sea were part of the Turkish empire; whilst in the north Courland was

an independent duchy, and Finland belonged to Sweden. The Seven Years' War was only then terminating, and the American War had not yet begun. Lord Clive had not yet laid the foundation of the political power of the East-India Company by the treaty of Allahabad, which he concluded a year or two after the date of Rogers's birth, with the Great Mogul. Captain Cook had not yet commenced his far-famed voyages, and very many years had to elapse before the first cargo of convicts was shipped for Botany Bay. Nor is the life of Rogers of less importance, viewed with reference to the history of English poetry. Born shortly after George III. ascended the throne, he was between twenty and thirty years older than Lord Byron, Christopher North, and Shelley—the first of whom has been dead thirty-one, the last thirty-three years. On the other hand, his childhood carries us back to the days of Shenstone and Churchill; and that work, which was destined to exercise so great an influence on German as well as English poetry in the succeeding age—'Percy's Reliques,' appeared when he was in his third or fourth year. Gray died in lettered ease at Cambridge; Goldsmith in London, leaving his 'History of Animated Nature' unfinished; Chatterton, 'the sleepless soul that perished in his pride,' committed suicide; and Johnson was the great critic of the day when the late poet was a boy. In his early manhood three new poets, besides himself, came before the public—Crabbe and Cowper in England, and Burns in Scotland—the first work of the latter appearing in 1786, the year before Rogers published his first poetic attempt—the 'Ode to Superstition.' Then followed that band of poets who shed so bright a lustre on the earlier part of the present century—Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, Scott, Southey, and Shelley—who were born, and all sang and died during the lifetime of Samuel Rogers. His 'Pleasures of Memory' made its appearance in 1792, and 'Italy' thirty years later—a few smaller poems having been published in the interval. Although he cannot claim a place in the first rank of English poets, no one can deny to his productions the merit of classic and graceful beauty, of careful polish, scholarlike cultivation, and an imagination tender rather than sublime. 'The poet has been enabled,' observes a recent writer, 'to cultivate his favourite tastes, to enrich his house in St. James's-place with some of the finest and rarest pictures, busts, books, and gems, and to entertain his friends with a generous and unostentatious liberality. His conversation is rich and various, abounding in wit, eloquence, shrewd observation, and interesting personal anecdote. He has been familiar with almost every distinguished author, orator, and artist for the last forty years. It is gratifying to mention that his benevolence is equal to his taste; his bounty soothed and relieved the death-bed of Sheridan, and is now exerted to a large extent annually in behalf of suffering or unfriended talents.' The following lines from the

conclusion of his 'Italy' contain the late poet's account of himself:—

' Nature denied much,
But gave him at his birth what most he values :
A passionate love for music, sculpture, painting,
For poetry, the language of the gods,
For all things here, or grand or beautiful,
A setting sun, a babe among the mountains,
The light of an ingenuous countenance,
And, what transcends them all, a noble action.' "

The *Athenæum* adds the following characteristic anecdotes:—

"We have, within the last dozen years, heard Mr. Rogers describe how he had seen Marie Antoinette dance, and illustrate the same by himself walking a minuet. There is, also, an anecdote of his having left an early poem at Dr. Johnson's door only a day or two before the doctor's death. Till an accident confined him to his chair, Mr. Rogers continued to be an attendant at the Opera, the Ancient Concerts, and, when these died out, at the Exeter Hall Oratorios. Till a very late period, he might be seen at midnight, feebly hurrying home from these on foot—no matter what the weather—thinly dressed, and as resentful of the slightest offer of attendance as was 'the Duke' when he was scarcely able to mount his horse. The passion for pleasure did not forsake him till a very late period. Only a few years since, a street accident, caused by his imprudent manner of wandering home alone, sentenced him to a chair for the rest of his days."

The following remarks are taken from the *Illustrated London News*, December 22, 1855:—Mr. Rogers had a catholic taste in art, with a sympathy for all schools. Within his bachelor's abode—the house of a man whose income probably never exceeded five thousand pounds a year—were to be seen choice examples of the several Italian schools, of the schools of Flanders, Spain, France, Holland, and his own country. That "Virgin and Child," by Raphael, and that "Noli me Tangere," by Titian, would give reputation to any collection. That "Triumphal Procession," by Rubens, would shine as a Rubens at Blenheim or Munich. Then those Rembrandts would be additions of moment to the Dutch collections of King George IV., of Sir Robert Peel, or Mr. Hope. That "Arcadian Mill," by Claude, and that grand Landscape, by Poussin, would "tell" in the great French collection at the Louvre. If we turn to the English school, we have "Puck" and the "Strawberry Girl," by Sir Joshua, a choice Richard Wilson, a choicer Gainsborough, and "bits" that will bring high prices, by Wilkie, Turner, Stothard, and Leslie.

In his ninetieth year his memory began to fail him in a manner that was painful to his friends. He was no longer able to relate his shortest stories, or welcome his constant companions with his usual complimentary expressions. He began to forget familiar faces, and at last forgot that he had

ever been a poet. It was impossible, however, even when Memory had at length deserted the poet who had sung her charms, to look upon him without a feeling of veneration. Faces of other times seemed to crowd over him as he sat, and what that now vacant mind had once known, what those now lifeless eyes had once seen, and what that now faltering tongue could once relate so well, were thoughts uppermost in the minds of all who knew him. On the morning of the 18th December, 1855, the Tithonus of living English poets was taken from among us. He died in his own house, surrounded by the works of art which his fine taste had brought about him. "He expired," writes Dr. Beattie, the physician who was with him, "at half-past twelve this morning. A more tranquil and placid transition I never beheld. His devoted niece closed his eyes, and his faithful domestics stood weeping round his bed. Some of the attendant circumstances reminded me of the death-bed of Campbell; but *this* was more calm, solemn, and impressive—quite in keeping with the scene in his 'Human Life.'" His face is said to have been prepossessing in his youth, and the drawing of him by Sir Thomas Lawrence, from which so many engravings have been made, seems to support such belief. His eyes were blue in colour and large, and his nose long. His complexion must always have been pale. His height was about five feet five inches. As he advanced in years the colour retreated altogether from his face, and the satire of Byron was then true to his appearance. His looks afforded, of course, a fine field for sarcastic comment. Theodore Hook, who was often merciless at his expense, recommended his friends to induce him to abstain from attending Lord Byron's funeral. He stood in danger, he said, of being recognised by the undertaker as a corpse he had screwed down some six weeks before.

Thus eminent by position and genius, his opinion was frequently sought by authors and by artists. He was shy of praise—shy of censure. In an age when almost every poet of any name was a reviewer, Rogers was not a reviewer. When in the presence of the painter of any picture, he had constant recourse to the safe and general criticism of Sir Joshua: "Pretty, very pretty," were the words that conveyed satisfaction to the eager ears of many a clever artist.

The critic who annoyed Mr. Rogers in the *Quarterly* was never more in the wrong than when he asserted that his author was a hasty writer. A man of letters and of fortune from his birth, whose literary life extended over sixty years, cannot be called a hasty writer when the produce of his life can be placed with ease in an ordinary pocket volume—for such is the shape his works assume in the latest edition. The fact is, that his were hard-bound brains, and not a line he ever wrote was produced at a single sitting. This was well exemplified in a favourite saying of Sidney Smith:—"When Rogers produces a couplet he goes to bed, and the knocker is tied, and straw is

laid down, and the caudle is made, and the answer to inquiries is, that Mr. Rogers is as well as can be expected."

Pointed axioms and acute replies fly loose about the world, and are assigned successively to those whom it may be the fashion to celebrate. How many smart sayings are assigned to Sheridan and Selwyn, to Jekyll and Rose, to Walpole and others of Walpole's contemporaries, which in truth they never uttered. Many were, and are still, assigned to Mr. Rogers with which he had nothing whatever to do. In the early days of the *John Bull* newspaper, "Sam Rogers" was fathered with many a smart saying, and many a clever and many a stupid jest. It must be the business of Mr. Dyce, in his volume of "Table Talk," to select the genuine from the false—the smart from the dull—of the many sayings attributed to Mr. Rogers.

The late Samuel Rogers bequeathed to the nation three well-known pictures from his collection—the Titian "Noli me Tangere;" the Giorgione, a "Small Picture of a Knight in Armour;" and the Guido, "Head of Christ Crowned with Thorns." The remainder of the collection will, it is presumed, be sold in the course of the spring.

The remains of Samuel Rogers were interred on the 24th of December in Hornsey church-yard, in a family vault which was built some years since on the death of the poet's brother, and where a sister, who died in 1854, is also buried. The funeral, according to the particular wish of the deceased, was strictly private.

THOMAS CUBITT.

December 26th, in his 68th year, at Denbies, his mansion in Surrey, Thomas Cubitt, the son of a labouring man at Buxton, in Norfolk.—He was thrown upon his own resources in early youth, and never had the benefit of a regular education. Yet, through a clear head, steady perseverance, and strict integrity, he rose rapidly into public notice, lived a useful and laborious life, and died a *millionnaire*, or something like it.

It is said that his father's death occurred when Thomas was only 18 years of age, and that he was at that time a journeyman carpenter. Soon afterwards he got a place as ship's carpenter, and went out to India in that capacity. During the voyage out and back he contrived to lay by some savings, and with this small capital started as a carpenter in London. At this trade he worked for some five or six years, when he made a successful speculation by erecting workshops and commencing business on a larger scale as builder, near Gray's-inn-road. While here, and before he was brought into public notice, Thomas Cubitt built the London Institution in Finsbury-circus. In 1823 he contracted with the late Duke of Bedford for improving his property near Bedford and Tavistock Squares, the neighbouring streets of which were his first attempts at build-

ing on a large scale. Two years later he entered into a similar arrangement with the late Marquis of Westminster (then Earl Grosvenor), and the late Mr. Lowndes, for erecting mansions on their property in Belgravia and Knightsbridge, which he carried out with great taste and skill. His reputation as a builder was now established. When the late Mr. Kemp began to build at Brighton, it was Mr. Thomas Cubitt who designed, and, we believe, also, who executed the laying out of Kemp Town. His services, also, were in demand in laying out and building the new park at Clapham. Subsequently he undertook the erection of the mansions of Southern Belgravia; and Warwick and Eccleston Squares, and their vicinity, bear witness to the energy with which he carried out his plans.

Mr. Cubitt was one of the first persons who proposed a comprehensive plan for the drainage of London by carrying the sewerage to a point in the river far below the city. He was also a strong advocate of other sanitary measures, such as the prevention of smoke, and the appropriation of open spaces in the suburbs, as parks for the people. When her Majesty determined upon the reconstruction of her Marine residence at Osborne, it was to Mr. Thomas Cubitt that she entrusted the work, and we may add that the skill and taste shown by him there and elsewhere, earned for him the very highest opinion of her Majesty and Prince Albert.

Mr. Cubitt held, for some years, the honorary post of Examiner of Candidates for London District Surveyorships, and was also at one time President of the Builders' Society. Himself a working-man, he felt for and was the friend of the working classes, as is shown by the workman's library and school-room which he erected at Thames Bank, and the forethought with which he devised a plan for supplying his labourers, on the premises, with little necessities and luxuries for their homes. He was a liberal benefactor to schools, churches, hospitals, and other charities in London and in his native county, and thoroughly endeared himself as a friend to his own workmen.

The *Builder* records a pleasing instance of Mr. Cubitt's equanimity and kindness. His large premises at Thames Bank were burnt down last year, at a loss of some £30,000. He was telegraphed for to London, and arrived while the buildings were in flames. His first words on entering the premises were, "Tell the men they shall be at work again in a week, and I will subscribe £600 towards buying for them new tools." He had only recently completed his contracts in Belgrave-square, and put the finishing hand to his mansion, Denbies, when he was seized with his fatal illness. He leaves a widow and a family of sons and daughters, now grown up, we believe, into manhood and womanhood. His brother William, who succeeded him in his business in Gray's-inn-lane, is an alderman for London, of which he was sheriff in 1847, a magistrate for Middlesex and Surrey, and has been member for Andover since 1847.—*Illustrated Times*.

JOSIAH CONDER, ESQ.

December 27th, at St. John's Wood, in his 66th year, Mr. Josiah Conder, formerly proprietor and editor of the *Eclectic Review*, and for twenty-three years editor of the *Patriot*. His first publication consisted of some juvenile contributions to Dr. Aikin's *Athenæum*, which were afterwards published in a small volume, called "The Associate Minstrels," which reached a second edition. Together with his literary pursuits, Mr. Conder, through a long and useful life, took an active part in the public movements of the Protestant Dissenters.

Mr. Conder was born in London, September 17, 1789, and was the son of Mr. Thomas Conder, bookseller, and grandson of Dr. John Conder, President of the Old College, Homerton. At an early age he manifested that poetical genius and literary taste which have so highly distinguished him. His juvenile poetical contributions to the *Athenæum* (Dr. Aikin's) and other publications having attracted favourable notice, he published, in 1810, a small volume, entitled "The Associate Minstrels," as being the joint production of several friends: and this book passed through two editions. In 1814 he became proprietor of the *Eclectic Review*, being at that time a publisher and bookseller in London. In 1819, he disposed of his business to his successor, Mr. B. Holdsworth; and, for many subsequent years, resided at Watford, in Hertfordshire, retaining in his own hands the management of the *Eclectic Review*, till 1837, when he transferred the proprietorship to Dr. Thomas Price. In 1832, Mr. Conder was induced, on the application of the gentlemen who had recently established the *Patriot* newspaper, to become the editor of that journal, an office which he continued to hold for three-and-twenty years. For many years he took an active part in the public movements of the Protestant Dissenters of the metropolis, without, however, renouncing his attachment to literature.—*Patriot*.

MR. P. G. PATMORE.

December 25th, aged 69, Mr. Peter George Patmore.—He had passed a long and active literary career. The list of his writings, most of which were published without his name, includes, among others, "Letters on England," 2 vols.; "The Mirror of the Months;" "British Galleries of Art;" "Chatsworth, or the Romance of a Week," 3 vols.; "Memorials of Sir Thomas Lawrence;" "Marriage in May Fair;" and, "My Friends and Acquaintance," 3 vols. He was a contributor to the *Liberal*, the *Westminster* and *Retrospective Reviews*, the *Blackwood's*, the *London*, and the *Monthly Magazines* in their early and best days. He edited several periodicals, and among them the *New Monthly Magazine* from the period of Theodore Hook's death to that of its purchase by Mr. Ainsworth; and

for many years occupied the unobtrusive but responsible post of literary adviser to one of the principal London publishing houses. Mr. Patmore numbered many of the literary celebrities of a quarter of a century ago among his "friends and acquaintance." Hazlitt's "*Liber Amoris*" was mainly based upon letters written to his most intimate friend Mr. Patmore, and some of Charles Lamb's most characteristic epistles are addressed to this gentleman.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

J. MARTIN, ESQ., F.S.A.

December 30th, at Froxfield, near Woburn, in his 65th year, John Martin, Esq., F.S.A., Librarian to his Grace the Duke of Bedford.—Sprung from humble but respectable parents, he started in life as an assistant to Messrs. Hatchard in Piccadilly, and subsequently became partner with Mr. Rodwell, in Bond-street. Retiring from business in 1826, he devoted his life to literary pursuits, editing many well-known works; among others, the "Illustrations to the Waverley Novels;" "Poems of Sir Walter Scott;" and illustrated editions of the "Vicar of Wakefield," "Gray's Bard," "Gray's Elegy," &c. In 1834 he published a "Catalogue of Books, privately printed," which reached a second edition. Two years later he became librarian at Woburn Abbey, the duties of which post he discharged most efficiently; and at the same time indulged his archaeological taste by visiting the parish churches of Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire, which he described in the local journals. In 1852 he printed privately, an "Inquiry into Echard's Statements relative to Lord Russell;" and also furnished notes to "Rachel Lady Russell's Letters." In 1855 he translated Guizot's "Essay on the Married Life" of that excellent lady.

THEATRICAL.

MR. R. J. SMITH.

February 1st, at No. 7, Strand, London, aged 69, Mr. Richard John Smith, better known as O. Smith, of the Theatre Royal, Adelphi.—His parents were in the same profession as that which he chose, and his mother gained some reputation in the Dublin Theatre. At an early age Richard Smith appeared on the stage in juvenile characters, and distinguished himself so much by his success in the pantomime of "Obi; or, Three-fingered Jack," produced at the Haymarket, in 1800, that he was always afterwards known as "Obi, or O. Smith." At fifteen years of age his parents artied him to a solicitor at Bath; but the theatrical bent was so strong that he was com-

pletely unsettled from office duties, and he went a voyage in a merchantman to Africa. He attracted the notice of the Governor of Sierra Leone by his clever drawings. "In the river Gabon," says the *Gentleman's Magazine*, "Smith assisted in the escape of two slaves who were confined in the hold of the vessel: this he did entirely from a humane motive, and the adventure was related by him in 'A Tough Yarn,' published in *Bentley's Miscellany*. Mr. Smith also wrote some very amusing tales, which appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*.

On his return to England, he undertook an engagement at Leeds, under Macready, which he subsequently exchanged for a more lucrative one at Edinburgh. In 1807 he removed to Bath, where he undertook with great success the characters of robbers, ruffians, and assassins. Here he attracted the notice of Mr. Elliston, and through him obtained an engagement at the Surrey Theatre, in 1810. He was much admired in the picturesque heroes of Sir Walter Scott's poems, and in the character of *Bombastes*. In 1811, Mr. Smith turned his attention to armour, and took part in the "Fall of Badajoz," which Mr. Elliston brought out during the peninsular campaigns of the Duke of Wellington. Mr. Smith subsequently held engagements under Elliston and Dibdin, at the Surrey. In 1824 he gained a high reputation in the characters of *Zamuel* and *Mephistopheles*, at Drury-lane Theatre. He afterwards appeared on the boards of the Adelphi under the lesseeship of Yates and Matthews, the latter of whom once jokingly certified that "Mr. Smith, though a great ruffian on the stage, was a most respectable character in private life." Of late years Mr. Smith had not appeared to such great advantage, though in "Two Loves and a Life," the last drama in which he played, he found a part more worthy of his talents than many of those in which he had earned his greatest success.

Mr. Smith's most pleasing recollections were to have received instruction and approbation from Kemble, Siddons, Cooke, C. Kemble, Kean, Elliston, Fawcett, and Bannister. He was a member of the Camden, the Percy, and Shakspeare Societies, and also of the British Archæological Association. At the time of the Strawberry-hill sale, in 1842, he wrote a squib upon it, which he published, and called "A Specimen of the Contents of the Great Sale at Gooseberry Hall, with Puffatory Remarks." Mr. Smith was twice married, and he has left a widow. His remains were interred at the Norwood Cemetery.

He had formed a most interesting collection towards the history of the stage, together with a valuable library, his "Garrickiana" being especially worthy of note from the excessive rarity of some of the prints; he had also a choice collection of drawings by Stanfield and other artists. He had been all his life a collector; his knowledge of prints, armour, and costume was very great, the latter being displayed to much advantage in his professional capacity.

MR. THOMAS LUCOMBE.

February 12th, in Tavistock-place, Russell-square, aged 68, Mr. Thomas Lucombe, formerly of the Steyne Library, Brighton.—In early life Mr. Lucombe achieved considerable reputation as a theatrical amateur, and his *Bob Logic* is still remembered as a happy personation. He was the father of Mrs. Sims Reeves.

W. DUNN, ESQ.

April 3rd, at Norwood, aged 73, William Dunn, Esq., formerly Treasurer of Drury-lane Theatre.—At the age of fifteen he was appointed a clerk in Drury-lane Theatre by the late Mr. R. B. Sheridan, as whose secretary and amanuensis he frequently acted. In this capacity he was brought into requisition with most of the political celebrities of the day, while in his more regular vocation he was made known to all the authors, actors, and artists of the period. He had known the Kembles, the Bannisters, Mrs. Siddons, and Mrs. Jordan; and possessed a rich store of anecdote concerning Sheridan, Colman, and other dramatic worthies. He married when far advanced in life, and it was in the bosom of his family that he shone most brightly. His cultivated taste, quaint humour, and genuine pleasantry endeared him to a large circle of friends; and living as he did for nearly half a century among a class peculiarly irascible, he never made an enemy. It is remarked in a contemporary notice of Mr. Dunn, that having lived for nearly fifty years, in every sense, "behind the scenes" of a theatre, where all is unreal, he preserved a character for simple-hearted truthfulness.

MR. T. R. TRAVERS.

May 20th, at Kensington, Mr. T. R. Travers, a popular vocalist, late of Drury-lane and the Surrey Theatres.—He was known by the assumed name of Travers, but his real name was Romer, and he belonged to the talented family of the Romers, the different members of which have been long connected with the lyrical drama.

ROBERT LINDLEY.

June 13th, in Percy-street, aged 82, Robert Lindley, the great violoncellist.—He was born at Rotherham, Yorkshire: his father gave him lessons on the violin, but he laid that instrument aside for the violoncello, and became a pupil of the celebrated Cervetto. After having gained experience in provincial orchestras, he obtained the place of principal violoncello at the King's Theatre, or Italian Opera House; and from that time till

recently, when the weight of years compelled him gradually to retire from his profession, he enjoyed undisputed pre-eminence in his line. He had no rival in the richness and volume of his tone, in strength of hand, and boundless powers of execution, joined to an unaffected manliness of style which was everywhere appreciated.

PAINTERS.

MR. C. V. FIELDING.

March 3rd, at Worthing, in his 68th year, Mr. Copley Vandyke Fielding, President of the Old Society of Painters in Water-Colours.—Mr. Copley Fielding was one of a family of which several members were devoted to cognate pursuits. His brother, Captain Fielding, was originally a student of the fine arts, but abandoned them for the profession of the bar; from which, however, after his marriage, he also retired. Another brother, Thales Fielding, was for many years master of drawing at Woolwich Academy.

Although an extensive painter in oils, it was to water-colours that Copley Fielding's efforts were most constantly directed. He exhibited first, in 1810, at the Old Water-Colour Exhibition in Spring-gardens. His career was from the first successful, and on the death of Joshua Christall he was elected President of the Old Water-Colour Society, which office he retained to his death. Of all the members of the profession to which he belonged, scarcely one could be found whose character was more generally admired by artists themselves, as a worthy and accomplished representative of their order, or by his numerous pupils for the affability of his manner. In a life varied only by periodical changes of residence from the sea-coast of Brighton and Worthing, where he spent his autumns, to London, there is little to record; but its results in the extraordinary number of works, both in oils and water-colours, which issued from his prolific pencil—all of nearly equal excellence, and of unflinching popularity to the last—are of unusual importance and interest. Five pictures, now being exhibited at the British Institution, and of recent execution, testify how little diminution is to be noticed in his powers from the efforts of his younger years.

On the character of the artist's works it is unnecessary here to dwell, from their great frequency and publicity; it will be sufficient to notice that two prevailing conditions of nature seemed to rule his productions—either his rich and wooded landscapes were bathed in the cool airs of morning or the cloudless sultriness of noonday; or else a doomed vessel was

seen to be hurried by a raging sea, under the blackest of storms, against a rock-bound coast. From these two types his subjects rarely varied. Of that peculiar sweetness and harmony which characterised his style, and which infallibly attracted and gratified the eye alike of the artist and the uninitiated spectator, it is equally needless to speak; indeed, never did the pastoral beauty of his pieces exceed that of Bolton Abbey, or the blended colours of a distant landscape combine more felicitously than in the View of Dunstaffnage Abbey, now exhibited at the British Institution. The Scene at the Entrance of Newhaven Harbour is in the severer style we have mentioned; and the other specimens of his works are all characteristic as types of a large class of similar productions. The unprecedented extent and almost uniform merit of these works will preserve to a distant posterity the fame of the artist, even when the recollection of his personal eminence of character will have passed away with those who enjoyed the pleasure of his intimate acquaintance. Mr. Copley Fielding had, as he deserved, large prices, and he died rich. His body was buried on the 10th of March, in the churchyard of Hove, near Brighton.—*Literary Gazette.*

FOREIGN.

GENERAL PEPE.

January 8th, at his residence near Turin, aged 72, General *Gulielmo Pepe*.—His name is well known to the readers of Italian history of the last half-century, as having been engaged in every political movement of importance from 1799 to 1849. He was born in Calabria in 1783, and in 1799 sided with the French party in the Neapolitan kingdom, for which he was condemned to death, but the sentence was commuted to exile, on account of his youth. When *Joachim Murat* became king of Naples, *Pepe* entered the Neapolitan army, and accompanied the contingent sent to Spain. In 1815 he fought under *Murat* for the independence of Italy, and continued in the Neapolitan service after the restoration of the Bourbons. In 1820 and 1821 he was the leader of the revolutionary party, for which he was again exiled, and remained in France and England until 1848. During this period he became acquainted with many of the most eminent men in both those countries, and was an intimate friend of the late *Joseph Hume*. In 1848 he returned to Naples, and was appointed commander-in-chief of the army sent to Central Italy against the Austrians by the constitutional government of *Ferdinand II.* At Bologna he received orders to return, which he refused to obey, but resigned the command of the army, and repaired to Venice, when he was made com-

mandant, which command he held until the surrender of that city in 1849, and there ended the long and checkered military career of General Pepe. Before 1848 he fought a duel at Florence with Lamartine, in consequence of some verses, in which the poet had described the Italians as but the "dust of the dead." From Venice the general went to Paris, and continued to reside there until the *coup d'état* of 1852, when he finally removed and settled in Piedmont.

GIBBONS MERLE.

January 19th, at Paris, Gibbons Merle, Esq., one of the Editors of *Galignani's Messenger*.—Many years ago Mr. Merle was the editor of the London *Courier*; and he was also for a long period the correspondent in London of the *Journal des Débats*. He had been attached to *Galignani* for more than a quarter of a century, and during the same period he was the Paris correspondent of the *Globe*. He was the author of "A Letter to Lord Sidmouth," 1818, 8vo; "The Domestic Dictionary and Housekeeper's Manual" (the medical portion by John Reitch), London, 1842, 8vo; "The New Patent Law in France, with Observations," London, 1844, 8vo.—Some twenty years ago Mr. Merle proposed himself as a candidate for the city of Salisbury, but he did not go to a poll.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

KHOSREF PASHA.

February 1st, in his 97th year, Khosref Pasha, the last representative of Turkey as it was in the days of Louis XVI. and Catherine of Russia, when an historian spoke of "the last traveller from Constantinople," and Oriental tales were written about the Grand Signior and bashaws of three tails.—The following details respecting him are extracted from the foreign correspondence of the *Times*.—

"At a time when Louis XV. was sinking into a dishonourable old age, when English mobs were shouting for 'Wilkes and Liberty!' and the American colonies discussing the right of self-taxation, a lame, hump-backed Georgian boy was exposed in the slave-market of Stamboul. Ordinarily, the passport to high rank in Turkey is a pretty face and engaging manners. Khosref was destitute of the former advantage, but no royal or popular favourite was ever more gifted with the faculty of winning and retaining goodwill. He must have given in early childhood some signs of the cleverness which distinguished him in after years; for he was purchased for the palace of Abdul-Hamed, and quickly received into the imperial favour, at a time when to be a favourite slave was the chief or only way to the great dignities of the empire. After a short time Khosref was attached to the household of the young Mahmoud, afterwards the greatest of the later Turkish sultans. A friendship more durable than the common run of Oriental attachments

appears to have arisen between them, and Khosref devoted himself to the interests of the young prince. Abdul-Hamed died, and Selim succeeded; Mustafa murdered Selim, and Mahmoud dethroned Mustafa. From this time the fortunes of Khosref rose. He was made secretary to the Capudan Pasha, and laid the foundations of his enormous wealth. Appointed to the Pashalic of Egypt, he introduced order into that country, and was looked upon as a merciful and moderately able man. But a more energetic spirit was at work in the African province. Against Mehemet Ali the Pasha could not hold his ground; and after a long struggle, he was driven away by the intrigues of the crafty Albanian who succeeded him. But the influence of Khosref was always after exercised to check his successful rival. The rupture between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali was looked upon as his work, and it is well known that when the Egyptian forces advanced to Koniah the head of Khosref was demanded as the price of peace by the victorious Viceroy. But Khosref lived to see Mehemet Ali in the grave, as well as his two successors, and the rebellious province once more dependent on the Sultan's throne. In the mean time the Sultan's favourite had received new honours and amassed fresh wealth. In these times the post of Capudan Pasha was the most lucrative in Turkey, or perhaps in the world. He might be said to take a contract for keeping up the Ottoman navy. He received the revenues of the Morea, the islands, and some of the Asiatic towns; with these he must maintain a fleet for sea, and whatever remained over was his own. The course to be pursued by a prudent pasha was obvious. There was no necessity that the Sultan should have an efficient fleet, but it was of great importance that the minister should keep up his own establishments and fill his own coffers. Khosref was a good financier where his own interest was concerned, and his tenure of the post of Capudan Pasha made him the richest subject in the empire in the course of a few years. He also managed one or two political affairs very adroitly. The Pasha of Smyrna, in the year 1817, presumed to dispute the authority of the Sultan. Had he been the ruler of some inland province, difficult of access, his chance of impunity would have been great, but in a seaport city he could hardly expect long-continued success. However, the affair caused much anxiety to the Porte, and the Capudan Pasha was sent with his fleet into the waters of Smyrna. He professed a desire to see the Pasha, and invited him on board. The Pasha was in an agony of doubt, and prepared for resistance, while still inclined to trust himself in the admiral's ship, in the hope that Khosref would not dare to injure him. After long hesitation he ventured, and the moment he came on board Khosref made the signal for death. To have quietly made away with a rebellious Pasha was a great exploit in those days, and the Capudan Pasha rose into higher favour than ever. All through the stormy reign of Mahmoud his fortune never failed him; though once or twice disgraced, he still

kept his head, while less prudent men disappeared on every side. Since the ascension of Abdul Medjid he lived in retirement on the Bosphorus, only quitting his palace on state occasions, or to attend some extraordinary council. His voice was strongly against the present war, for he belonged to the party who wished to rest on Russian protection, and he dreaded the immediate presence of western troops more than the future domination of the Czar. He was a personal friend of Menschikoff, who sent him presents of everland tea, which the Pasha acknowledged by gifts of choice tobacco. Wily and worldly, he may be compared to Talleyrand. Like that statesman, he has been ready to acquiesce in every change, and has generally succeeded in gaining something by every convulsion. As he was a slave of the Imperial house, from which condition there is no manumission, his great wealth fell, according to Turkish custom, to the Sultan."

SELIM PASHA.

February 17th, killed at Eupatoria, aged 58, Selim Pasha, the commander of the Egyptian contingent.—He was the Mameluke who escaped from the massacre at Cairo, when Mehemet Ali, in 1811, ordered the indiscriminate destruction of all the members of that celebrated body who were then assembled in the town. Selim, who was very young at the time, seeing no other chance of escape, mounted his horse, and forced him to spring from the lofty wall of that town into the empty space. The animal was killed by the fall, but the rider escaped, though not without very grave contusions. Mehemet Ali, astonished alike at the young man's resolution and good fortune, ordered him to be spared, and in a short time he perfectly recovered. He owed his subsequent military career to the kindness of Colonel Selves, at present generalissimo of the Egyptian forces, and well known by the name of Soliman Pasha. Selim Pasha was an excellent commander, and enjoyed the confidence of his men to an extraordinary degree. In the attack at Eupatoria he was struck in the head by a Russian bullet, and his death was instantaneous.—*New Graves.*

C. F. GAUSS.

February 23rd, at Göttingen, Charles Frederick Gauss.—He was born at Brunswick on the 30th of April, 1777. His father, who was a bricklayer, intended that his son should adopt the same occupation. Accordingly, in the year 1784, young Gauss was sent to the public school of Bütner, in Brunswick, for the purpose of being instructed in the ordinary elements of education. During his attendance at this school, his extraordinary intelligence attracted the notice and procured for him the friendship of Bartels, subsequently professor of mathematics in the University of Dorpat. Bartels having kindly repre-

sented the merits of young Gauss to Charles William, Duke of Brunswick, he was sent, in the year 1792, to the Collegium Carolinum, very much against the will of his father. In 1794 he entered the University of Göttingen, not yet quite decided whether he should devote his life to the pursuit of mathematics or philology. During his residence here he made several of his greatest discoveries in analysis, which induced him to make the cultivation of mathematical science the main object of his life.

Having completed his studies, he returned to Brunswick, and, in 1798, he repaired to Helmstadt for the purpose of availing himself of the library of that place, having been then engaged in preparing for publication his celebrated work, "*Disquisitiones Arithmeticæ*." Shortly after his arrival he was introduced to Pfaff, but he was merely in company with him for an hour or two. Upon his return to Helmstadt, however, in the following year, with the same object in view, he had the opportunity of renewing his acquaintance with Pfaff, which soon ripened into a very intimate friendship. In the course of their evening walks they were in the habit of exchanging their thoughts on mathematical subjects, on which occasions it may be presumed that Gauss communicated quite as much as he received. It has been considered necessary to state these facts in consequence of an erroneous impression which has very extensively prevailed, even in Germany, that Gauss studied mathematics at Helmstadt under the tuition of Pfaff. The "*Disquisitiones Arithmeticæ*" was published at Brunswick in 1801, under the auspices of the Duke of Brunswick. It immediately stamped its author as one of the most profound and original mathematicians of the age.

The discovery of the planet Ceres by Piazzi on the first day of the present century had the effect of introducing Gauss to the world as a theoretical astronomer of the very highest order. The Italian astronomer not having communicated a sufficient number of his observations of the planet previous to its passing into the rays of the sun, which happened soon after its discovery, there existed no means of ascertaining the form or position of the orbit in which it revolved; and the consequence was, that upon its emerging again from the solar rays in the autumn of the same year, astronomers were totally unacquainted with the precise region of the heavens in which they ought to search for it. Piazzi having at length published his early observations of the planet, Gauss, by a method of his own invention, determined the elements of its orbit, and calculated an ephemeris of its motion, by means of which De Zach succeeded in rediscovering the planet on the 31st of December, exactly after the lapse of a year from the date of its original discovery by Piazzi. The discovery of three other small planets, which soon followed that of Ceres, supplied Gauss with so many occasions for improving his solution of the problem for determining the orbit of a planet from a definite number of observations, and suggested to his

inventive mind a variety of beautiful contrivances for computing the movement of a body revolving in a conic section in accordance with Kepler's laws. These results were finally embodied in his "*Theoria Motus Corporum Cœlestium in Conicis Sectionibus Solem Ambientium*," which was published at Hamburg in 1809. In this celebrated work the author gives a complete system of formulæ and processes for computing the movement of a body revolving in a conic section, and then explains a general method for determining the orbit of a planet or comet from three observed positions of the body. The work concludes with an exposition of the method of least squares, which the author appears to have invented independently of, and even prior to, Legendre, although the latter was the first who communicated it to the world.

The "*Theoria Motus*" will always be classed among those great works, the appearance of which forms an epoch in the history of the science to which they refer. The processes detailed in it are no less remarkable for originality and completeness, than for the concise and elegant form in which the author has exhibited them. Indeed, it may be considered as the text-book from which have been chiefly derived those powerful and refined methods of investigation by which the German astronomy of the present century is more especially characterized.

The other astronomical researches of Gauss are chiefly contained in De Zach's "*Monatliche Correspondenz*," the "*Transactions of the Royal Society of Göttingen*," and the "*Astronomische Nachrichten*." Although not of equal importance with those expounded in the "*Theoria Motus*," they all bear the impress of original genius.

In 1807 Gauss was appointed Professor of Mathematics at Göttingen, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. Latterly he devoted considerable attention to the subject of terrestrial magnetism, and in concert with Professor Weber made some very important improvements in that branch of science. He was one of the leading mathematicians of the age, and was the last of the powerful school which is headed by Lagrange; but he lived to an age which made him the survivor of many who must be said to belong to a later epoch. His researches are of the most abstruse character, and turn much on the theory of number and its applications. The "*Disquisitiones Arithmeticæ*" is one of the standard works of the century. But though the character of his subjects tempts few readers—though his own severe brevity renders these subjects even more difficult than they need be—yet the young reader of Euclid may be brought into contact with Gauss, so as to understand the tone of his genius in a manner which would be utterly impossible in the case of Newton, or Lagrange, or Euler.

It was reserved to Gauss to open that extension of plane geometry which consists in transferring the field of reasoning from a plane to any surface whatever. Every surface has its shortest line, as a plane has its straight line; and a triangle

drawn upon a surface, bounded by shortest lines, such as the common spherical triangle on the surface of a sphere, has close analogies with the rectilinear triangle in a plane. Gauss showed how the sum of the three angles of such a triangle is connected with the constitution of the area inclosed: thus extending to all surfaces the well-known theorem which Roy and Legendre applied in geodetical calculation. The time may come when the advance of mathematical reasoning shall convert plane geometry into a geometry of all surfaces, in such manner that any theorem which is established on one surface shall immediately be read off on every other. Should this time ever arrive, it will be remembered that Gauss first opened the career, and suggested the possibility of the extension, by giving some of the principal theorems.

COUNT M. DE POLIGNAC.

February, Count Melchior de Polignac, Governor of the Chateau of Fontainebleau under the Restoration, the last brother of Prince Jules de Polignac, minister of Charles X.

JUDGE HERMAN KNICKERBOCKER.

February —, in Williamsburg, North America, aged 75, Herman Knickerbocker, of Rensselaer county, United States.—He is said to have been the original of the "Congress Man," in Washington Irving's "History of New York." He was a member of Congress in 1809-10. He was widely known and respected as one of the finest specimens of old Dutch chivalry. He was called to the American bar at an early age, and took a prominent place in it as well as in political life. He was a member of the New York Legislature, and then judge of the Rensselaer county, till old age compelled him to retire. His agreeable and dignified manners, joined to generous hospitality and jovial humour, procured him the soubriquet of the "Prince of Schaghticoke."

M. V. PANGALOS.

During the earlier part of the year death was busy among the notables of Greece. M. Varnavas Pangalos, the oldest of the patriots who struggled for the independence of Greece, and one of those who sacrificed a large fortune to the cause, died at Athens in January last, at the remarkable age of 111 years. General Tsavellas, the hero of Missolonghi; Gardskiotis Grivas, formerly Palace Marshal; and Deliany, formerly President of the Senate, all died within the space of ten days in the month of March.—*New Graves.*

M. DUPONT DE L'EURE.

March 3rd, aged 88, Jacques Charles Dupont (de l'Eure).—He

was born February 27, 1767. After having completed his collegiate education, he turned his attention to the study of the law, and began public life as a barrister. His talent, energy, and patriotism, very speedily brought him forward; during the stormy progress of the French Revolution he was unanimously appointed to important magisterial duties, and he invariably justified, by his moderation and firmness, the confidence which his fellow-citizens reposed in him. Dupont de l'Eure's political career may be said to have commenced in 1813, when he was returned to the *Corps Législatif*, by the electors of the town of Evreux; named Vice-President of the Chamber, under the government of the "hundred days," the manliness of his behaviour contrasted strongly with the pusillanimity which everywhere prevailed. Nothing could induce him to quit his post, and he withdrew from his seat in the House only when compelled to do so by main force. The year 1817 saw Dupont de l'Eure once more chosen as one of the representatives of the nation. He took his place on the Opposition benches, and for twenty-five consecutive years encouraged the Liberal party in their struggle against the re-actionary tendencies of the aristocracy. It was not likely that such a course should remain unnoticed by the ruling powers; accordingly, a decree of M. Peyronnet, the Keeper of the Seals, deprived Dupont de l'Eure of his office as President of the Court at Rouen; and after twenty-seven years' arduous service, the venerable magistrate was dismissed without even a pension. When the July revolution broke out Dupont de l'Eure hailed it as the dawn of a truly liberal epoch, and consented to join Louis Philippe's first cabinet in the capacity of Minister of Justice. He soon, however, discovered that the Orleans dynasty had no intention of carrying on the work of reform to the full extent he anticipated, and in December, 1830, he sent in his resignation—satisfied with watching and checking, as far as he could, the ultra-Conservative policy of M. Guizot's administration. The Republican outburst of February, 1848, was another stage in Dupont de l'Eure's political life—it was the last. Appointed a President of the Provisional Government, and of the Council of Ministers, he had now become too old to take an active part in state affairs, and he merely lent to his more energetic colleagues the sanctity of his well-known name. Like them, he had to yield before the iron rule of military disasters, and the accession of General Cavaignac to the presidency was the signal of his final exit.—*New Graves.*

M. THEODORE DUCOS.

March 17th, after a long and painful illness, in his 56th year, M. Theodore Ducos, the French Minister of Marine and the Colonies.—He was born in 1801 at Bordeaux. His father,

at one time a respectable merchant in that city, failed, and was totally ruined. The late minister, about the year 1815, was happy to obtain a situation as a merchant's clerk, at a salary of £100 a year. Shortly afterwards, he had placed at his disposal a capital of 30,000 francs, with which he set up in business. In a few years he became a leading merchant. M. Ducos took his seat in the Chamber of Deputies for the first time in 1834, for his native city, and was re-elected afterwards without any difficulty. He belonged to the *Centre Gauche*, or Liberal Conservative party, sitting on the same benches as M. de Morny, to whose acquaintance, doubtless, his subsequent rise was owing. When the Legitimist deputies undertook the pilgrimage to Belgrave-square, for the purpose of expressing their sympathy to the Count de Chambord, it was M. Ducos who proposed that the famous word *flétrir* should be applied to them in the address drawn up at the beginning of the session. He was one of the earliest adherents to the *coup-d'état* of 1861, and had held office ever since. His ministry will long be remembered as one characterized by energy, skill, and perseverance of no ordinary degree. "In two years and a half," says the *Times*, "he placed at the service of the country sixty ships of war, twenty-four of which were first-rates, carrying 3,000 guns, and with a motive power equal to that of 23,000 tons."

BARON C. UGONI.

March —, the Baron Camillo Ugoni.—He was well known in the literary world as the author of a translation of "Cæsar's Commentaries," of acknowledged merit; and also of "Essays on Petrarch," composed in English by Ugo Foscolo. He was also the author of the continuation of the "*Secoli della Letteratura Italiana*," by Corniani.

THE PRINCESS OF SAXE MEINENGEN.

March 30th, suddenly, aged 22, Charlotte, Hereditary Princess of Saxe Meinengen.—She was a daughter of Prince Albert of Prussia; was married to her husband in 1850, and left two sons and one daughter.

ARCHDUCHESS OF HUNGARY.

March 31st, at Buda, aged 58, the Archduchess Mary-Dorothy, widow of Archduke Joseph, Palatine of Hungary.—She was the daughter of Louis Duke of Wurtemberg, became the third wife of the Archduke Joseph in 1819, and his widow in 1847.

PRINCE ARIIAUE.

The *Messenger* of Tahiti announces that Prince Ariiaue, eldest son of Queen Pomaré, died in the night of the 12th May. The inhabitants on the following days paid visits of condolence to the queen; the women had their hair cut off, and the men their heads shaved, and all brought presents of all sorts of food. After filing off before the queen, they formed themselves into a circle round her house, and Apo, the senior of the Raatiras of Atimaha, cried, "Salutation to Pomaré, Queen of Tahiti, salutation in the name of the true God. We come here, we judges, mutois, and hui-raatiras of districts, to salute you, and weep with you on the death of your son." Tairapa, the queen's orator, replied: "Chiefs, judges, mutois, and raatiras of districts, Pomaré is happy to see you; thanks you for this mark of interest, and invites you to enter this house, and weep over the body of her son." The crowd then entered the house and wept aloud. The funeral of the deceased took place on the 23rd May, with much pomp. The French authorities, and the English and United States Consuls, attended the ceremony. —*Times*.

BARON MACKAW.

May 20, Admiral Baron Mackaw.—This gallant officer accompanied King Louis Philippe to this country. At the time of that monarch's abdication, he occupied the post of Minister of Marine. His high reputation as a naval officer arose from the fact that, when in command of *L'Abeille*, an 18-gun brig, he captured an English sloop of war of equal force.

MARSHAL HARISPE.

May 26th, at Bayonne, after an illness of three weeks, Marshal Count Harispe.—The deceased was in 1810 nominated general of division, and was one of the last and most noble representatives of the old army; and it was in this character that, in December, 1851, the emperor selected him to be raised to the dignity of marshal of France.

KINESAVIN.

May 26th, the old Servian chief, Kinesavin, at Belgrade, in Hungary.—Kinesavin rendered important military service to the Emperor of Austria during the Hungarian insurrection, and received from the hand of that sovereign the cross of the knightly Order of Maria Theresa. Although made an Austrian general, he could neither read nor write, but made his upward way among a rude people by political sagacity and native energy of character.

SI EHMED.

May 30, aged 52, Si Ehmed, Bey of Tunis. He came to the throne in 1837, and is succeeded by his cousin Si Imhamed Bey; and, what is more strange, his succession to the throne took place without any outbreak or insurrection.

BARON DE BODE.

June 9th, in Albert Street, Mornington Crescent, Regent's Park, aged 77, Major-General William Henry Otto de Bode.—The name of the Baron de Bode is well known from the large and well-known claim of the family upon her Majesty's Government, as French loyalists.

MADAME LAVALETTE.

June 18th, at Paris, Emilia Louise de Beauharnais, Comtesse de Lavalette.—Familiarly known as Madame Lavalette, she established a name for female heroism, which will not be easily forgotten. She was a near relative of the Emperor of the French, being the first cousin of his mother, the Queen Hortense; her father, the late Marquis de Beauharnais, brother of the Queen, died in 1846; she was the only child of his first marriage. Of late years her mind had been clouded by insanity, consequent on the sufferings which she endured for her act of devotion. But though a cloud was cast over her mind, her fame remained to the last as brilliant as ever.

GENERAL DUBRETON.

June 27th, at Versailles, aged 88th, General Baron Dubreton, ex-Peer of France and Commander of St. Louis.—The general had taken a distinguished part in all the wars of the Empire. He it was who, in 1812, defended Burgos, and forced Wellington after the victory of Salamanca to change the plan of his campaign. After the peace, the Duke of Wellington, finding himself sitting next to General Dubreton at a dinner party, said to him, "J'aime mieux, général, vous avoir à côté de moi que devant moi."

GENERAL TODTLEBEN.

June —. In the death of General Todtleben, Sebastopol has lost its greatest hero, and the loss of this Russian General of

Engineers, from the effect of a wound received on June 18, is an event of no mean importance to the Russians. The ability, energy, and extraordinary genius which the young general displayed in his defence of Sebastopol will hand his name down to posterity as one of the most prominent men this war has brought forth. But a few months since—a poor captain of artillery—he offered to place Sebastopol in such a state of defence in three weeks as should successfully resist the operations of the allies, provided the resources of the town, in men and *matériel*, were placed at his disposal. His offer was accepted by Menschikoff, and how he fulfilled his undertaking history will tell. For ten months the town has now resisted the operations of one of the most powerful and efficient armies modern Europe has witnessed in the field; and to say that this heroic defence is alone owing to the genius which devised, and the energy and skill which executed the gigantic lines of defence around the town, is but the simple tribute due to the young general. It is creditable to the Russian system that his genius was so quickly recognised and promptly rewarded. The great Napoleon himself never showed better discernment than Nicholas, in the rapid promotion of his poor captain of artillery to the supreme direction of the defence of Sebastopol, and to the post of General of the Staff of Engineers.—*Press*.

SULTANA ANNE KATTE GHERY KRIM GHERY.

June —, at Simpheropol, in the Crimea, the Sultana Anne Katté Ghery Krim Ghery.—The Sultana was a young lady belonging to Edinburgh, who became the wife of the Sultan of the Crimea in the following manner:—About seventy years ago Catharine of Russia invaded the Crimea, deposed the Sultan, and annexed the Crimea itself to the Russian dominions. Some forty years after that event, or, in other words, about thirty years back from the present date, the deposed Sultan, or more properly the son of the deposed Sultan, visited Edinburgh. While there he was to be found in the first circles of the modern Athens. He became attached to a young lady—a Miss Nelson or Neilson—and married her. After the marriage he took her to the Crimea. This Sultan has been dead for many years. The family of the deceased Sultan was resident about twelve miles from the river Alma. It is not a little singular, that within a week afterwards, her sister, Margaret Anne, second daughter of the Sultan, and wife of Thomas Upton, Esq., died at Ekaterinoslav, also in the Crimea.

A small volume, published last year by Messrs. Johnstone and Hunter, Edinburgh, on the subject of the Crimea, is, on the title-page, said to be "By a Lady." The author is Miss Neilson, a sister of the Sultana of Krim Tartary.

LIEUT. VICO

July 10th, before Sebastopol, Lieutenant Vico, French Commissioner with the British army in the Crimea.—The deceased officer, who was held in the highest esteem by Lord Raglan, was not merely a gallant soldier, but a single-hearted and upright man; and a dispatch of General Simpson informs us how sincerely his loss was regretted by the allied armies. He joined the British forces as joint commissioner, soon after the breaking out of the war, and accompanied them to Varna, and to the landing in the Crimea. He was present at the Alma, Balaclava, and Inkermann; and from the time that his colleague, De Lagondie, was taken prisoner, he was the sole medium of communication between the head-quarters of the English and French armies.

PRINCESS OF CANINO.

July 12th, at Sinigaglia, in the Papal States, aged 76, the Princess Dowager of Canino, Alexandrine Laurence de Blescamp, widow of Lucien Bonaparte, brother of the Emperor Napoleon I.

ADMIRAL NACHIMOFF.

July 12th, at Sebastopol, Admiral Nachimoff, who commanded the Russian fleet at the destruction of Turkish ships at Sinope, November, 1853.—A Hamburg letter of the 24th July, in the *Indépendance Belge*, says,—

"The Russian Admiral Nachimoff, who lately died of his wounds at Sebastopol, was very well known at Hamburg. He repeatedly visited our city on his way from Russia to England, where he was sent by the Emperor Nicholas, with two naval officers, to study the system of construction and armament practised in the Government dockyards. That mission lasted nearly five years. During his residence in England the admiral acquired a perfect knowledge of everything connected with the practical and theoretical administration of the Royal Navy. On his return from London he was appointed by the emperor superintendent of the naval constructions at Nicolaieff. The high military dignities with which he was subsequently invested were but the just recompense of his courage and remarkable capacity. He belonged to a plebeian family, and his brother is still at this moment a schoolmaster in the town of Ekaterinoslav, in the government of that name."

The *Invalides* states that the admiral always persisted in wearing his full uniform when he went out to reconnoitre the enemy. It was while he was thus engaged, standing on the Khornileff Bastion, that he was struck by a bullet in the temple, which killed him.

MONS. DE BIELKE.

July 26th, at Padua, Mons. Rodolph de Bielke, Danish minister at Berlin.—He was descended from an ancient and noble family in Denmark, and early entered the diplomatic service of his country. In due course of time he became Secretary of Legation to the Danish mission in England. "In ordinary times," says the *Gentleman's Magazine*, "such a post may be filled equally well by almost any one, but the latter portion of M. de Bielke's stay in this country was no ordinary time. In the year 1848 the crash of a falling throne in France had awakened German patriotism from its trance. To the cold torpor of despotism succeeded the hot fit of a freedom which knew not how to be free. All Germany was revolutionized, and on her northern frontier a mob of mad enthusiasts, urged on by insane professors, and patted on the back by the now reactionary King of Prussia, threw themselves across the Eyder and invaded the dominions of the King of Denmark. At the moment, Denmark was poor and weak; Schleswig-Holstein was powerful, with all Germany at its back. While the Danes, with hereditary daring, prepared to receive and repel the invaders at home, the temper and ingenuity of their diplomatic agents abroad were taxed to the uttermost to expose the fallacies and combat the specious subtleties of the Schleswig-Holstein emissaries. In this war of words and strife of notes and protocols—in this assiduous sap and countersap, and mine and countermine, directed now against this or that diplomatist, now against the Foreign-office—none played a more distinguished part and rendered his country more signal service than Rodolph de Bielke. Nor was his time entirely spent in the tortuous approaches of Downing-street, or wasted in the mole-like operations of a diplomacy which works always underground and succeeds best when it is most concealed. He appreciated the advantage of publicity, and felt that his country's cause could stand the light of day. By his means the great organs of public opinion in England were gradually enlightened as to the relative positions and rights of the contending parties in Denmark, and it is to his indefatigable efforts, more than to those of any other man, that Denmark owes the formation of a saner judgment in England on the merits of the Schleswig-Holstein quarrel, the intricacies of which, increased by the devices of the enemies of Denmark, at one time threatened to weary the patience of Europe.

"On the decease of Count Reventlow, who had been his diplomatic chief, M. de Bielke was appointed *Chargé-d'Affaires* in England, and shortly afterwards was sent to fill the honourable post of Danish minister at Berlin."

M. de Bielke was a man of Herculean strength; but his constitution was injured by an imprudent use of some German

baths, and he was travelling in Italy to recruit his health, when he was seized by cholera, and died of prostration consequent on the attack.

M. ATTERBORN.

July —, at an advanced age, M. Atterborn, the most admired of the modern poets of Sweden.

BARON DE DIETRICH.

July —, Baron de Dietrich, of Vienna, who has left a fortune of 20,000,000 florins (about £2,000,000), consisting chiefly of landed property. The whole of this vast sum goes to his grandson, aged seven.

JOSEPH MAX.

July —, Joseph Max, a sculptor of Prague. — His greatest work is the monument of Radetsky.

K. A. MENZEL.

July —, at Breslau, Karl Adolphus Menzel, the German historian. — He was born in Lower Silesia in 1784. He studied at Halle, and was made Professor of History in one of the gymnasia of Breslau, in 1809. He published, at Breslau, a history of Silesia and a history of the Germans, in four volumes. Altogether he occupied a high place in German literature.

M. BARCHON DE PENHOEN.

July —, M. Barchon de Penhoen, member of the Academy of Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres of Paris. — He wrote works about Africa, a parallel between Louis Philippe and the Prince of Orange, a history of German Philosophy, &c.

MARQUIS DE ROCHEMORE.

July —, at Arbec, from an injury sustained in being thrown from his carriage, aged 99, the Marquis de Rochemore. — He was the friend and companion of Louis XVIII. throughout his exile in England, and held high rank at the court of Charles X. In 1830 he abandoned political life, and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his long existence.

GENERAL ARMANDI.

August 3rd, at Aix-le-Bains, in Savoy, where the physicians of Paris had ordered him to go for the recovery of his health,

aged 77, General Armandi.—This distinguished Italian officer had been preceptor to the present Emperor of the French. He took an active part with General Pépé in the heroic defence of Venice, and was latterly Director of the Imperial Library of the palace of St. Cloud. One of his nephews, who went from Paris to tend him in his illness, was with him when he died. The account of his death was immediately forwarded by telegraph to the emperor, by whom the deceased general was much beloved and esteemed.

DON PEDRO JUAN DE ZULUETA.

August 11th, in Devonshire-place, aged 72, his Excellency Don Pedro Juan de Zulueta, Count de Torre Diaz.

HON. A. LAWRENCE.

August 18th, at Boston, U. S., aged 62, the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, formerly Ambassador to England from the United States.—His father, who was descended from an English emigrant family of the reign of Charles I., was an officer in the American army. At an early age, the subject of our memoir became clerk to, and afterwards partner with, his elder brother as a merchant in Boston. By their united energy and integrity, this firm built up the business of Boston. In the 24th and 25th Congress, Abbott Lawrence was chosen as representative of the Suffolk district: and in 1843 he was made a commissioner for settling the North-eastern boundary. In 1848 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the vice-presidentship of the American Republic: but in the following year was accredited as ambassador to the British court. He was extremely popular in this country, where his great wealth and mercantile experience enabled him to lend a helping hand to his countrymen at the time of the Great Exhibition. In October, 1852, he returned to America, and resumed his active habits as a merchant. Since 1852, Mr. Lawrence had been living a retired life. He had been ill for several weeks of a disease of the stomach similar to gout. He was distinguished for his practical business abilities, his political sagacity, his *bonhomie* and grace of manner, his public and private charities, and his liberality to literary institutions. He was one of the firmest pillars of the old Conservative, High-tariff, Bank-Whig Party, and a firm Union man. Early in life Mr. Abbott Lawrence married a daughter of Mr. T. Bigelow, by whom he left a large family.

THE COUNT DE SALIS.

August 23rd, at Modena, aged 79, his Excellency John Count de Salis, Privy Councillor and Chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria.

M. BINEAU.

September 14th, M. Bineau, late French Minister of Finance. —M. Bineau, as we learn from the funeral oration delivered by M. Baroche at his interment, was born in 1805, in the department of Maine and Loire. In his earliest years he displayed strength of will and love of labour. He distinguished himself highly in his preparatory studies at college, and subsequently in the Ecole Polytechnique. He was associated to the body of mining engineers, and rose from rank to rank till, in 1840, he became engineer-in-chief. He published various works that attracted notice. His treatise on the railways of England is supposed to have mainly contributed to gain for him the honour of being elected to the Chamber of Deputies for Maine and Loire, in 1841. From that time he devoted himself principally to the labours of the legislature. He belonged to the ranks of the moderate opposition. He took little part in the discussion of general politics, but he was recognised as an authority on all subjects connected with his favourite studies. He took an active part in all debates on concessions of railways, on the police of railway carriage, on internal navigation, and on financial questions. In 1848 he was elected member of the Constituent Assembly for the department of Maine and Loire, on which occasion he obtained 120,000 votes. He was an active member of the committee of finance, and reporter on the budget in 1848. He was one of the first to attach himself to the party of the Prince President, who appointed him Minister of Public Works on the 31st of October, 1849. After the 2nd of December, he was appointed a member of the Consultative Commission, and in 1852 Minister of Finance. The principal measures of his administration—those which impart to it a character of its own—were the conversion of the Rente in 1852, and the loan of 1854. In the midst of his labours his health gave way, but a desire to accomplish the tasks he had undertaken kept him at his post. A few months ago he snatched a brief interval of repose, but it was too late—he died a victim of over-exertion.

M. A. L. BUSCH.

September 30th, of cholera, aged 51, Augustus Ludovick Busch. —He was born at Dantzic, September 7, 1804. His parents were in wealthy circumstances at the time of his birth, but the bombardment of Dantzic, by the French, in 1813, reduced them to a condition of poverty.

After acquiring a knowledge of the ordinary branches of education, Busch entered the Royal School of Arts in Dantzic. The director of this institution, John Adam Breysig, possessed a peculiar aptitude for awakening in his pupils a love of geometrical drawing and also of geometry itself. Under his tuition young Busch made considerable progress in several useful

applications of geometry. Subsequently he associated himself with an architect named Pape, whom he assisted with his drawings and measurements. Not being inclined to adopt the profession of an architect, he turned his attention to the study of pure mathematics, which he cultivated under the guidance of Förstmann, Professor of Mathematics in the Gymnasium of Dantzic, who instructed him privately for several years, free of charge. In the year 1827, having proceeded to Königsberg, he was appointed private tutor to the children of the poet Freiherrn, of Eichendorff, who was then Catholic consistorial councillor of that city. While occupying this situation he enjoyed the advantage of attending the lectures of Bessel and the other professors of university. In the year 1831 he was appointed assistant to Bessel, who was then director of the Observatory of Königsberg. The labours of Busch in this situation are well known to all those who are in the habit of perusing the "Königsberg Observations" and the "Astronomische Nachrichten." In the year 1833 Busch undertook the reduction of Bradley's observations with the zenith sector. The results were published, in 1838, under the title of "Reduction of the Observations made by Bradley at Kew and Wanstead to determine the Quantities of Aberration and Nutation." In 1849 he was appointed to the directorship of the Königsberg Observatory, which had become vacant by the death of Bessel.

GEN. ZANANI.

September —, at Vienna, of cholera, General Zanani, formerly Minister of War during the short-lived constitutional *régime* in Austria; as also M. de Muth, formerly chief of the Vienna police.

M. MICHAEL VOROSMARTY.

November 9th, at Pesth, aged 55, Michael Vorosmarty, one of the greatest Hungarian poets of the present century. An epic, entitled "Zalan Futasa," is his principal work.

COUNT MOLE.

November 23rd, in his 75th year, at his family seat of Champalatreux, Count Molé.—The cause of his death was a sudden attack of apoplexy, and he had remained up to the last in the enjoyment of remarkable health and spirits. The deceased nobleman was the son of President Molé, who fell a victim to the first French revolution, at the early age of thirty-four; but sufficient property appears to have been saved from the wreck of his family fortunes to enable the young Molé to pursue his studies at the Central School of Public Works, afterwards known as the Polytechnic School. In the year 1806 he attracted the attention of Napoleon by his "Essays upon Politics and Morality," which

were of a highly absolutist cast, and he was appointed by him Auditor of the Council of State. He was faithful to the last to the Bonapartist dynasty, but continued in office under the Bourbons, by whom he was nominated a peer of France. He opposed the measures of Prince Polignac, and, after the Revolution of 1830, he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. Shortly after this he was elevated to the post of Prime Minister, of which he was at length dispossessed by the exertions of Guizot and Thiers. Count Molé then retired into private life, and though elected a member of the Legislative Assembly, he took very little part in their proceedings. The family of Count Molé was of that rank known as the "nobility of the robe," but his ancestors were gentlemen in the reign of Henri Quatre. Talent was hereditary in the family, and apparently, also, the love of legal order, constitutionalism, and monarchy. The deceased was, indeed, almost the last link remaining among French statesmen between the old and the new *régime*—combining the high-bred tone and monarchical principles of the one with much of that philosophic liberalism which is characteristic of the other. But, while he accepted each successive change in the governing system of France as a political necessity, he cannot be accused of ever having swerved from his own original opinions. It is an interesting fact that, at the close of his long and varied career, he should have renewed his relations with the ancient dynasty, and should have departed from life, as he began it, a supporter of the old monarchy of France. In his theological opinions Count Molé inclined to the Ultramontane party, and, from his high character, great abilities, and illustrious position, must have been esteemed one of the stoutest pillars of the Church. His loss is well nigh irreparable both to his party and to France.—*Press.*

"The Memoirs of Count de Molé have since become," according to the *Journal du Loiret*, "one of the great topics of conversation in certain circles. It is positively affirmed that a friend of the family proceeded immediately after the count's death to Italy, to confer on the subject of publication with the Duke de Nemours and the Prince de Joinville, who were then at Nervi, with their august mother."

ADMIRAL BRUAT.

November 25th, at sea, off the Sicilian Coast, Admiral Bruat, late Chief Commander of the French Fleet in the Black Sea.—The gallant admiral died at sea from an attack of gout which flew to his stomach, while the squadron under his command was off Messina. Admiral Bruat was born at Colmar on the 26th of May, 1796; entered the Naval School at Brest in 1811, was an aspirant of the 1st class in 1815, appointed enseigne de vaisseau in 1809, lieutenant in 1827, capitaine de frigate in 1831, capitaine de vaisseau in 1838, rear-admiral in 1846, vice-admiral in 1852, and full admiral in 1855. From the first year

of his service the letters of his commanding officers always mentioned him as well instructed, of indefatigable zeal, and brave and generous in the extreme. His first command was the *Silene* brig, in 1829, on the coast of Africa. Here he was wrecked, made prisoner, and taken to Algiers, and only released on the capture of that city by the French. On returning to Toulon he was honourably acquitted for the loss of his vessel. After commanding in succession the *Jena* and *Triton*, ships of the line, he was appointed in January, 1845, governor of the Marquesas, and on the 17th of April following, governor of all the French establishments in Oceania. He subsequently held some important posts under the government of General Cavaignac. In 1848 he was made maritime prefect of Toulon, and, in 1849, was named governor-general of the Antilles. In 1853 he took the command of the French Channel squadron; and in the following year became second in command of the Black Sea fleet and succeeded to the chief command of the allied squadron on the return to France of Admiral Hamelin. In him France has lost a faithful servant, and the British navy will lament the absence of an officer on whom they could depend, and with whom they had co-operated in many arduous expeditions. He was especially esteemed and respected by Sir Edmund Lyons. He had but recently left Constantinople, after being *fêted* by the Sultan, and congratulated by the ambassadors of the allies, when he was attacked by his sudden and fatal illness.

ADAM MITZKIEVITCH.

November 28th, at Constantinople, the Polish poet, Adam Mitzkievitch.—He was formerly professor of the Slavonic language and literature in the College of France, and recently librarian at the arsenal. He was a few months since charged by the French government with a scientific mission to the East, where he fell a victim to cholera.

MADAME MOUILLON.

December 8th, Madame Elise Mouillon (née Greillard).—She was a native of Caen, in Normandy. She was compelled to take refuge in England by the Coup d'État of 1852. In this country she distinguished herself by her many accomplishments, her intimate knowledge of French literature, the elegance of her style, and the mastery which she had obtained of the idiomatic niceties of the English language. She published an anonymous brochure, called "*Le Berceau du Communisme en Perse; Études Historiques et Philosophiques*:" but she was best known, both to friends and strangers, by her various essays on educational and literary subjects, published in several English periodicals.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

COMTESSE DE ST. GEORGE.

December 21st, at Changin, Canton de Vaud, Switzerland, Elizabeth Sophia, Comtesse de St. George.—The deceased lady was the second daughter of the late Rev. Henry Heigham, of Hunston Hall, co. Suffolk, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Symonds, of Bury St. Edmunds, and married the Comte de St. George, in 1835. The family of Heigham has held lands in Suffolk since early in the fourteenth century: the representative of it in the middle of the sixteenth century was Sir Clement Heigham, Chief Baron of the Exchequer under Philip and Mary, a zealous adherent of the queen's cause against Lady Jane Grey, and was chosen by her influence Speaker of the House of Commons, on the meeting of the third Parliament after the Reformation—the same in which the temporary reunion was effected between the Church of England and that of Rome. His son, Sir John Heigham, was high sheriff and M.P. for Suffolk under Elizabeth, held an infantry command under that Queen at Tilbury Fort, and entertained her Majesty at Barrow Hall, in her royal progress through Suffolk.

COUNT VALERIAN KRASINSKI.

December 22nd, at Edinburgh, Count Valerian Krasinski, a native of the ancient Polish province of White Russia.—He was known in his native land as having been chief of the Ministry of Public Instruction, and having in that capacity brought forward many liberal and enlightened measures. He established a college for Jewish Rabbis, and introduced stereotyped printing. On the breaking out of the Polish insurrection in 1830, he was sent into England on diplomatic business, but was reduced to poverty by the catastrophe of 1831. He soon, however, set himself to work in order to gain a literary reputation here; his first attempt being an English translation of the well-known Polish novel, "Sigismund Augustus, or Poland in the Sixteenth Century," which met with so favourable a reception, that he was encouraged to write an original work of greater pretension, the "History of the Reformation in Poland." This work was soon translated into French and German, and procured him a European reputation, and especially arrested the attention of the King of Prussia. This he followed up by the "History and Religions of the Slavonic Nations," and many minor pamphlets on the Polish and Russian question. He was well known and esteemed among the literary circles of London and Edinburgh.

BARON A. ROTHSCHILD.

December —, at Frankfort, the Baron Anselm von Rothschild.—The Baron Anselm is the third of the brothers Rothschild who has departed this life in 1855, the *chef* of the house

in Naples, Carl, and the *chef* of the house in Vienna, Solomon, having previously died during the year. Of the five brothers there remains now only James, the *chef* of the house in Paris. Baron Anselm was looked on as the founder of the great financial Rothschild power, and, though possessed of less cultivation and education than his brothers, was a decided genius in money matters. He died childless, and has left a fortune valued at from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 florins. A sum of 1,200,000 florins is destined to continue the alms which the deceased was in the habit of distributing every week, as well as for the distribution of wood to the poor in winter. The fund for giving a dowry to Jewish maidens receives 50,000 florins; the fund for the sick as well as the Jewish hospital, 10,000 florins each; the Jewish school, 50,000 florins. Sums of 3,000 florins are bestowed on several Christian establishments. The clerks who have been more than twenty years in the firm receive 2,000 florins, the others 1,000; the juniors from 300 to 500 florins; and many legacies are left to servants.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

DUKE DE SOTOMAYOR.

December 29th, at Madrid, the Duke de Sotomayor.—He died by his own hand. He was formerly ambassador at the courts of London and Paris.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. HAMILTON.

January 1st, in Bryanston Square, aged 85, Elizabeth, widow of Henry Hamilton, Esq.—She was the only daughter of Major Lee, of Bolney Court, Oxon, and her late husband, who for some years held the post of Governor of Dominica, was a grandson of Gustavus, 1st Viscount Boyne, being the fourth son of the Hon. Henry Hamilton, sometime M.P. for co. Donegal in the Irish House of Commons, and Collector of Customs at the port of Cork, by Mary, daughter of Joshua Dawson, Esq., of Castle Dawson, co. Derry.

MRS. M'CANN.

January 3rd, burnt to death by an accident, Dora M'Cann, wife of James M'Cann, Esq., late of Channon Rock, near Dundalk.

HON. MRS. PHILLIPS.

January 4th, at Fairy Hill, Gower, aged 64, the Hon. Juliana Hicks Phillips, daughter of the late Baroness Barham, by Sir

Gerard Noel, Bart., M.P., and sister of the present Earl of Gainsborough, and wife of the Rev. Samuel Phillips, M.A., Rector of Pickwell, Leicestershire, and Vicar of Llanddewi, Glamorganshire, to whom she was married in 1834.

LADY BRUNEL.

January 4th, at the residence of her son, 18, Duke Street, Westminster, aged 79, Sophia, widow of the late Sir. M. I. Brunel.—Her ladyship was a daughter of the late William Kingdon, Esq., of Plymouth, and married, in 1799, Mark Isambart Brunel, Esq., who was knighted in 1841, and died in 1849.

CHARLES BIGGS CALMADY, ESQ.

January 5th, Charles Biggs Calmady, Esq., of Langdon Court, Devon.—He was the son and heir of Admiral Charles Holmes Everett, who assumed the name of Calmady on his marriage with the heiress of that very ancient Devonshire family, and died in 1807. The deceased subject of this memoir married, in 1816, Emily, eldest daughter of William Greenwood, Esq., of Brookwood, co. Hants; but his wife died before him on the 1st of January; he has left an only son, Vincent Pollexfen, who has succeeded to the family estates, and five daughters, one of whom is married to the present Sir John Augustus Hugh Boyd, Bart., and another to W. F. Collier, Esq.

HON. MRS. WHARTON.

January 5th, at Skelton Castle, Yorkshire, aged 80, the Hon. Charlotte Wharton, widow of the Rev. William Wharton, Vicar of Gilling, near Richmond, sister of the late, and aunt to the present, Earl of Zetland.—She was the second daughter of Thomas, 1st Lord Dundas, by Lady Charlotte Fitzwilliam, sister to William, Earl Fitzwilliam. She married her late husband in 1808, and was left a widow in 1842.

MRS. KENNETT.

January 7th, at Belvedere Terrace, Brighton, Emilia, widow of the late Rev. Brackley C. Kennett, Rector of East Ilsley, Berks.—She was the youngest daughter of the late Rev. H. Vaughan, of Tretwr, co. Brecon, and mother-in-law of William Digby Seymour, Esq., M.P. for Kingston-on-Hull, at whose house she breathed her last.

LADY ANNA MARIA MONSELL.

January 7th, at St. Leonards, aged 40, Lady Anna Maria Monsell, sister of the Earl of Dunraven, and wife of the Right Hon. William Monsell, M.P. for the county of Limerick.—

She was the only daughter of Windham Henry, 2nd Earl of Dunraven, for some years an Irish Representative Peer, by Caroline, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Wyndham, Esq., of Dunraven Castle, near Bridge End, co. Glamorgan, whose name the late peer assumed, in 1815, by sign manual, in addition to that of Quin. Her ladyship died without leaving issue.

MISS LAURA PAXTON.

January 8th, in Germany, aged 16, Laura, 4th daughter of Sir Joseph Paxton, of Darby House, near Chatsworth, and M.P. for Coventry, by his wife Mary, daughter of T. Brown, Esq.

MRS. KEY.

January 9th, at Wandsworth, Mary Sophia, wife of Kingsmill Grove Key, of that place, eldest son of Sir John Key, Bart., formerly M.P. for, and Lord Mayor of, London, and now Chamberlain of the City.—She was the 2nd daughter of G. H. Hahn, Esq., of Wandsworth, Surrey, and, in 1842, married her husband, by whom, we believe, she had no issue.

MISS BERTHA GARNIER.

January 10th, in Harley Street, aged 11, Bertha Frances, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Garnier and Lady Caroline Elizabeth Garnier, daughter of the 4th Earl of Albemarle.

JOHN ERSKINE, ESQ.

January 11th, at Cheltenham, aged 42, John Erskine, Esq., late Captain in the 17th Regiment.—He was 3rd son of the late Colonel Erskine, C.B., of the 48th Regt. and nephew of the late Marquis of Winchester.

MISS ZOE ANNE BUTLER.

January 12th, aged 19, Zoe Anne Butler, last surviving child of Pierce Somerset Butler, Esq., formerly M.P. for co. Kilkenny (who claimed the title of Viscount Mountgarret in July, 1855, which claim was not allowed by the House of Lords*), by his wife Jesse Anne, widow of Poole Abel Warren, Esq., of Lodge Park, co. Kilkenny. Miss Butler survived her younger and only sister but eight months. Mr. P. S. Butler is the eldest son of the late Hon. F. Butler, brother of the late Earl of Kilkenny, who died in 1846.

* It is understood that an appeal is being prosecuted by Mr. P. S. Butler against this decision.

LADY ASTLEY.

January 13th, at Burgh Hall, Norfolk, the residence of her son, Francis L'Estrange Astley, Esq., aged 87, Hester, widow of the late Sir Jacob Henry Astley, Bart., of Melton Constable, mother of Lord Hastings, youngest daughter and heir of the late Samuel Browne, Esq. of King's Lynn.—The deceased lady was born in 1768, and was married in 1789, but left a widow in 1817. By her late husband she had a numerous family, of whom four daughters and two sons survive her. The present holder of the baronetcy, who was for many years M.P. for Norfolk, in 1839, established his claim to the barony of Hastings, which had been in abeyance since the reign of Edward I., and he was called to the House of Lords by that title in 1841.

LADY ARTHUR.

January 14th, in Gloucester Square, Hyde Park, Eliza Ord Usher, Lady Arthur, widow of the Right Hon. Sir George Arthur, Bart., formerly Governor of Honduras, Van Diemen's Land (now called Tasmania), Upper Canada, and Bombay, who died in September, 1854, and mother of the present baronet.—She was a daughter of the late Lieut.-General Sir John Francis Sigismund Smith, K.C.B., of the Royal Artillery, and, in 1814, married her late husband, by whom she has left five daughters and six sons surviving, besides another son, who died in 1847.

LADY MURRAY-THREIPLAND.

January 15th, aged 87, Lady Murray-Threipland, of Fingask Castle, co. Perth.—Her ladyship was Jessy, daughter of William Scott Ker, Esq., of Chatto, co. Roxburgh, and married, in 1798, Sir Patrick Murray-Threipland, the 4th Baronet, in whose favour King George IV. reversed the attainder which had been passed on his ancestor, Sir David Threipland, 2nd Baronet, on account of the share which he took in the rebellion of 1716, in the cause of the exiled Stuarts. A Scottish paper thus writes, with respect to the deceased lady:—"During a very long life she was justly regarded as an ornament of her exalted station, and a choice example of the sterling race of our good old Scottish gentry. She was a straightforward, generous-hearted lady: her disposition and manners were genial and kind, while an unequivocal cordiality marked all her words and actions. There was an unaffected simplicity in the fondness with which she clung to the old Scottish idioms and customs which had been dear to her from her youth; and the heartiness of her intercourse with others bespoke something better than mere politeness,—ever the sincere and earnest wish to make all around her truly happy. The blank caused in the house of Fingask by her decease will not easily be supplied."

LADY GORE-BOOTH.

January 16th, in Dublin, Caroline Susan, wife of Sir Robert Gore-Booth, Bart., M.P. for co. Sligo.—She was the second daughter of the late Thomas Goold, Esq., Master of the Court of Chancery in Ireland, and sister of the Countess of Dunraven, as well as the late Wyndham Goold, Esq., M.P. for co. Limerick, who died November, 1854. In 1830, she married Sir Richard as his second wife, and has left by him a youthful family of two sons and three daughters. The noble conduct of Lady Booth during the period of the famine of 1846-7 will be gratefully and warmly remembered among the peasantry of Sligo.

MRS. DAMPIER.

January 17th, at Colinshags, Somerset, aged 63, Mary Charlotte, widow of the Rev. John Dampier of that place.—She was the only child of the late Rev. Charles Digby, Canon of Wells, and Rector of Kilminster, Wilts (brother to Henry, 1st Earl Digby), by Priscilla, daughter of William Mellor, Esq., of Castle Cary, and married her late husband in 1810: she was left a widow in 1841.

PETER HOLLAND, ESQ.

January 18th, at Knutsford, Cheshire, aged 88, Peter Holland, Esq.—The deceased gentleman was born in 1766, and married a daughter of the Rev. William Willetts of Newcastle-under-Lyne, Staffordshire, by whom he was the father of the present Sir Henry Holland, M.D., who was born in 1788, and was created a baronet in 1853. The present baronet, it will be remembered, is Physician to the Queen and Prince Albert, and is married to a daughter of the late Rev. Sydney Smith, Canon of St. Paul's, who has recently edited her father's "Life and Correspondence."

MRS. F. NORTH.

January 18th, at Hastings, Janet, wife of Frederick North, Esq. of the Lodge, Hastings, and of Rougham, Norfolk, and M.P. for the former place.—She was a granddaughter of the late Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart., of the Lees, Coldstream, N.B., who sat in Parliament for many years as member for Berwickshire, and was married, first, to Robert Shuttleworth, Esq., of Gawthorpe Hall, co. Lancaster (whose only daughter is now the wife of Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, Bart.), and after whose death she remarried Mr. F. North in 1825.

MISS ELEANOR CHARLOTTE EARLE WELBY.

January 19th, at Spondon, aged 72, Eleanor Charlotte, 3rd daughter of Sir William Earle Welby, 1st Baronet, by his second wife, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Williamson, Esq., of Allington House, co. Lincoln. She was half-aunt of the present baronet, who is M.P. for Grantham.

JOHN WRIGHT, ESQ.

January 19th, John Wright, Esq., formerly of Belsize Park, Hampstead, and youngest son of the late Anthony Wright, Esq., of Weald, Essex.—He was a Roman Catholic gentleman, of great personal goodness and charity, and for many years head of the banking-house of Wright and Co., Covent-garden.

DUCHESS DOWAGER OF ROXBURGHE.

January 19th, at Brighton, aged 77, Harriet, Duchess Dowager of Roxburghe.—Her grace was the daughter of the late Benjamin Charlewood, Esq., of Windlesham, Surrey, and was the mother of the present duke by the late duke, to whom she was married in 1807. He was at that time Sir James Innes Norcliffe, Bart., and his right was not yet acknowledged as heir presumptive to the dukedom of Roxburghe. Upon the death of his distant cousin, the 4th duke, in 1805, the Roxburghe title and estates lay dormant till 1812, during which time they were contested by the Right Hon. William Drummond as heir male of the 2nd earl, Major-General Walter Ker, as heir male of the 1st earl of Roxburghe, and the husband of the deceased lady, in whose favour the House of Lords ultimately decided in 1812, and who then succeeded as 5th duke. By his grace she had an only son, the present duke, who was created an English peer in 1837, as Earl Innes. Left a widow in 1823, her grace married as her 2nd husband Lieut.-Colonel W. F. O'Reilly, C.B., of the 41st Foot, younger brother of the late William O'Reilly, Esq., of Knock Abbey Castle, co. Louth, but was left a widow a second time in 1844.

MRS. MACPHERSON.

January 20th, at Cluny Castle, co. Inverness, aged 82, Mrs. Macpherson, senior, of Cluny Macpherson.—She was Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Sir Ewen Cameron, Bart., of Fassifern (whose father was second son of Lochiel, chief of the clan Cameron), and married, in 1798, the late Duncan Macpherson, of Cluny, then Colonel in the 3rd Foot Guards, and head of the Clan Macpherson. She was left a widow in 1817, having had issue four daughters and four sons, the eldest of whom is

the present Cluny Macpherson, and to all of whom she entirely devoted herself. Simple and dignified in her manners, and respected as a chiefess, she was kind and benevolent to her humblest dependents, firm in her friendships, and charitable in her opinions of others. Cluny Macpherson is the lineal descendant in the male line of the Clan Chattan.

LADY HULSE.

January 20th, at Breamore House, Hants, aged 73, Maria, Lady Hulse, widow of the late Sir Charles Hulse, Bart., who died in October, 1854.—She was a daughter of the late John Buller, Esq., a Lord of the Treasury, by Anne, sister of Sir W. Lemon, Bart., many years M.P. for Cornwall, and married, in 1808, her late husband, by whom she had five sons and one daughter.

W. J. CAMPION, ESQ.

January 20th, at Brighton, aged 84, William John Campion, Esq., of Danny Park, near Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, only son of Henry Courthope Campion, Esq., by a daughter of Sir John Heathcote, Bart., of London, and a descendant of Sir Simon Campion, of Campion Hall, Essex, one of whose grandsons, Henry Campion, became possessed of Danny Park, by marriage with Barbara, heiress of P. Courthope, Esq., in the early part of last century. Mr. Campion himself was a gentleman of retired habits, and filled the office of High Sheriff of Sussex, in 1820; and married, 1797, a daughter of Francis Austen, Esq., of Kippington, Kent, by whom he has left three sons and two daughters. His eldest son, who has succeeded to the estate of Danny Park, is married to a daughter of T. R. Kemp, Esq., formerly M.P. for Lewes.

RICHARD HILL, ESQ.

January 21st, at Thornton, Yorkshire, aged 68, Richard Hill, Esq.—The deceased gentleman was a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the North Riding, lord of the castle and manor of Pickering and chief bailiff of Pickering Lyth, and well known throughout the county for his devotion to country amusements and pursuits. He was master of the North Riding foxhounds, a thorough sportsman, and a gentleman of the old school. He was also a zealous and enterprising agriculturist, a generous and kind-hearted landlord, and a real friend of his tenantry and the poorer classes.

HENRY CAREW, ESQ.

January 23rd, at Sidmouth, aged 55, Henry Carew, Esq., second son of the late G. H. Carew, Esq., of Crowcombe, Somers-

set.—He was born in 1799, married, in 1822, Jane Maria, only child of John Rogers, Esq., of Sidmouth, by whom he left surviving issue an only son. His loss is regretted by a large circle of friends, by whom he was deservedly and highly regarded.

MIS GOUGH.

January 23rd, at Rathronan House, near Clonmel, aged 7, Frances Anne Mary, eldest daughter of the Hon. G. S. Gough, by his second wife, Jane, daughter of G. Arbuthnot, Esq., of Elderslie, and granddaughter of Gen. Viscount Gough, G.C.B.

MRS. ROOKE.

January 23rd, at Woodside, near Lymington, aged 87, Marianne, widow of William Rooke, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.—The deceased lady was aunt of the late Admiral Sir Harry Burrard-Neale, Bart., G.C.B., being a sister of Harry Burrard, Esq., M.P. for Lymington, and warden of the New Forest, who was raised to a baronetcy in 1769, with remainder to his brother's children.

MRS. FEWTRELL.

January 23rd, at Belmont, Lyme Regis, at an advanced age, Mrs. Fewtrell, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Speke, of Jordans, Prebendary of Bristol, and Rector of Dowlish Wake, Somerset, and aunt of the present William Speke, Esq., of Jordans, co. Somerset.

LADY EDWIN HILL.

January 24th, at Norwood Park, Notts, the seat of her father, aged 25, Mary Emily, wife of Lord Arthur Edwin Hill, brother of the Marquis of Downshire, and M.P. for co. Down.—The deceased lady was a daughter of the late Sir Richard Sutton, Bart., who died in the following November, and of whom a memoir will be found above, on page 76. She married Lord Edwin Hill, in 1848, and has left by him an infant family of two children.

CLEMENT WINSTANLEY, ESQ.

January 25th, at Brookfield, near Teignmouth, aged 79, Clement Winstanley, Esq., of Braunston House, Leicestershire, a Deputy-Lieutenant and Magistrate for that county.—He was born in 1775, and educated at Uppingham School and Pembroke College, Cambridge. In 1794 he quitted the University before proceeding to a degree, and joined the Prince of Wales' Fencibles, a regiment which was being raised at that time by the

late Lord Ranelagh. He served in Ireland with this troop for seven years, and on one occasion received the thanks of the late Duke of York for his conduct in the rebellion of '98. On the disbanding of his troop in 1802, he joined the Leicestershire militia as lieutenant-colonel, and brought his men into the most effective discipline and order. He was high sheriff of his native county in 1817, at the time of the Luddite riots, and showed great courage at a trying and perilous season. He was subsequently Chairman of the Leicester and Swannington Railway Company, and was presented with a handsome piece of plate for his services in that capacity. Of late, he had resided chiefly in the milder climate of South Devon; and died much regretted in every relation of public and private life.

His family had been connected with Leicestershire for upwards of two hundred years. An ancestor of the deceased gentleman represented Leicester in Parliament from 1701 to 1718; his father himself was vice-lieutenant of the county, and married a daughter of the late Sir Thomas Parkyns, Bart. Having died unmarried, he is succeeded in his property and estates by his nephew, James Beaumont Winstanley, Esq., son of the late Rev. G. Winstanley, rector of Glenfield, who died in 1846.

MRS. BROGDEN.

January 25th, at Clayton, Sussex, aged 79, Hannah, widow of James Brogden, Esq., of Clapham and of Trimsaran, S.W., who was M.P. for Launceston, from 1796 to 1832, and for some time held the office of a Lord of the Treasury and Chairman of Committees.

MRS. WATKINS.

January 25th, at Pennoyre, Brecon, Eliza Luther, wife of Colonel Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, M.P. for Brecknock, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Brecon. The deceased lady was a daughter of John Taylor Gordon, Esq., and widow of Brigadier-General S. Hughes, C.B. She became the second wife of Col. Watkins in 1852. Her son by her former marriage is Lieut. Gordon Hughes, 92nd Gordon Highlanders.

MISS WORDSWORTH.

January 25th, at Rydal Mount, near Keswick, aged 84, Dorothy Wordsworth, sister of the late William Wordsworth, Esq., Poet Laureate.—The deceased lady was born at Cockermouth, on Christmas-day, 1771. She was the only daughter of John Wordsworth and Ann, his wife, daughter of W. Cookson, Esq., of Penrith. Her brother William was a year older than herself. Her parents dying early, she was educated by her mother's cousin, at Halifax. In 1795, the poet, after leaving college and travelling through France and Italy, settled

with her at Racedown, Dorset, a spot afterwards cherished by herself as very dear to her recollections. Here she first made acquaintance with Coleridge, who thus describes her:—

"Wordsworth and his exquisite sister are with me. She is a woman indeed,—in mind I mean, and in heart; for her person is such, that if you expected to see a pretty woman, you would think her ordinary; if you expected to see an ordinary woman, you would think her pretty; but her manners are simple, ardent, and impressive. In every motion, her innocent soul beams out so brightly, that who saw her would say, 'Guilt was a thing impossible with her.' Her information various, her eye watchful in minutest observation of nature; and her taste a perfect electrometer."

A desire of being nearer Coleridge induced them to move to Alfoxden, Somersetshire, where many of Wordsworth's smaller pieces were written. In 1799, after a tour in Germany, the brother and sister settled on the banks of Grasmere Lake, Westmoreland, where the time was passed in studying nature, and in poetical composition. A journal, kept by Miss Wordsworth at this time, shows, in an interesting manner, how the incidents of every-day life were suggestive of many of her brother's most beautiful poems. It was then that the poet characterized her as "the blessing of his later years;" and he thus described her influence on his character:—

"She gave me eyes, she gave me ears,
And humble cares, and delicate fears,
A heart, the fountain of sweet tears,
And love and thought and joy."

Miss Wordsworth continued to live with the poet after his marriage, which took place in 1802; first at Grasmere, and then at Rydal Mount, near Ambleside, Westmoreland, where she breathed her last, January 25th, 1855, nearly five years after his decease.

For a further account of Miss Wordsworth, the reader is referred to the "Memoirs of William Wordsworth," by Rev. Canon Wordsworth, D.D. London: Moxon, 2 vols., 1851.

MRS. G. DALRYMPLE.

January 26th, at North Berwick, aged 87, Mrs. George Dalrymple, widow of Col. George Dalrymple, of the 19th Regt.—Her maiden name was Miller; having married her late husband early in life, she was left a widow in 1804, with two sons and four daughters, the second of whom, Martha Willett, is the present Countess of Stair, having married the earl (as his second wife) in 1831.

HON. T. W. GAGE.

January 26th, at Westbury House, Hants, aged 58, the Hon. Thomas William Gage, only brother of Viscount Gage.—

He was born in 1796, and married, in 1824, Arabella Cecil, daughter of Thomas W. St. Quintin, Esq., of Scampton Hall, co. York, who died before her husband, and by whom he has left issue an only surviving daughter, since married to her cousin, the Hon. E. T. Gage, second son of the present peer.

AUGUSTUS MAITLAND, ESQ.

January 26th, at Edinburgh, aged 54, Augustus Maitland, Esq., W.S.—He was a grandson of the 6th Earl of Lauderdale, being the fifth son of the Hon. Sir Alexander C. Maitland Gibson, Bart., of Clifton Hall, Midlothian, grandfather of the present baronet. He was born in 1800, and married, in 1843, Elizabeth Jane, daughter of the Rev. W. P. Richards, LL.D., rector of Stoke Abbas, Dorset, granddaughter of the late Sir John Strachan, Bart., and niece of the last baronet of that title. By his wife he left issue four sons; he was admitted a writer of the signet in 1824.

LADY COOPER.

January 27th, at Isleworth House, Middlesex, aged 85, Catharine, Lady Cooper.

GEORGE MOLINEUX, ESQ.

January 27th, at St. Anne's, Lewes, aged 64, George Molineux, senior partner in the old bank, Lewes, and magistrate for Sussex.—He was a native of the town, with which he was identified through a long life, devoted to every public undertaking which could possibly contribute to its prosperity. For many years he was the active manager of the Bank, having succeeded to his father's share; but during the later period of his life he gave himself up to comparative retirement, from which nothing but his magisterial duties could abstract him.

LORD J. M. H. KER.

January 27th, at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, near Durham, aged 13, Lord John Montague Hobart Ker, brother of the Marquis of Lothian.

MISS S. ROGERS.

January 29th, at Brighton, aged 82, Miss Sarah Rogers, sister to Mr. Samuel Rogers, the poet.—During the lifetime of her brother, Mr. Henry Rogers, the banker, of London, she resided with him in Highbury-terrace, where, by his taste and skill, he had formed a very considerable collection of pictures and works of art, and where he died about 1833 or 1834, very much regretted by those who were acquainted with his many amiable

qualities. He left his works of art to Miss Rogers, who shortly afterwards (induced in some degree by a wish, in justice to the treasures collected by her late brother, to exhibit them to more advantage) removed to a larger house in Hanover-terrace, Regent's Park, where they have since afforded much gratification to her friends. It is understood that, with the exception of a few pictures given to her nephews, the collection was bequeathed to her brother the late Samuel Rogers, a memoir of whom will be found at page 288, and they will probably follow the destination of the fine collection previously in his possession.

MRS. FITZGERALD.

January 29th, at Brighton, Mary Frances, relict of John Fitzgerald, Esq., of Boulge Hall, Suffolk, and Naseby, Northamptonshire, and many years M.P. for Seaford.—She was a lady well known for her high mental accomplishments, and for her patronage of literature and the fine arts. Her house was the favourite resort of poets, dramatists, and painters. She was a scion of the ducal house of Leinster, being a Geraldine of that branch which descends from the second son of the 1st Earl of Kildare. Her family held large property in the co. of Waterford. She herself owned extensive estates in Lancashire, and at Boulge, in Suffolk, besides the classic ground of Naseby, Northamptonshire.

J. WATSON, ESQ.

January 30th, at Clapton, Hackney, aged 83, Joshua Watson, Esq., D.C.L., brother of the late Rev. Dr. Watson, Rector of Hackney.—The son of a wine-merchant in Mincing-lane, City, he was placed in his father's counting-house at an early age. In youth he is said to have shown such a cheerful and agreeable disposition as to have drawn upon him the attention of King George III., and to have led him to ask the name of "that happy-looking boy." In early life he was actively employed in business as a merchant, but in the midst of this world's cares he never forgot the claims of religion and charity. He was officially engaged with almost all the religious societies connected with the Established Church, and was an especial benefactor to King's College, London, and St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, at the first foundation of these institutions. He was honoured by the thanks of Queen Charlotte, the consort of George III., for his benevolent zeal in the distribution of a fund collected for the relief of Germans who had suffered in the Continental war. Mr. Watson was one of the first promoters of the colonial episcopate in India, America, and Australia. Among his chief friends were the late Bishop Van Mildert, of Durham, Bishop Jebb, of Limerick, and the late Dr. Wordsworth, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

His wife, to whom he was much attached, died before him, as also did his only son. His only surviving daughter is married to the Rev. H. M. Wagner, vicar of Brighton.

MRS. BURNABY.

January 31st, at Leicester, aged 89, Lucy, relict of the late Rev. Thomas Burnaby, M.A., Vicar of St. Margaret's in that town, and Rector of Misterton.—She was the fourth daughter of Richard Dyott, Esq., of Freeford, co. Stafford, by Katharine, only daughter of Thomas Herrick, Esq., brother to William Herrick, Esq., of Beaumanor Park. She was married in August, 1785, and left a widow in 1830.

VISCOUNTESS ST. VINCENT.

January 31st, at Meaford, near Stone, Staffordshire, Mary Anne, Viscountess St. Vincent.—Her ladyship was second daughter of the late Thomas Parker, Esq., of Park Hall, and in 1812 became the second wife of the present viscount, by whom she left one surviving son, Edward Swynfen, and one daughter, Mary Anne, the widow of the late D. O. Dyce Sombre, Esq., formerly M.P. for Sudbury, whose will has recently caused so much public litigation.

R. H. YEA, ESQ.

February 1st, at Weymouth, aged 37, from an accident while shooting, Raleigh Henry Yea, Esq., the younger son of Sir William Walter Yea, Bart., of Pyrland, Somerset.—He entered the army as ensign in the 13th Foot, in 1835, and afterwards exchanged into the 98th Regt. He retired from the army in 1841, when he married Ellen, daughter of John Cookson, Esq., of Whitehill, co. Durham, by whom he left no surviving issue. A memoir of his elder brother will be found on another page.

H. W. W. FLEMING, ESQ.

February 2nd, at the barracks, Anglesea, aged 26, Henry William Willis Fleming, Esq.—He was the third son of the late John Fleming, Esq., of Stoneham Park, Southampton, many years M.P. for Hants, and afterwards for the Southern Division, by his wife, a daughter of James Buchanan, Esq., who, being left a widow in 1844, has since become the second wife of Lieut. General Lord Downes, K.C.B.

LADY M. L. COLE.

February 3rd, at Penrice Castle, Glamorganshire, aged 79, Lady Mary Lucy Cole.—Her ladyship was the second daughter of Henry Thomas 2nd Earl of Ilchester, by his first wife, Mary

Theresa, daughter of Standish Grady, Esq., of Capperpullin, co. Limerick. She was married, first, in 1794, to Thomas Mansel Talbot, Esq., of Margam, co. Glamorgan, who died in 1813; and, secondly, in 1815, to Captain Sir Christopher Cole, R.N., K.C.B., who died in 1836. By her first marriage she had issue Christopher Rice Mansel, Esq., the present lord-lieutenant of Glamorganshire, and M.P. for that county, and several daughters. In this venerable lady the vale of Gower has lost of one of its most amiable and accomplished residents.

LADY ROLLO.

February 3rd, in Stanhope-street, Hyde-park-gardens, Agnes, Lady Rollo, widow of John 8th Lord Rollo, of Duncrub, N.B.—She was a daughter of the late William Greig, Esq., of Gayfield-place, and married her late husband in 1806. She was left a widow in 1846, having had issue William 9th and late Lord Rollo (who was a Representative Peer for Scotland, and father of the present peer), besides three other sons, and two daughters.

MISS CAMPBELL MELFORT.

February 5th, at Hampton Court Palace, Miss Campbell Melfort.—The deceased lady was a sister of Lieut.-General Frederick Campbell, of the Royal Artillery, and of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Patrick Campbell, and assumed the name of Melfort by royal licence some years ago. A third brother of her ladyship is the gallant Lieut.-General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B.

MRS. DOUGLAS.

February 7th, at Limerick, Anne, wife of Colonel Robert Percy Douglas, Assistant Adjutant-general at Head-quarters, eldest son of General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., G.C.B.—She was the only daughter of Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Duckworth, 48th Foot (who was killed at Albuera), only son of the late Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth, Bart., G.C.B., by his first marriage.

MRS. ADAMS.

February 7th, at Fornhan St. Martin's, Suffolk, aged 71, Elizabeth, relict of the late Rev. Henry Adams, B.D. Rector of Bardwell, in that county, son of P. T. Adams, Esq., of Bushey Grove, Herts.—She was the eldest daughter of G. Boldero, Esq., of Ixworth, Suffolk, the representative of an ancient Suffolk family, and has died without leaving issue.

MRS. CHAPMAN.

February 14th, at Highbury Park, aged 83, Elizabeth, relict of Aaron Chapman, Esq., formerly M.P. for Whitby.—She was the daughter of Joseph Barker, Esq., of Whitby; was married in 1796, and left a widow in 1850, having had a very numerous family. She was mother of Edward Henry Chapman, Esq., of Haringay House, Middlesex, Director of the Bank of England.

MRS. GURNEY.

February 14th, at Ham House, Upton, Essex, aged 70, Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Gurney.—She was the daughter of James Sheppard, Esq., formerly of Ham House, and niece to Joseph Sheppard, Esq., recently deceased. She was sister-in-law to the late benevolent Mrs. Fry, and will be long remembered for her own acts of charity. Her body was interred in the Friends' burial-ground at Barking, Essex.

J. H. POWELL, ESQ.

February 15th, in Eaton Square, aged 63, John Harcourt Powell, Esq., of Drinkstone Park, Suffolk, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county.—He was the first chairman of the Thingoe Board of Guardians, and brought the administration of the new Poor Law into execution with efficiency without asperity. He served the office of high sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1853. He succeeded in his Suffolk estates by his elder son.

MRS. BALLARD.

February 17th, in Percy Place, Clapham Road, aged 71, Penelope, widow of John Ballard, Esq., having survived her sister, Miss Eleanor Crabb, only a few days.—These ladies were daughters of Mr. Crabb, of Hatton-garden; granddaughters of Mr. Crabb, of Tellisford, near Frome, Somerset; nieces of Rear-Admiral Richard Raggett, Lieutenant-Colonel Crabb, Hon. East-India Company's army, and James Crabb, Esq., of Thidfield, Southampton; and descendants of the Groves, Basnets, and Raggetts, of Southampton, Reading, and Plymouth. The once valuable Spring-Grove sugar estate, in Jamaica, was for many years in their possession. They were both interred in the same grave at Norwood cemetery.

LADY COLBORNE.

February 17th, in Hill Street, Berkeley Square, Charlotte, widow of the late Lord Colborne.—Her ladyship was the eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Thomas Steele, and, in 1818,

married Mr. Nicholas William Ridley-Colborne (brother of the late Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., M.P.), who had assumed the additional name of Colborne in 1803, on succeeding to the estates of his maternal uncle, William Colborne, Esq., and sat, in the Liberal interest, as M.P. for Wells and other places, prior to 1837. In 1839 he was created a peer by the title of Lord Colborne, but died in May, 1854, having survived his only son, the Hon. William Nicholas, M.P. for Richmond, who died of a sudden attack of fever in 1846. Three married daughters survive their parent.

MISS LUSHINGTON.

February 18th, Maria, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Lushington, Bart., of South Hill Park, Berks, by Fanny Maria, eldest daughter of M. Lewis, Esq., and coheir with her sister Sophia (wife of Colonel Shedden) of the late M. G. Lewis, Esq., M.P. She was a sister of Sir Stephen Lushington, late superintendent of the Indian navy, who was created a K.C.B. in 1855.

C. D. SMITH, ESQ.

February 19th, at Dawlish, Devon, aged 93, Charles Douglas Smith, Esq.—He was formerly governor of Prince Edward's Island, and was elder brother of the late gallant admiral, Sir Wm. Sidney Smith, G.C.B.

C. J. METCALFE, ESQ.

February 20th, at Roxton, Beds, aged 69, Charles James Metcalfe, Esq.—He succeeded his father, the late James Metcalfe, Esq., in the family property in 1793, while still a minor, and filled the office of high sheriff of his native county in 1835. In 1818 he married a daughter of John Horrocks May, Esq., by whom he has left issue.

JOHN GRAY.

February 24th, at Newhaven, aged 38, Mr. John Gray, ship-builder.—During a residence in Newhaven of about twelve years, Mr. Gray most successfully developed its resources and capability for the construction of first-class merchant vessels. He has left a widow and nine children.

MRS. HUNTLEY.

February 25th, at Cheltenham, aged 80, Anne, relict of the Rev. Richard Huntley, M.A., of Boxwell Court, Gloucestershire.—She was the sole surviving issue of the Ven. James Webster, LL.B., Archdeacon of Gloucester, by Elizabeth, sister and sole heir of the eminent Dr. William Warburton, Bishop of Glou-

cester, whose representation is now vested in the Rev. Richard Webster Huntley, of Boxwell Court, son and heir of the deceased. She was married in 1790, and left a widow in 1831, having had issue a very numerous family.

JAMES NEAVE, ESQ.

February 26th, suddenly, at his residence, Downham Grove, Wymondham, Norfolk, aged 68, James Neave, Esq.—At the time of the dreadful hailstorm in 1843, when a portion of his county suffered to the extent of £30,000 in its crops, Mr. Neave called together a number of agriculturists, and broached the proposal which raised for the sufferers, by a voluntary rate, £10,000. As vice-chairman of the committee for the monument to the Earl of Leicester, no man exerted himself more to raise that tribute to one whom (although all his life politically opposed) he honoured as the best patron of agriculture, the most liberal of landlords, and most noble of England's country gentlemen.

LADY HARNAGE.

March 2nd, at Belswardyne Hall, Salop, Caroline Helena, wife of Sir George Harnage, Bart., captain R.N.—She was youngest daughter and coheir of the late Bartlett Goodrich, Esq., of Saling-grove, Essex, and was married in 1826 to her husband, by whom she has left an only son, Henry George, heir to the title and estates. The first possessor of the title, whose name was Blackman, grandfather of the present baronet, assumed, by royal licence in 1821, the name of Harnage, as representative of that distinguished family, which held a high rank and owned large property in the county of Salop so long ago as the reign of Edward III.

LADY KEATS.

March 2nd, at Brighton, aged 75, Mary, relict of Admiral Sir Rich Goodwin Kents, G.C.B.—She was the eldest daughter of Francis Hurt, Esq., of Alderwasley, co. Derby, by Elizabeth, daughter of James Shuttleworth, Esq., of Gawthorpe; was married in 1820, and left a widow in 1834.

MRS. KNOX.

March 4th, at the rectory, Hadleigh, Suffolk, aged 30, Elizabeth Jane, wife of the Very Rev. Henry Barry Knox, co-Dean of Bocking and Rector of Hadleigh.—She was his second wife and his cousin, the eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral the Hon. S. P. Knox (uncle of the present Earl of Ranfurly), by Jane Sophia, fifth daughter of the late William Hope Vere, Esq. She was married in 1850, and has left issue an only daughter,

Emily Jane. A sermon, preached in Hadleigh Church, on the Sunday after her death, by the Rev. H. Pigot, speaks most gratefully of her many virtues and unostentatious piety, the example of which shone forth in her home, her parish, and her neighbourhood.

MRS. BROWN.

March 4th, at Scarborough, aged 56, Anna Eliza, widow of the late Hugh William Brown, Esq.—She was a sister of the late Sir John William Lubbock, merchant and banker of London (who was created a baronet in 1806, and died in 1840), and aunt to the present owner of the title.

MRS. MACAULAY.

March 5th, in Leicester, aged 81, Anne, widow of the Rev. Aulay Macaulay, Vicar of Rothley.—She was the daughter of John Heyrick, Esq., formerly town clerk of Leicester; and had a numerous family of sons, distinguished in their several professions: some of whom have died before their mother. Among them may be mentioned the name of the late John Heyrick Macaulay, author of several well-known literary works of high reputation. Among the survivors is Kenneth Macaulay, Esq., Q.C., late M.P. for Cambridge.

MRS. CRICHTON.

March 5th, at Hastings (at the residence of her nephew, P. F. Robertson, Esq. M.P.) aged 61, Catherine Graham, widow of Captain James Crichton, East-India Company's service, and youngest daughter of the late Rev. Alexander Small, D.D., of Kilconquhar, Fifeshire.

MISS THOMAS.

March 7th, at Clifton, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Sir John Godfrey Thomas, Bart., by his first wife, Frances, daughter of Stephen Ram, Esq., of Ram's Fort, co. Wexford, and half-sister to the present baronet.

LADY C. H. CARNEGIE.

March 9th, in Cavendish Square, aged 25, Lady Catherine Hamilton Carnegie, wife of Sir James Carnegie, Bart., of Kin-naird Castle, co. Forfar (now Earl of Southesk).—She was a younger daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough, by his third wife, daughter of Sir James Hamlyn Williams, Bart., and was married in 1849. She has left an only son and heir, Charles Noel, born in 1854. It will be remembered by our readers that Sir James Carnegie, in July last, succeeded in obtaining from

the crown a reversal in his favour of the attainder passed in 1718 upon his ancestor, the 5th Earl of Southesk, and has consequently become a peer of Scotland. He is head of the senior branch of the family of Carnegie, another branch of which is represented by the Earl of Northesk.

BARON CHARLES ROTHSCHILD.

March 10th, at Naples, aged 66, the Baron Charles Rothschild.

JOHN WILLIMOTT.

March 11th, at Cambridge, aged 91, Mr. John Willimott, the oldest inhabitant of the town.—He was born, educated, and lived for more than eighty years in one parish. His last wishes were to be interred in the same vault as his late wife; but the difficulty arose of the churchyard being closed for interments. Application was made to the Home Office; and the permission having been given, this venerable and esteemed man was committed to the tomb in St. Edward's churchyard.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR, ESQ.

March 11th, at Brighton, aged 85, William Seymour, Esq., many years an active Magistrate of that borough, and Chairman of the Brighton Bench of Magistrates.—He was well known in Brighton for a long life spent in acts of benevolence and usefulness; as a memorial of which, his bust was placed in the Pavilion by public subscription in 1850. Mr. Seymour was twice married; by his first wife he had three sons, one of whom is a physician in extensive practice in London, and another was the late Sir William Seymour, a judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, who died in 1829.

LADY H. PAGET.

March 11th, at St. Leonard's, Lady Harriet Paget, widow of the late General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B.—She was fourth daughter of George, 3rd Earl of Dartmouth, K.G. She became the second wife of Sir Edward in 1815, and was left his widow in 1849, having had issue three sons and five surviving daughters, of whom the eldest is Marchioness of Ormonde, widow of the late and mother of the present peer.

WILLIAM TUCKER, ESQ.

March 11th, at Coryton Park, Axminster, aged 39, William Tucker, Esq., Magistrate for the counties of Devon, Somerset, and Dorset.—He was the son and heir of William Tucker, Esq., by his second wife, Charlotte-Lewis, widow of Dr. Bedley, of

Exeter, and fourth daughter of N. E. P. Cosserat, Esq. He married, in 1834, Frances-Emily, second daughter of the Rev. Wm. A. Clarke, of Gloucestershire.

MISS CAROLINE WIGHTMAN.

March 12th, in Eaton-place, Miss Caroline Wightman.—She was a sister of Mr. Justice Wightman, a judge in the Court of Common Pleas, and member of a family long settled in the county of Dumfries.

HON. E. J. UPTON.

March 14th, at Brussels, aged 38, the Hon. Edward John Upton, brother to Lord Viscount Templetown.—He was the fourth son of John Henry, the first Viscount, by Lady Mary Montagu, only daughter of John, fifth Earl of Sandwich. He married, October 14, 1843, Susan Moore, daughter of the Rev. John Maddy, D.D., Chaplain to her Majesty and Prebendary of Ely, and widow of William Wrighte Hewett, Esq.

MISS ELIZABETH CATHERINE LAMBERT.

March 14th, at Thames Ditton, aged 32, Elizabeth Catherine, second daughter of the late General Sir John Lambert, G.C.B.

MRS. FOWLER.

March 14th, at Bishop's Tawton, Devon, aged 92, Lucy, relict of Thomas Fowler, Esq.—The deceased lady was eldest daughter and coheiress (with her sister Anna Maria) of Thomas Hill, Esq., of Court-of-Hill, Shropshire, M.P. for Leominster. She was born in 1762, and married, first, in 1780, Thomas Humphrey Lowe, Esq., of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, by whom she had issue, the Very Rev. Thomas Hill Lowe, Dean of Exeter; Arthur Charles, Major 16th Lancers; Louisa Elizabeth, married to Admiral Sir Thomas Hastings, C.B.; and Harriet Lowe, married to C. Bullock, Esq. Mrs. Lowe married, secondly, in 1833, Thomas Fowler, Esq., of Abbey Cwm Herr, Radnorshire, by whom she had one daughter, Sarah Georgiana, married to the Rev. Durand Baker, vicar of Bishop's Tawton. The Hills of Court-of-Hill are the elder branch of Lord Hill's family.

GEORGE FRANCIS PIGOTT, ESQ.

March 15th, at Dullingham House, Cambridgeshire, aged 54, George Francis Pigott, Esq., late captain 60th Rifles.—He was second son of the late Sir George Pigott, 1st Baronet, of Knapton, Queen's County, by Annabella, daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Kelly, one of the judges of the Irish bench, and uncle of the present holder of the title.

MISS ANNE ELIZABETH TALBOT.

March 15th, aged 86, Miss Anne Elizabeth Talbot, daughter of the late Sir Charles Henry Talbot, Baronet, of Mickleham, near Dorking, Surrey, a title which became extinct in the early part of the present century.

MISS LETITIA NOTT.

March 17th, at Nice, Letitia, eldest daughter of the late Major-General Sir William Nott, G.C.B. (by his first marriage), who formerly held command in India in the Affghan war, and died in 1845, having been knighted for his military services in 1842.

MISS GRACE MARY FOLEY.

March 18th, at Leamington, Grace Mary, daughter of the Hon. Andrew Foley, of Newport, co. Hereford, formerly M.P. for Droitwich (son of Thomas, 1st Lord Foley, and brother of the present peer), who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of the late Boulter Tomlinson, Esq.—An ancestor of the deceased lady in a direct line, was Speaker of the House of Commons from 1694 to 1699.

MRS. BURNES.

March 19th, in Ladbroke-square, Kensington-park, Sophia, wife of James Burnes, Esq., K.H., late Physician-General at Bombay, second daughter of the late Major-General Sir George Holmes, K.C.B.

MISS EMMA BERNAL.

March 21st, Emma, second surviving daughter of the late Ralph Bernal, Esq., of Eaton-square, formerly Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons, and many years M.P. for Rochester.—The deceased lady was sister of Mr. Bernal Osborne, Secretary to the Admiralty, and M.P. for Middlesex.

HON. THOMSON VANNECK.

March 22nd, at Southwold, aged 68, the Hon. Thomson Vanneck, uncle to the present Lord Huntingfield.—He was the youngest son of Joshua the first lord, by Maria, second daughter of Andrew Thomson, Esq., of Roehampton. He married, in 1816, Mary Anne, daughter of Mr. Palmer, of Halsworth, and by that lady, who died in 1833, has left issue one son, Thomas, born in 1818.

MRS. COMPTON.

March 23rd, at the Manor House, Lyndhurst, Hants, Charlotte, wife of Henry Combe Compton, Esq., M.P. for South Hants.—She was a daughter of William Miles, Esq., of Bristance, in the same county, and married, in 1810, her late husband, by whom she had a large family.

MRS. HEATHCOTE.

March 23rd, at Hursley Park, near Winchester, the seat of Sir William Heathcote, Bart., M.P. for Oxford Univeristy, aged 81, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. William Heathcote, Prebendary of Winchester, and son of the late Sir W. Heathcote, Bart., and mother of the present baronet.—She was a daughter of Lovelace Bigg Wither, Esq., of Mangdan, co. Hants, and her husband died in 1802. She lived to see her son, after representing the co. of Hants in five successive Parliaments, elected for the University of Oxford.

LADY FRANCES PROBY.

March 24th, at Elton Hall, Northamptonshire, aged 66, the Lady Frances Proby, daughter of John Joshua, 1st Earl of Carysfort, by his second wife, Elizabeth, third daughter of the Right Hon. George Grenville.—A memoir of the 2nd Earl of Carysfort will be found on page 26.

LADY KATHARINE MOLYNEUX.

March 25th, at Croxteth Park, near Liverpool, aged 46, Lady Katharine Molyneux, sister of the late Earl of Sefton, a memoir of whom will be found at page 40.

LADY HUNTLEY.

March 27th, at Bath, Lady Anna Huntley, wife of Sir Henry Vere Huntley, Knight, Captain R.N.—She was the eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Skinner, of Chesterfield-street, May Fair, and of Richmond-hill, Surrey, and married, in 1832, her husband, who has been Governor of Prince Edward's Isle, and accompanied Napoleon to St. Helena.

MISS BRISBANE.

March 31st, at Bath, aged 83, Mary, sister to Sir Thomas M. Brisbane, Bart., G.C.B.—She was a daughter of the late Thomas Brisbane, Esq., of Brisbane, co. Ayr (by Eleanor, daughter of Sir Michael Brown, Bart., of Stenhouse), whose family has held lands in the co. Ayr from a period antecedent to any written records.

ROBERT ELLIS CUNLIFFE, ESQ.

March 31st, at Exeter, aged 47, Robert Ellis Cunliffe, Esq., late of the Hon. E.I.C.'s service.—He was eldest son of Lieut.-General Sir Robert Henry Cunliffe, Bart., of Acton Park, near Wrexham; he was born in 1808, and married Charlotte, eldest daughter of Ittid Howel, Esq., by whom he has left a son, Robert, born in 1840, heir to his grandfather's title and estates.

JOHN EXTON, ESQ.

March 31st, at an advanced age, Mr. Exton, of Eastwell, the "Silver Squire," who was in the habit, at home and in Melton, of distributing silver to beggars.—As he always gave half a crown to a woman and child, women who had no children used to borrow of their neighbours'. His indiscriminate alms-giving kept the neighbourhood full of beggars of the worst description.

JANET ROSS.

April 2nd, at Balmagowan Castle, Tain, Ross-shire, N.B., aged 110, Janet Ross, who had been in the service of the family of Sir Charles W. F. Ross and his ancestors for upwards of seventy years.—She was long known in the neighbourhood as "old Jenny," and retained her faculties to the last.

MR. W. TUCKER.

April 2nd, in the New Road, Windsor, in his 97th year, Mr. William Tucker, one of the Vergers of St. George's Chapel.—He was a native of Devonshire, and held that post upwards of fifty years, during which he had scarcely been absent from his duties a single day. He was a very early riser, and George III. would frequently converse with him in his walks before breakfast. About five years since his house was broken into, but he repulsed the burglars, though severely wounded. He retained his health and strength to the last.

JOHN BURDER, ESQ.

April 3rd, at Norwood, aged 61, John Burder, Esq., F.S.A., solicitor to Queen Anne's Bounty, and secretary to no less than twenty-five of the English bishops.—This large amount of ecclesiastical business he conducted with a zeal and intelligence rarely equalled, and which secured for him the esteem of all with whom he was brought into contact. His remains were interred at Hale, near Farnham, in the new church erected by the Bishop of Winchester, by whom the funeral service was performed, attended also by the Bishop of Rochester and a few of his most intimate friends.

MISS EMILY MARY MILNER.

April 3rd, in Grosvenor Street, aged 72, Miss Emily Mary Milner, sister of the late Sir W. M. Milner, Bart., and great aunt of the present Baronet, of Nun-Appleton, near Tadcaster.—She was a daughter of Sir William Milner, 2nd baronet, by Diana, eldest daughter of H. Sturt, Esq., of the co. Dorset. (A memoir of Sir W. Milner, 4th baronet, will be found above, p. 62).

LADY COTTON.

April 5th, at Madingley, near Cambridge, aged 91, Philadelphia, widow of Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart., eldest daughter of the late Sir Joshua Rowley, by a daughter of B. Burton, Esq., Deputy Governor of the Bank of England.—Her husband, father of the present baronet, died in 1812, being an Admiral of the Blue. Their second son was a captain R.N. at the time of his decease in 1828; and of her two daughters, one is married to Vice-Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart., G.C.B. It is worthy of remark here, that the deceased lady was the wife, daughter, sister, granddaughter, and mother-in-law of admirals. Very shortly before her death she had received the news of the deaths of a nephew and of a niece's husband in the Crimea, and two of her grandsons had but recently left her to join their regiments at the seat of war.

MRS. GODDARD.

April 5th, at Moreden House, near Swindon, aged 82, Annica Susan, widow of the Rev. Edward Goddard, of Clyffe Manor House, Wilts.—She was the only daughter of Captain Bayntun, of the Coldstream Guards, by Susanna, daughter and coheirress (with her sister Lucy, Duchess of St. Alban's) of Sir John Warden, Bart., of Cholmeaton, Cheshire, a gentleman of an ancient and honourable family, which served under the Stuarts in the highest offices of the state and the army. She was educated in a French convent, and married, in 1802, to her late husband, who died in 1839. Her only brother was the late Vice-Admiral Sir Henry William Bayntun, G.C.B., who died at Bath in 1840. She was mother of two surviving daughters and five sons, the eldest of whom is the present Horatio Nelson Goddard, Esq., of the Manor-house, Clyffe, Wilts.

DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF DOWNSHIRE.

April 7th, in Lower Grosvenor Street, in her 65th year, the Most Hon. Maria Dowager Marchioness of Downshire.—She was the eldest daughter of Other-Hickman, 5th Earl of Plymouth, by Sarah, eldest daughter and coheir of the last Lord Aroher;

she was married in 1811 to Arthur, 3rd Marquis of Downshire, who died in 1845, having had issue the present marquis, two other sons, and two daughters.

LADY LISLE.

April 9th, at Exeter, Lady Lisle, of Kenton, Devon.—Her ladyship married (as his 4th wife) George Lysaght, 4th Lord Lisle, of Mountnorth, co. Cork, in the peerage of Ireland.

LISTER KAYE, ESQ.

April 12th, at Surbiton, aged 27, after a few hours' illness, from suppressed scarlet fever, Lister, eldest son of Sir John Lister Lister Kaye, Bart.—He was born in 1827, and received his early education at Eton; he held an office in the educational department of the Privy Council. He married, in 1852, Lady Caroline Pepys, third daughter of Lord Chancellor Cottenham, and has left issue a son and heir, John Pepys, born in 1853; and another son, born in 1854.

EDWARD COLLINS, ESQ.

April 13th, at Truthan, near Truro, aged 73, Edward Collins, Esq., for many years a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Cornwall, for which he served sheriff in 1830.—He married, in 1831, Elizabeth, second daughter of Francis Drake, Esq., late Minister at Munich, and has left issue Edward, born in 1833, and two other sons.

MISS HUNLOKE.

April 13th, at Twickenham, Miss Hunloke, only surviving sister of the Dowager Countess of Albemarle, and of the late Sir Windsor Hunloke, Bart., of Wingerworth, Derbyshire, and aunt of the late baronet, who died unmarried, in February, 1856.—The title was originally conferred by Charles I. upon one of his most devoted adherents.

G. A. C. ONSLOW, ESQ.

April 13th, at Bletsoe, Beds, in his 42nd year, George Augustus Cranley Onslow, Esq., eldest son of Colonel the Hon. Thomas Cranley Onslow, by Susannah-Eliza, second daughter and co-heiress, of Nathaniel Hillier, Esq., of Stoke Park, Surrey.—He gave early promise of superior abilities; in 1825 he was sent to Harrow, where he obtained a scholarship and other honours, rising to the head of the school. In 1832 he entered Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1836, obtaining honours. Mr. Onslow was a keen sportsman, and at one time master of the H.H. Hounds. He married, in July, 1848, Mary

Harriet Anne, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Loftus, of Kilbride, the male heir of the ancient family of the Viscounts Loftus, of Ely, and by her left an only son and heir, William Hillier, born March 7th, 1853.

HON. MRS. HOBHOUSE.

April 16th, at Hadspen, aged 34, the Hon. Charlotte Etruria, the wife of Henry Hobhouse, Esq., eldest son of the late Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse.—She was the fifth and youngest daughter of James, third Lord Talbot of Malahide, by Anne Sarah, second daughter and coheir of Samuel Rodbard, Esq., of Evercrech House, Somerset, and was married in 1853: she has left two infant children to lament her loss, namely, Henry, born in March, 1854, and Margaret Elizabeth, born in April, 1855.

LADY LOUISA BUSHE.

April 18th, at Bath, the Lady Louisa Bushe.—She was a daughter of William, 1st Earl of Listowel, by his first wife Mary (only daughter of Henry Wrixon, Esq., of Ballygiblin, co. Cork), and aunt to the present earl. She was married, in 1817, to John Bushe, Esq., eldest son of the late Chief Justice Bushe.

MRS. WILLIAMS.

April 18th, at Dorchester, aged 78, Anna, widow of William Williams, Esq., of Castle Hall, Dorset, many years M.P. for Weymouth, and P.G.M. of the Freemasons for Dorset.—She was a daughter of John Rashleigh, Esq., of Penguill, Cornwall, commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, and sister to the late Sir Colman Rashleigh, 1st Bart., of Prideaux, Cornwall. She was married in 1797, and left a widow in 1839, having had issue Charles Montague Williams, Esq., Herbert Williams, Esq., banker, at Dorchester, and Louisa Anne, wife of Sir Henry Loraine Baker, Bart.

C. VEASEY, ESQ.

April 25th, at Huntingdon, aged 70, Charles Veasey, Esq., for many years a merchant in that town, and partner in the local bank.—He was also an alderman of the old corporation of Huntingdon, and was elected one of the first members of the town council, when that body superseded the former one. He was also repeatedly elected mayor of the borough. He was an active and energetic man of business, and a large contributor to the charitable institutions of the county.

MRS. MILDMA.Y.

May 5th, at Aboo, India, Louisa-Latham, wife of Arthur G. St. John Mildmay, Esq., 2nd European Regt., and Deputy Bheel Agent.—She was the eldest daughter of the late Harry Gough Ord, Esq., of Bexley, Kent, Captain R.A.

HON. MRS. VIVIAN.

May 5th, at Niton, Isle of Wight, aged 36, Louisa, wife of the Hon. John Cranch Walker Vivian, formerly M.P. for Penryn, and late captain 11th Hussars, son of the 1st Lord Vivian and next brother of the present peer.—She was the only daughter of the late Henry Woodgate, Esq., was married in 1841, but has left no issue by her marriage.

MRS. HILDYARD.

May 6th, at Catherston, Dorset, aged 87, Catherine, relict of the Rev. William Hildyard, Rector of Winestead, Yorkshire.—She was the third daughter of Isle Grant, Esq., of Rackland, co. Lincoln; was married in 1793, and had issue that numerous and very distinguished family of sons of whom the late Recorder of Leicester was one, of whom a memoir will be found above, p. 237.

LADY BAKER.

May 6th, at Northwood, near Lyndhurst, Hants, the residence of her aunt, the late Mrs. Pultenay, aged 37, Mary Isabella, wife of Sir George Baker, Bart.—She was the second daughter of the late Robert Nassau Sutton, Esq., was married in 1840, and has left issue.

MRS. VINCENT.

May 6th, at Lindfield, Sussex, aged 44, Louisa Diana, wife of R. Vincent, Esq., and second daughter of the late General the Hon. Frederick St. John.—She was married in 1846.

MRS. NICOLAY.

May 7th, at Bangalore, Selina-Frances, widow of Thomas Frederick Nicolay, Medical Staff, sister to the late Sir William Burroughs, Bart.

MISS HIBBERT.

May 9th, at St. Mary's Convent, York, aged 13, Marguerite Dorothea Tichborne Hibbert, third daughter of Captain Washington Hibbert, by Julia, daughter of the late Sir H. J. Tichborne, Bart., widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Chas. T. Talbot, by

whom she was the mother of the present Earl of Shrewsbury. The deceased was remarkable from childhood for her simple and unaffected piety, and had greatly endeared herself both at home and at school. Her desire was to die young, and her prayer was granted to her. After an illness of only a few days' duration, she departed peacefully and calmly, fortified with all the rites of the Catholic Church. A sermon preached in St. Mary's Church, Rugby, a few days after her decease, by one who had known her from a child, speaks of her as a type and pattern of youthful virtues. R.I.P.

LADY OGLANDER.

May 11th, at Parnham, Dorset, Lady Maria Anne Oglander, widow of Sir William Oglander, Bart.—She was the eldest daughter of George Henry, 4th Duke of Grafton, K.G., by Charlotte Maria, daughter of James, 2nd Earl Waldegrave, and Maria, afterwards Duchess of Gloucester. She was married in 1810, and left a widow in 1852, having had issue Sir Henry, the present baronet, the late Captain William Oglander, and one daughter.

MRS. COOPER.

May 11th, in Upper Seymour Street, at an advanced age, Elizabeth, widow of the late Joshua E. Cooper, Esq., Lieut.-Colonel of the Sligo Militia, and many years M.P. for that county, by whom she was the mother of Colonel Edward J. Cooper, who succeeded to the representation of that county in 1830, and retired in 1841.—The deceased was a daughter of the late Robert Lindesay, Esq., of Loughry, co. Tyrone, and was married to her late husband in 1800.

HON. FREDERICK C. G. LOWRY CORRY.

May 12th, aged 15, the Hon. Frederick Cecil George Lowry Corry, brother of the present Earl of Belmore.—He was the 3rd son of Armar Lowry, 3rd Earl, by his Countess, Emily Louisa, youngest daughter of the late William Shepherd, Esq. of Bradbourne, Kent.

BENNETT GOSLING, ESQ.

May 12th, aged 58, Bennett Gosling, Esq., of Lowndes Square, Knightsbridge.—He was 3rd son of the late William Gosling, Esq., banker, of Fleet Street, by his first wife, a daughter of the late Sir Ellis Cunliffe, Bart. The deceased was originally a barrister, having been called to the bar, at Lincoln's Inn, in 1823; but quitted that profession in order to become a partner in the banking-house of Messrs. Gosling and Sharpe. The deceased was never married.

J. COUNTESS OF ENNISKILLEN.

May 13th, in Eaton Place, Jane, Countess of Enniskillen.—The deceased lady was the eldest daughter of James Archibald Casamajor, Esq., and was married to William Willoughby, 3rd Earl of Enniskillen, in 1844. She has left an infant family of two sons and three daughters.

JOHN HEATON, ESQ.

May 14th, aged 68, John Heaton, Esq., of Plas Heaton, co. Denbigh, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for that county, of which he was High Sheriff in 1837.—He was the only son of the late Richard Heaton, Esq., of Plas Heaton, by Sarah, daughter of L. Venables, Esq., of Oswestry, Salop. He was born in 1787, and married, first, in 1814, Elizabeth, sister of W. Jones, Esq., formerly M.P. for Denbigh boroughs; and, secondly, in 1824, Anne Eliza, daughter of the third Lord Henniker, who survives him. By his first marriage he had one daughter and three sons, the eldest of whom, John Richard, born in 1816, and a major in the army, has succeeded to the family property. By his second wife Mr. Heaton left four sons and four daughters. He filled the post of Chairman of the Denbighshire Quarter Sessions for upwards of twenty years, and in 1854 received from the gentry of his native county a handsome testimonial in acknowledgment of his public services.

JOHN SMITH.

May 14th, at the residence of his son-in-law, Poplar, near London, aged 44, Mr. John Smith, of Fort House, Monkwearmouth.—He was in early life a working blacksmith, and afterwards a tavern-keeper; became, by innate energy and enterprise, an extensive shipbuilder, shipowner, and merchant, and was elected churchwarden of Monkwearmouth, and a member of the Sunderland town-council. He employed 500 men—by whom, being “a real John Bull man,” he was much esteemed; as, indeed, he was by his friends and neighbours generally.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

HON. MRS. BEDFORD.

May 15th, at the Clergy Widows' Almshouses, Cambridge, aged 65, the Hon. Barbara Bedford.—She was the fourth and youngest daughter of Harry Beauchamp, 12th Lord St. John of Bletsoe, by Emma Maria Elizabeth, second daughter of Samuel Whitbread, Esq., of Cardington, Beds, and sister to Lady Vaughan and Lady Pell. She was married in 1813 to the Rev. Thomas Bedford, rector of Willesden, Beds, and left

his widow in 1816. Mrs. Bedford was the editor of "Gleanings from British and Irish Ecclesiastical History, from the Introduction of Christianity to the Reformation."

MRS. PATTISON.

May 15th, in Upper Wimpole Street, Hannah, widow of the late James Pattison, Esq., formerly M.P. for London, son of the late Nathaniel Pattison, Esq., of Congleton, Cheshire, and representative of a family which has been settled at Plumstead, in Kent, for upwards of a century and a half. Mr. Pattison represented London from 1835 to 1841, and from 1843 till his death in 1849.

MISS HAMPDEN.

May 16th, at Bayswater, Sarah Lovell, daughter of the late John Hampden, Esq., of Smallridge, in the island of Barbadoes.—She was sister of the late Rev. John E. Hampden, rector of Hinton Martel, Dorset, and of the late Renn D. Hampden, Esq., who was M.P. for Great Marlow, in the Liberal interest, from 1842 to 1847. The family is descended from the celebrated John Hampden, whose name is interwoven with the constitutional history of the seventeenth century: a branch of it is represented by Dr. Hampden, the present bishop of Hereford.

JOSEPH HOULDHAM.

May 16th, at York, at an advanced age, Mr. Joseph Houldham, for nearly twenty years teacher of weaving at the Wilberforce School for the Blind.—He was in early life a soldier; was with the Duke of York in Holland, and with Sir John Moore's brigade in Egypt, where he lost his sight. He had five brothers and seventeen cousins in the battle of Waterloo.

MRS. LEWIS.

May 17th, at Cardiff, Charlotte, widow of James Lewis, Esq. She was the eldest daughter of the late Sir J. Homfray, Knt., and has left a family of several children.

MRS. RODD.

May 17th, at St. Stephen's, near Launceston, aged 73, Harriet, widow of the late Rev. Edward Rodd, D.D., of Trebartha Hall, Cornwall.—She was the eldest daughter of the late Chas. Rashleigh, Esq., of Duporth, in the same county, to whom she was married in 1805, and by whom she had a numerous family. She was left a widow in 1842.

MRS. FANE.

May 19th, at Southsea, Portsmouth, Charlotte, wife of Lieut.-Colonel John Wm. Fane, of Wormsley Park, Oxfordshire.—She was the youngest daughter of the late Theodore Henry Broadhead, Esq.: became the third wife of Colonel Fane in 1845, and has left issue a son and a daughter.

TOM PROVIS.

May 19th, in Dartmoor Prison, whither he had been removed on account of ill-health, from the Millbank Penitentiary, Tom Provis, *alias* "Sir Richard Hugh Smyth," the pretender to the title and estates of Smyth, of Ashton Court, near Bristol. His trial and condemnation for forgery at the Gloucester assizes, in April, 1854, must be fresh in the memory of our readers.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

May 19th, at Leicester, aged 78, Mr. William Scott, a veteran reformer.—He was one of those present at a dinner held at the Three Cranes Inn, Leicester, in 1797, to commemorate the destruction of the Bastille, and was there singing the *Marsellaise* hymn, when the party was broken up by the cavalry soldiers then stationed in the town, and two of the company died of the wounds they received. In 1817 he got into further trouble through the machinations of Oliver, the Government spy, and his house and garden were rifled in a search for seditious papers or arms supposed to be concealed. He was afterwards liberated on bail, no charge being substantiated against him.

T. G. W. CAREW, ESQ.

May 21st, at Crowcombe Court, Somerset, aged 58, Thomas George Warrington Carew, Esq., of that place, Carew Castle, Pembrokeshire, and Pentrepant Hall, Salop, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Somersetshire.—This gentleman was the eldest son of George Henry Warrington, Esq., of Pentrepant, who assumed the name of Carew in 1811, having married Mary, daughter of John Carew, Esq., of East Anthony, in Cornwall. He inherited the ancient estates of the Carew family on her's death in 1852. He married, in 1827, Elizabeth, only daughter of the late John Reed Clarke, Esq., of m House, Chard, and by this lady he leaves three sons,

the eldest of whom, George Henry Warrington Carew, Esq., late a Captain in the 1st King's Dragoon Guards, has succeeded to all the family estates.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

JOHN RODNEY, ESQ.

May 22nd, at Southampton, aged 21, John Rodney, Esq.—He was third son of the late Hon. John Rodney (third son of the gallant admiral, 1st Lord), by his third wife, Antoinette, only daughter of Anthony P. Regne, Esq. He died unmarried.

ALFRED CASWALL, ESQ.

May 23rd, at Devizes, Alfred Caswall, Esq., of Binfield, near Bracknell, Berks, Barrister-at-law.—He was the second son of the late Rev. R. C. Caswall, vicar of West Lavington, Wilts, and great nephew of the late Dr. Burgess, Bishop of Salisbury, who died in 1837.

CHRISTOPHER CROWSBERRY.

May 24th, at Bally-M'Elligott, Ireland, Christopher Crowsberry, aged 101; and on the same day, his wife, aged 105. They had been married upwards of eighty years.

MRS. HAWKESLEY.

May 25th, at Dublin, Mrs. Hawkesley, wife of the Rev. J. R. Hawkesley, Vicar of Redruth, Cornwall.—Her death was occasioned by her endeavour to save the life of her daughter, whose dress had become ignited while standing near a blazing fire.

J. J. HEYWOOD, ESQ.

May 26th, at Bomahague, Douglas, Isle of Man, John Joseph Heywood, Esq., late her Majesty's First Deemster, or Chief Justice of that Island.—He was a son of the late R. Heywood, Esq., of Glencrutchery, near Douglas, whose sister Mary married the distinguished admiral, Sir T. Pasley, Bart. The late deemster, who had held his office for thirty-four years, was descended from Robert Heywood, of Heywood, Lancashire, appointed governor of the Isle of Man by the Earl of Derby in 1678: and several members of the family have since held distinguished posts in the legislature of the island. The deceased married Eleanor, sister of General Rowan and the late Sir C. Rowan, by whom he left two daughters.

LADY A. RAMSDEN.

May 26th, in Upper Eccleston-street, in her 56th year, Lady Annabella Ramsden, relict of Rear-Admiral William Ramsden, second son of the late Sir John Ramsden, Bart. She was the eldest daughter of Charles Ingolby, 13th Marquis of Winchester, by Anne, second daughter of John Andrew, Esq., of Shotney Hall, Northumberland, was married in 1827, and left a widow in 1853.

MISS BEAUCLERK.

May 26th, at Cheltenham, aged 18, Diana Arabella, eldest daughter of the late Major Aubrey Wm. Beauclerk, of St. Leonard's Lodge, Horsham and Ardglass, co. Down, Ireland, some time M.P. for East Surrey, by his first wife, Ida, third daughter of the late Sir C. Goring, Bart., and by whom at his death, in February, 1854, he left surviving a son, Aubrey de Vere, and a daughter, Augusta, in addition to the subject of this memoir.

The deceased lady's father was a distant relative of the Duke of St. Alban's, being the great great-grandson of Charles, 1st duke, a natural son of King Charles II. by Eleanor Gwynne. The late Major Beauclerk inherited the Ardglass property from his maternal grandfather, W. Ogilvie, Esq., who purchased it, on the death of the Lord Lecale (better known as Lord Charles Fitzgerald), in 1810.

MRS. FESTING.

May 27th, at Blagdon Court, near Bristol, Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Capt. C. T. Festing, R.N. She was a daughter of the late John Gaisford, Esq., of Iford, Wilts, and sister of the late Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, who survived her only one week, and a memoir of whom will be found above.

LADY LETHBRIDGE.

May 29th, at Weymouth, aged 55, Julia, wife of Sir John Lethbridge, Bart., and sister of Sir Hugh Richard Hoare, Bart. She was the daughter of the late Sir Henry Hugh Hoare, Bart., by Maria Palmer, daughter of Arthur Acland, of Fairfield, co. Somersetshire, Esq., and sister of the late Sir John Palmer Acland, Bart. She was god-daughter of her cousin Julia (Burrell), Duchess of Northumberland. In 1827 she married, as his second wife, the present Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, Bart., by whom she left four sons and eight daughters. She is

buried in Radipole * churchyard, Weymouth, where a handsome monument, adorned with the cross and motto of Constantine, has been erected to her memory.

W. G. FULLERTON, ESQ.

May 29th, suddenly, aged 29, at Rushmore Lodge, Dorset, the seat of Lord Rivers, William Granville Fullerton, Esq., only child of Alexander George Fullerton, Esq., of Ballintoy Castle, co. Antrim, and Lady Georgiana Fullerton, sister of the 2nd and present Earl Granville.

MISS HILLYAR.

May 31st, at Tor-point, near Devonport, aged 31, Julia Frances, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Sir James Hillyar, K.C.B. (by a daughter of the late N. Taylor, Esq., naval store-keeper at Malta), one of Nelson's gallant admirals.

W. B. MAY, ESQ.

May 31st, at Hadlow Castle, Kent, Walter Barton May, Esq. —Mr. May was the representative of two very old Kentish families, the Bartons of Hadlow and the Mays of Tong. His father, Walter Barton, Esq., assumed the additional name of May on succeeding to the estates of his maternal ancestors. After succeeding his father, in 1825, in the property of Hadlow, near Tunbridge, then called Court Lodge, Mr. May erected there a beautiful castellated mansion, with a tower of extraordinary elevation, which forms a striking feature of that part of Kent, and is seen from the distance of many miles. To this structure he gave the name of Court Lodge Castle, but it became more generally known as Hadlow Castle. Its exterior presents a magnificent display of Gothic taste and skill. Mr. May made the study and reproduction of the architecture of the Middle Ages the principal occupation of his life, and was no less remarkable for his quaint and agreeable manners than his great benevolence and hospitality. He married, in 1822, Mary, only daughter and heir of John Porter, Esq., of Fishhall, Kent; and by that lady, who survives him, he has left issue a son and a daughter. His sister is the wife of Sir William Twysden, Bart., of Roydon Hall.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

LADY H. I. MITCHELL.

June 1st, at Wokingham, in her 80th year, the Lady Harriet Isabella Mitchell, widow of the late Colonel Henry Hugh Mitchell, formerly of the 26th Foot.—Her ladyship (who was

* The Buckler family, from whom Sir J. H. Lethbridge is maternally descended, were connected with this parish as early as the reign of Henry VIII.

a daughter of Henry, 5th Duke of Beaufort, and consequently sister to the late Lord Raglan) was born in 1775, and married in 1804 to her late husband, but was left his widow, without issue, several years ago.

MRS. JAMES THOMPSON.

June 2nd, at her residence in Maxwelltown, Dumfries, at the ripe age of seventy-seven years, Mrs. James Thompson, whose maiden name, Miss Jessy Lewars, is so well known in connexion with the history of Robert Burns.—Miss Lewars's brother was in the Excise, along with Burns, when in Dumfries, and she in this way, while a girl in her teens, became intimate with the family of the latter, and proved a ministering angel to the poet when the hand of death was heavy upon him. He entertained towards Miss Lewars a feeling of deep regard, in evidence of which several of his best lyrics were addressed to her, among others, "Here's a health to ane I loe dear," and "Wert thou in the cauld blast." When at one time she suffered from serious illness, the poet penned the well-known lines:—

" Say, sages, what's the charm on earth
Can turn death's dart aside?
It is not purity and worth,
Else Jessy had not died."

And also the following twin-verse on her recovery:—

" But rarely seen since nature's birth,
The natives of the sky;
Yet still one seraph's left on earth,
For Jessy did not die."

Death, however, which destroys every human tie, has now removed her on whom these lines were written, and thus broken another link in the chain which united this generation and the town of Dumfries with the national bard. Some time after Burns's death, Miss Lewars was married to Mr. James Thomson, writer, who predeceased her several years ago, by whom she had five sons and two daughters, most of whom survive their mother. Her personal worth made her universally respected, and through life she realised, we believe, in a great measure, the poet's wishes, as expressed to her more than sixty years ago, when giving her a present of books:—

" Thine be the volumes, Jessy fair,
And with them take the poet's prayer;
That fate may in her fairest page
With every kindest, best presage
Of future bliss enrol thy name:
With native worth, and spotless fame,
And wakeful caution, still aware
Of ill—but chief, man's felon snare;
All blameless joys on earth we find,
And all the treasures of the mind—
These be thy guardian and reward;
So prays thy faithful friend, the Bard."

Dumfries Standard.

LADY R. SEYMOUR.

June 3rd, in Portland Place, aged 90, Lady Robert Seymour, relict of Lord Robert Seymour.—She was Anderlechtia-Clarissa, second daughter of William, 4th Lord Chetwynd, by Susannah, youngest daughter of Sir Jonathan Cope, Bart., and was born at Brussels on the 17th April, 1765. She became the second wife of Lord Robert Seymour, son of the 1st Marquis of Hertford in 1806, and he died without issue by her in 1831. Her funeral, which took place at Kensall-green, excited much interest and deep feeling among the poorer classes, to whom she was much endeared by a residence of nearly fifty years' duration in the parish of St. Marylebone. Her house in Portland-place for many years had been the centre from which charities of every kind flowed incessantly. She was beloved and revered by her family and domestics.

MRS. ARKWRIGHT.

June 4th, at Stainsby House, Charlotte, widow of Edward Arkwright, Esq.—She was a daughter of the late R. Sitwell Sitwell, Esq., of Morley, Derbyshire, and married in 18— her late husband, by whom she has left issue.

RICHARD ROBERTS.

June 4th, in Wales, Mr. Richard Roberts, the celebrated Welsh harpist, who for upwards of fifty years enjoyed the proud title of "Prince of Song," and the distinction of being the chaired monarch of harpists.

MRS. FFOLLIOTT.

June 5th, at Cheltenham, at an advanced age, Frances, relict of John Ffolliott, Esq., of Hollybrook House, co. Sligo, and Lickhill Hall, Worcestershire.

LADY M. GRANT.

June 5th, at Ballindalloch Castle, co. Elgin, N.B., Marion Helen, Lady Macpherson-Grant, widow of the late Sir John Macpherson-Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch.—She was the eldest daughter of M. N. Campbell, Esq., of Ballymore, co. Argyll, and in 1836 married her late husband, who was for some time secretary of legation at Lisbon, and by whom she left issue three daughters and three sons, the eldest of whom is the present baronet, and was born in 1839.

MISS TUFNELL.

June 6th, at St. Leonard's, aged 20, Caroline Emily, daughter of John Jolliffe Tufnell, jun. Esq., of Great Waltham, Essex, eldest son of J. J. Tufnell, Esq., of Langleys, in that county.

A. GUINNESS, ESQ.

June 7th, at Beaumont, near Dublin, aged 87, Arthur Guinness, Esq., the eminent brewer.—He was brother of the late R. Guinness, Esq., barrister-at-law, of Dublin, and uncle to R. S. Guinness, Esq., M.P. for Barnstaple. He was born in 1768.

W. F. C. BENTINCK, ESQ.

June 8th, at the Hague, in his 68th year, William Frederick Christian Bentinck, Esq., a Count of the Empire, and Chamberlain to the King of Holland.—He was a distant relation of the Duke of Portland, being the eldest son of the late Major-General John Charles Bentinck, by the Lady Jemima de Ginkell, eldest daughter of Frederick, 8th Earl of Athlone. The deceased married, in 1841, the Countess Pauline Albertine, second daughter of Count Munich, a count of the empire.

JAMES HYMAS.

June 9th, in the Orsett Union House, aged 78, James Hymas.—He was one of the three men cast for death for the mutiny at the Nore, with Admiral Parker, and had the rope actually placed round his neck ready to be swung off. After that he was taken prisoner during the war with France, and was many years in prison, making his escape only a few days prior to peace being proclaimed, and had an accumulation of wages, prize-money, &c., amounting to upwards of £800, to take on his arrival in London; but such were his abandoned habits that in a few months he was again obliged to go to sea. At length he was obliged to seek shelter in the union work-house, where for several years past he has dragged out a painful existence in affliction and sorrow. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

LADY F. S. CALDER.

June 11th, at Nonsuch Priory, Surrey, Lady Frances Selina Calder, wife of Sir H. R. Calder, Bart.—She was the fourth daughter of the 1st Earl of Limerick, by Alice Mary, only daughter of the late H. Ormsby, Esq., of Clogheen, co. Mayo. She was married in 1819, and left surviving issue several children, the eldest of whom, Henry, born in 182-, is heir to the Calder title.

MR. W. GAVIN.

June 11th, in camp, before Sebastopol, Mr. William Gavin, veterinary surgeon, late of New Malton. He was the last of the three sons of Mr. Gavin, of Edinburgh, all of whom have died abroad in the service of their country. He never recovered the effect of the death of his brother, the late Hector Gavin, an account of whose death by the accidental discharge of a revolver is mentioned above.

MISS LOUIS.

June 11th, in Cambridge Square, Charlotte Katharine, daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir John Louis, Bart., of Caldwell, Torquay, by a daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel William Kirkpatrick.

GEORGE ELDRIDGE.

June 12th, aged 38, Mr. George Eldridge, of Lynn.—When about fifteen years of age he had the misfortune to lose both his legs by an accident at the steam-mill; but after his recovery he turned his attention to engraving, in which he became, as an amateur, tolerably successful. He then devoted much time to mechanics, and constructed a stool upon which he could move about with comparative ease; so much so, that on his visit to the Exhibition of 1851 he was invited to construct one for a gentleman labouring under a similar misfortune to himself, whose family had noticed the manner in which he traversed the different parts of that building. Fond of music, he formed a brass band, and became one of its performers—an engagement which led to his early death from consumption.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

JOHN FYTCHE, ESQ.

June 13th, at Thorpe Hall, South Elkington, Lincolnshire, John Fytche, Esq., formerly of the 6th Enniskillen Dragoons, and many years an active magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of that county.

MISS CATHCART.

June 13th, at Southampton, Alice, daughter of the late Gen. Sir George Cathcart, K.C.B., by the late Georgiana Greville, daughter of Louisa Countess of Mansfield, by her second husband, the Hon. Robert Greville. The deceased lady was consequently a granddaughter of the 1st Earl Cathcart: her gallant father fell gloriously at Inkermann in November, 1854.

MRS. CAMPBELL.

June 14th, at Edinburgh, Emma, wife of John Archibald Campbell, Esq., C.S. She was a daughter of the late Col. Legh, of Lyme Hall, Cheshire, and was married, in 1822, to her husband, by whom she has left issue two daughters, Caroline Emma and Charlotte Amelia, and one son, the Rev. John Archibald Legh Campbell, vicar of Dunford, Northamptonshire.

LADY ROSE.

June 15th, at Upton Park, Slough, aged 65, Lillias, relict of Lieut.-General Sir John Rose, K.C.B., of Holme, Invernesshire, N.B. She was a daughter of the late Col. Fraser, of Culduthell, in the same county.

G. N. CURZON, ESQ.

June 17th, in St. George's Hospital, from being thrown from his horse in Hyde Park the day before, aged 28, George Nathaniel Curzon, Esq., eldest son of the late Hon. and Rev. Alfred Curzon (by Sophia, second daughter of Robert Holden, Esq., of Nuttall Temple, Notts) and heir presumptive to the barony of Searsdale.—He was born in 1828, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. As he died unmarried, his brother Alfred has become next heir to the title.

LADY G. L. FITZROY.

June 18th, in Eaton Terrace, aged 68, Lady Georgiana Laura Fitzroy, eldest surviving daughter of the late Duke of Grafton, and granddaughter of Maria Duchess of Gloucester: having a few weeks survived her eldest sister, Lady Maria Oglander.

MISS KENYON.

June 19th, at Wrexham, Francisca Ann Kenyon, of the Lodge, Overton, Flintshire, daughter of the late George Kenyon, Esq., of Cefn, Denbighshire, and grand-niece of the 1st Lord Kenyon.

MISS DOWNIE.

June 19th, at Weston-super-Mare, aged 14, Flora Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Sir Alexander Downie, M.D.

F. C. TINDAL, ESQ.

June 22nd, drowned in an attempt to ford the Clarence river, South Wales, aged 25, Frederick Colquhoun Tindal, Esq.,

second surviving son of Charles Tindal, Esq., Commander R.N. and agent to the Bank of England at Birmingham, and at the Western Branch, London.

THOMAS WOOD.

June 24th, in Dover-street, Southwark, aged 68, Thomas Wood, Esq., Chief Clerk to the Guildhall Police-court.—He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Wood, Billericay, Essex. For many years he carried on business in the city as a solicitor, and in 1816 was selected alderman for the ward of Cordwainers. He served the office of sheriff in 1831, but having been several years passed over in the election of Lord Mayor, resigned his gown in 1848.

LADY C. S. SCOTT.

June 24th, in Eaton Square, aged 45, Lady Caroline Sophia Scott, sister of the Earl of Clonmell. Her ladyship was fourth daughter of Thomas, 2nd Earl, by a daughter of the 2nd Earl of Warwick and Brooke.

PATRICK MURRAY, ESQ.

June 25th, at Malahide Castle, co. Dublin, Patrick Murray, Esq., of Arthurstone, Perthshire, and of Simprim, co. Forfar. The deceased gentleman married a daughter of Sir Robert Murray, 6th Baronet, of Clermont, by whom he left issue two daughters, one of whom is married to the present Lord Talbot de Malahide.

LADY MARY FLUDYER.

June 27th, at Ayston, Rutland, aged 82, the Lady Mary Fludyer, aunt to the Earl of Westmorland.—She was the youngest and last surviving daughter of John, the 9th Earl, by Susan, daughter of the 3rd Duke of Gordon. She was married, in 1792, to George Fludyer, Esq., of Ayston, co. Rutland, brother to the late Sir Samuel Brudenell Fludyer, Bart., and was left his widow in 1837. By her late husband, Lady Mary Fludyer had a family of three sons, and also four daughters, one of whom was wife of George, 3rd Earl of Onslow, and another of John, 1st Earl of Brownlow, a third is widow of the late Sir P. Musgrave, Bart. Lady Mary Fludyer's mother, Susan, Countess of Westmorland, married, secondly, Colonel John Woodford, by whom she had issue: first, General Sir Alexander Woodford, G.C.B.; and, second, Major-General Sir John George Woodford, K.C.B.

MISS PALMER.

June 28th, at Wanlip Rectory, Leicestershire, aged 15, Catherine Sarah, second daughter, and on the 29th, aged 16, Harriet Mary, eldest daughter, of the Rev. Charles Archdale Palmer (brother of Sir G. J. Palmer of Wanlip, Bart.), daughter of the late J. Simpson, Esq., of Launde Abbey, Leicestershire.

MRS. HUTTON.

June 30th, at Clapham Common, aged 87, Elizabeth Royal, widow of the late Rev. Henry Hutton, formerly Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, and afterwards rector of Beaumont, Essex. The deceased lady was a daughter of the late Sir William Pepperell, Bart., and was born in America, in 1769. On the breaking out of the Revolution there, Mr. William Pepperell, having lost the greater portion of his property in the royal cause, came over to England, and was eventually created a baronet for his services, but the title became extinct at his death, his only son having predeceased him. One of the sisters of the deceased lady was married to the late Sir Charles Hudson Palmer, Bart., of Wanlip; and the other, to the late W. Congreve, Esq., of Aldermaston, Berks. Mrs. Hutton left five daughters surviving, and four sons, one of whom the Rev. William Palmer Hutton, survived his mother but a few weeks.

MRS. ROBINSON.

July 3rd, at the rectory, Therfield, Herts, Esther Eleanor, wife of the Ven. Thomas Robinson, D.D., Master of the Temple and rector of Therfield.

J. V. PRIOR, ESQ.

July 3rd, aged 43, from injuries occasioned by a fall from a horse, John Venn Prior, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law.—He was called to the bar on the 29th January, 1836. He was a leading member of the Chancery bar, and his death is much deplored by his professional brethren.

J. PAXTON, ESQ.

July 5th, whilst bathing in the Wimbledon Park Waters, aged 24, Mr. James Paxton, nephew of Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., leaving a widow to mourn his loss.

MRS. RAYE.

July 7th, at Saltash, aged 81, Catherine Bayard, relict of

Henry Raye, Esq., daughter of the late Col. Boulter Johnstone, 65th Regt., great-grandaughter of Charles Thomas, 8th Lord Blayney.

LADY D'AGUILAR.

July 9th, in Dublin, at the Under-Secretary's Lodge, Phoenix Park, Lady D'Aguilar, widow of Lieut.-General Sir G. C. D'Aguilar, who died on the 21st May previous.

MISS ELEANOR DOD.

July 12th, at Cloverly, Salop, aged 60, Eleanor Dod, only surviving sister of John Whitehall Dod, Esq., M.P. for North Shropshire.

HON. MRS. LISTER KAYE.

July 14th, at the Firs, Binfield, Berks, the Hon. Mrs. Cunliffe Lister Kaye, widow of E. Cunliffe Lister Kaye, Esq., of Manningham Hall, formerly M.P. for Bradford, and sister to the late Lord Talbot de Malahide.—She was Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Talbot, Esq., by Margaret Baroness Talbot de Malahide. She was married first to George Mellifont, Esq., and, in 1844, became the third wife of Mr. Ellis Cunliffe Lister Kaye, of Manningham Hall, Yorkshire, and many years M.P. for Bradford, who died in 1853.

MRS. FURNIVAL.

July 15th, at Thorn, Switzerland, Jane, wife of the Rev. James Furnival, late of Henbury, eldest daughter of the late Charles Shand, Esq., of Everton, near Liverpool.

SAMUEL ALDERSEY, ESQ.

July 17th, at Aldersey Hall, Cheshire, aged 78, Samuel Aldersey, Esq.—He succeeded his father in 1803, and was sheriff of Cheshire in 1816. He married, in 1824, Lucy, daughter of George Baylis, Esq., of Shiffnall, and has left issue Hugh Robert Aldersey, Esq., his son and heir, and other children.

MISS LOFTUS.

July 19th, at Yarmouth, Norfolk, aged 15, Mary Anna Compton, daughter of the Rev. A. Loftus, and grand-daughter of the late General and Lady E. Loftus, and of the Rev. Wm. R. Clayton, rector of Great Ryburgh, Norfolk.

C. NEVILL, ESQ.

July 20, aged 22, Charles Nevill, Esq., third son of the late Charles and Lady Georgina Nevill, of Nevill Holt, Leicestershire.

COLONEL W. H. BENT.

July 20th, at Heavitree, near Exeter, Colonel Wm. Henry Bent, on the retired list of the Royal Artillery.—He was the fourth son of the Rev. George Bent, rector of Jacobstowe and High Bray, Devon. He accompanied the expedition to Walcheren, and assisted at the bombardment of Flushing. From 1810 to 1813 he was employed in the Peninsula; shared in the glories of Badajoz, Albuera, and Arroyo de Molinos: and was severely wounded at Munos. He married Charlotte, daughter of the late Lieut.-General S. Rimmington, Royal Inv. Artillery, and had issue six sons and four daughters. Four of the sons are in their country's service, and the third daughter is married to Captain Travers, R.N.

GEORGE REID, ESQ.

July 22nd, at Brighton, George Reid, Esq., second surviving son of the late Sir Thomas Reid, Bart., of Ewell Grove, Surrey.

CHEVALIER DE COLQUHOUN.

July 23rd, at his residence, in Stratford-Place, aged 75, the Chevalier de Colquhoun, K.C.M.S., G.C.I.O., LL.D., Representative of the Hanseatic Republics, of H.H. the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, and Consul-General of H.M. the King of Saxony.—James Chevalier de Colquhoun was the only son of Dr. Patrick, at one time Lord Provost of Glasgow, and one of the first authors who applied himself to the development of the statistics of the British empire. He founded and carried out gratuitously the present system of Thames police, and suggested in his work on the metropolitan police the adoption of an improved system for the protection of public property, subsequently carried out by the late Sir Robert Peel as an original idea. In addition to this, he was one of the founders of the present savings-banks. The subject of the present notice was born on the 7th June, 1780, at his father's estate of Kelvin Grove, in Lanarkshire, and was entered a student of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1797. In 1800 he became the private secretary of Mr. Dundas, then Secretary of State for the War Department; three years later he received the appointment of Deputy Agent General for the payment of volunteers. In 1817 the Hanseatic republics constituted him their representative here; and the legislatures of St. Vincent, Dominica, St. Christopher's, Tortola, Tobago, Nevis, and the Virgin Islands, at different times nominated

him to watch over their interests, in consequence of the great benefits his father had conferred on the West Indies by his powerful advocacy. His valuable services to these islands were acknowledged by several handsome donations of plate. In 1827 he was appointed Consul-General of his Saxon Majesty, of whose legation here he had the charge during frequent and long periods. In 1848 his royal highness the late Grand Duke of Oldenburg, in recognition of his services to the neighbouring Hanseatic Republics, appointed him his chargé d'affaires. Two successive kings of Saxony conferred upon him the knighthood commandery and star of a commander of the first class of the Royal Saxon Order of Civil Merit continued by royal license. On the signature with Reschid Pacha of a treaty of recognition between the Hanseatic Republics, as their plenipotentiary, he received the Order of Iptihar of the first class, in brilliants, from his Imperial Highness the Sultan; and the Hanseatic Republics, in token of their appreciation of his long and faithful services, conferred by special decree of the respective senates the honorary diploma of citizenship, the first ever granted, to which the senates of Lubeck and Hamburg added their honorary medal. The University of Glasgow also conferred on him an honorary diploma of LL.D., and the Royal Antiquarian Society of Athens constituted him an honorary fellow of that society. As Hanseatic plenipotentiary he signed commercial treaties with Great Britain, the Ottoman Porte, Mexico, and Liberia, and negotiated several others; he also signed a treaty as Saxon plenipotentiary with Mexico.

He has left a family of two daughters and three sons, the elder of whom, Dr. Patrick, the author of a voluminous work on "Roman Civil Law," following in his father's steps, signed, as Hanseatic plenipotentiary, at Constantinople and Athens, commercial treaties with the Sublime Porte, Persia, and Greece.

MRS. TEED.

July 29th, at Balmoral Place, aged 83, Hannah, widow of the late John Teed, Esq., M.P.

CAPTAIN B. GILBY.

July —, before Sebastopol, Captain Bentinek Gilby, 77th Foot.—He was wounded by a shell in the attack on the quarries in front of the Redan, June 7th, and suffered considerably in health from the close confinement of a sick room, and on his return to duty in the trenches, was attacked with erysipelas, brought on by exposure to the sun. At the time of his death he was under orders to take command of the dépôt of his regiment at Malta. On the death of Colonel Egerton, Captain Gilby succeeded to the command of the detachment of that officer in the assault on the Russian rifle pits, and Lord Raglan made especial mention of his services on that occasion.

LIEUT.-GENERAL TICKELL, C.B.

August 3rd, at Cheltenham, aged 70, Lieut.-General Richard Tickell, C.B., of the Bengal Engineers.—He was a son of the late Thomas Tickell, Esq., of the co. Kildare, and great-grandson of the poet Tickell, the friend of Addison. He entered the Artillery as lieutenant in 1803, and rose by gradual promotion. He became major-general in 1841, and lieutenant-general in 1851. He served during the Mahratta campaign of 1804-5, was present at the battle of Deig, as well as at the siege and capture of that place, and the pursuit of Holkar into the Punjab, under Lord Lake. He also took part in other sieges and actions in India. He was twice married, and left a widow and twelve children.

F. CHOLMELEY, ESQ.

August 3rd, at Brandsby Hall, Yorkshire, aged 44, Francis Cholmeley, Esq.—He was the eldest son of Francis Cholmeley, Esq., of that place, by Barbara, fifth daughter of Henry Darell, Esq., of Cale Hill, Kent, and married, in 1838, Harriet, youngest daughter of Charles Gregory Fairfax, Esq., of Gilling Castle.

MRS. GOODENOUGH.

August 5th, at Grenada, Spain, of cholera, aged 56, Frances, widow of the Very Rev. Dr. Edmund Goodenough, Dean of Wells.—She was a daughter of Samuel Pepys Cockerell, Esq., of Westbourne House, Middlesex, was married in 1821, and left a widow in 1845.

C. A. GLADSTONE, ESQ.

August 7th, at Peshawur, in the Punjab, Charles Alexander Gladstone, Esq., Lieut. and Adjutant of the 15th Bengal Nat. Inf., son of David Gladstone, Esq., formerly of Liverpool.

LADY G. E. PRATT.

August 8th, at Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells, aged 66, Lady Georgina Elizabeth Pratt, second and only surviving daughter of the late Marquis Camden.

MRS. SEVERNE.

August 8th, at Brighton, aged 81, Ann, relict of S. A. Severne, Esq., of Portland-place and Thenford, co. Northampton.—She was the daughter of Thomas Brayne, Esq., of Barton, co. Warwick; was married in 1794, and left a widow in 1845, having had issue a numerous family.

J. L. PAYNE, ESQ.

August 10th, at Hastings, aged 32, John Lewis Payne, Esq., third son of the late Rev. Coventry Payne, vicar of Hatfield Peverel, Essex, who claimed the baronetcy now enjoyed by Sir C. G. Payne, Bart., of Blunham House, Bedfordshire.

MRS. SOMERVILLE.

August 10th, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Anna Maria, wife of J. R. Somerville, Esq., formerly Captain in the Scots Greys, youngest daughter of the late Major-General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B.

WM. HOOF, ESQ.

August 11th, at Madely House, Kensington, suddenly, from disease of the heart, aged 67, William Hoof, Esq.; and in a few hours afterwards, from the shock, aged 56, Elizabeth, his wife.—Mr. Hoof, who was the architect of his own fortune, left property exceeding half a million sterling, acquired chiefly as a railway contractor. His daughter is married to Sir Henry Muggeridge, late sheriff of London and Middlesex.

H. LUSHINGTON, ESQ.

August 11th, at Paris, aged 43, Henry Lushington, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Malta, second son of the late Edmund Henry Lushington, of Park House, Maidstone.

MISS A. P. ISHAM.

August 13th, in Bayswater-terrace, Anna Philippa, daughter of Sir Justinian Isham, D.C.L., 7th baronet, of Lamport Hall, co. Northampton.

MISS H. M. LAYARD.

August 14th, at Bath, aged 73, Henrietta Margaretta, third daughter of the late Very Rev. Charles Peter Layard, D.D., Dean of Bristol.

J. M. SEVERNE, ESQ.

August 15th, at Thenford, aged 57, John Michael Severne, Esq., of Thenford, Northamptonshire, and Wallop Hall, Shropshire.—He was the son and heir of the late Samuel Amy Severne, Esq., by Anne, daughter of Thomas Brayne, Esq., of Barton, co. Warwick, who died only a week before her son, and of whom a memoir will be found on the preceding page.

Mr. Severne married, in 1825, Anna Maria, daughter of Edmund Meysey Wigley, Esq., of Shakenhurst, co. Worcestershire, and Ullesthorpe, co. Leicestershire, and had issue a numerous family.

HON. A. M. ASHLEY-COOPER.

August 15th, at Lausanne, aged 18, Antony Maurice Ashley, third son of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

LIEUT.-COLONEL KENNEDY.

August 15th, at Hollybrook, Randalstown, co. Antrim, aged 74, Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Kennedy, late of the 10th Hussars.—He entered the army as ensign in 1803, and served in the Peninsula. He took part in the retreat under Sir John Moore, and also in the campaign of 1813-14, under the Duke of Wellington, including the passage of the Esla and the Douro, the battles of Morelos, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees, and the siege of Pampeluna. He was afterwards engaged in the Waterloo campaign, and entered Paris with the Duke in July, 1815.

LADY AUDLEY.

August 16th, at Dover, the Right Hon. Anne Jane, Baroness Audley.—She was the eldest daughter of Admiral Sir Ross Donnelly, K.C.B.; was married, in 1816, to George John, 17th Lord Audley; was left his widow in 1837, having had surviving issue the present Lord Audley, two other sons, and two daughters.

J. P. MUSPRATT, ESQ.

August 17th, in Russell-square, aged 79, John Petty Muspratt, Esq., for many years a Director of the Hon. East-India Company.

HON. MRS. NEWCOMBE.

August 17th, in Onslow-square, aged 58, the Hon. Catherine Newcombe, widow of the Rev. Arthur Newcombe, of Abbeyliex, Queen's County, and great-aunt to Viscount Powerscourt.—She was a daughter of Richard, the 4th Viscount, by his second marriage with Isabella, second daughter of the Right Hon. William Brownlow; was married in 1833, and left a widow in 1835.

MISS LOVETT.

August 18th, at Liscombe House, Bucks, Elizabeth, eldest and only surviving daughter of the late Sir Jonathan Lovett, Bart., who died, in 1812, without male issue, having been

raised to the baronetcy in 1780.—The male representative of the family is Richard D. Lovett, Esq. Miss Lovett, however, took the Buckinghamshire property under her father's will, the entail having previously kept it in the male line for nearly 500 years.

LADY TEYNHAM.

August 18th, at St. Germain-en-Laye, the Right Hon. Sarah Lady Teynham.—She was the only surviving daughter of Stephen Rudd, Esq., of Dublin; became the second wife of Henry, 15th Lord Teynham, in 1839; and was left his widow, without issue, in 1842.

H. MARSH, ESQ.

August 19th, at Beckenham Rectory, the residence of his brother, the Rev. Dr. Marsh, Henry Marsh, Esq., late of Hatherton House, Hants.—He was early introduced into political life, and was a warm supporter of the Liberal interest. His brilliant wit and commanding talent as a popular orator gave him great influence on the hustings, where, both in Berkshire and Hampshire, he was for many years in constant request.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

HON. G. B. PITT.

August 20th, at Bournemouth, aged 18, the Hon. Granville Beckford Pitt, second son of Lord Rivers.

LIEUT.-COLONEL ELIOT.

August 26th, at Hastings, aged 75, Lieut.-Colonel William Granville Eliot.—He was eldest son of the late F. P. Eliot, Esq., of Elmhurst Hall, co. Stafford, and entered the Royal Artillery in 1796. He served under Lord Cathcart in Hanover during the campaign of 1805, and subsequently in the Peninsula. He was warmly engaged at the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, where he commanded a battery of field artillery. In 1808-9 he took a part in the retreat of Sir John Moore on Corunna, and had charge of the reserve ammunition, which he had discretionary orders to destroy to prevent it falling into the enemy's hands: he contrived, however, to save the whole. In 1813 he joined the army in Belgium, and took part in the attack on Bergen-op-Zoom. In 1828 he obtained his lieutenant-colonelcy, but soon after retired from the service in ill health. He received the gold medal for Vimiera; the silver medal and clasps for Talavera and Roleia; and the gold medal and Hanoverian order of knighthood for his services in Hanover. In 1810 he published a "Treatise on the Military Defences of Portugal," and edited subsequently a manual of artillery, called the

"Pocket Gunner." Colonel Eliot married, first, in 1806, Harriet, daughter of General Mann, R.E.; and, second, in 1816, Anne, daughter of G. Heywood, Esq., Sergeant-at-Law. His only son, a captain in the 4th Dragoon Guards, was drowned in the river Shannon, near Athlone, in 1844.

MRS. FISHER.

August 29th, in Sussex-gardens, Frances Brise, relict of the Rev. C. Fisher, Rector of Ovington-cum-Tilbury, Essex.

G. C. BACKHOUSE, ESQ.

August 30th, at the Havanna, mortally wounded whilst defending himself from a gang of robbers who had entered his house, aged 37, George Canning Backhouse, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's commissary judge at that place, eldest surviving son of the late John Backhouse, Esq., Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

C. B. GREY, ESQ.

September 1st, at Styford, aged 59, Charles Bacon Grey, Esq., a Deputy-Lieutenant for Northumberland.—He was the son of Charles Forster Bacon, Esq., by Dorothy, heiress of the ancient family of Grey, of Kylloe (see their pedigree in Raine's "North Durham," p. 337). He succeeded to the Kylloe estate in 1823, under the will of his uncle, Marmaduke Grey, Esq., and married, in 1833, Mary, daughter of Sir Wm. Loraine, of Kirkharle, Bart., by whom he has left a numerous family.

M. WOOD, ESQ.

September 4th, at St. John's Wood, aged 41, Matthew Wood, Esq., Inspector of Mails in the General Post-office, second son of the late Wm. Wood, Esq., of Dublin.—He committed suicide in consequence of not being confirmed in his probationary appointment of Inspector of Mails at the General Post-office.

H. DOVER, ESQ.

September 4th, at Brighton, Henry Dover, Esq., of Bradenham Hall, Norfolk.—He was Chairman of the Norfolk County Sessions for nearly twenty-five years, and only retired about three months before his death. As a magistrate and chairman he was much respected throughout the county of Norfolk, the leading inhabitants of which recently caused his portrait to be painted and hung in the Grand Jury Chamber. In 1833, Mr. Dover married the eldest daughter of H. S. Partridge, Esq., of Stockham Hall, Norfolk, but was left a widower in the following year.

W. CARLETON, ESQ.

September 5th, Mr. William Carleton, British Consular Agent at Sfax, on the coast of Barbary.—He was the eldest son of Captain Carleton, for many years captain and superintendent of the Quarantine Port of Malta. At the time of his decease, he was on his way to visit his brother and some friends at Susa, and had arrived about half-way between that town and Sfax, in the desert, near a place called Gem, when he was taken ill in the vehicle in which he was proceeding, and threw up a quantity of blood. No medical or other assistance could be obtained by his friend who was accompanying him, and nothing in the way of restorative save a glass of water. In less than half an hour from the moment of his attack the unfortunate gentleman expired. Mr. Carleton was much beloved by those among whom he had taken up his residence, and as a mark of respect, the people of Sfax and Susa appeared in mourning for three days subsequent to his demise.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*.

MRS. TERROT.

September 5th, at Edinburgh, Sarah Ingram, wife of the Right Rev. C. H. Terrot, D.D., Bishop of Edinburgh.

ALDERMAN J. BOWER.

September 7th, at Leeds, aged 82, Mr. Alderman Joshua Bower, glass-manufacturer.—Commencing as a journeyman carpenter, he afterwards went into business for himself in a small way, and ultimately became possessed of works as a manufacturer of crown-glass, by which he raised the greater part of his fortune. He was also one of the largest toll-farmers in England, having at one time nearly all the tolls between Leeds and London, some in Hants, Dorset, and Wilts, besides numerous others in various parts of the country. He was also the proprietor of extensive coal mines. He died, it is supposed, worth £100,000.

LADY PAYNE.

September 8th, at Offley, Herts, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Sir Charles Gillies Payne, Bart., of Blunham House, Beds. She was the eldest daughter of the late Rev. Thelwall Salusbury, and has left issue.

MRS. FOLEY.

September 9th, at Prestwood, aged 55, Charlotte Margaret, wife of John H. H. Foley, Esq., M.P. for East Worcestershire.

—Mrs. Foley was a daughter of John Gage, Esq. (brother of the 3rd Viscount Gage), by Mary, only daughter and heir of John Milbanke, Esq.; was married in 1825, and has left a son, born in 1828.

MISS BOOKER-BLAKEMORE.

September 10th, at Velindra House, Glamorganshire, aged 29, Anna, eldest daughter of Thomas W. Booker-Blakemore, Esq., M.P. for Herefordshire.

REV. T. PHILPOTT.

September 10th, at Pedmore Rectory, Worcestershire, aged 94, the Rev. Thomas Philpott.—He was a son of the late Rev. O. Philpott, rector of that parish, from 1721 till his death in 1791. The deceased gentleman graduated at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, in 1782, and continued to discharge his parochial duties till within a few months of his death. His charities were extensive, and he was generally known as the "Good Rector." The father and the son held the living of Pedmore for upwards of 130 years.

A. W. SHUTE, ESQ.

September 11th, at Southwick Park, Tewkesbury, aged 44, Arthur William Shute, Esq., eldest son of the late Hardwicke Shute, M.D., by the Hon. Marianne Wolfe, daughter of Arthur Lord Kilwarden.

MR. W. PATON.

September 11th, at Richmond, Surrey, aged 62, Mr. Walter Paton, an eminent penman, who, until he retired from his profession, was employed by the corporation of London and other public bodies in executing the addresses voted by them to distinguished characters.

MRS. HAMMOND.

September 13th, at Exning, Suffolk, aged 57, Harriet, wife of William Hammond, Esq., of that place, and of Camden-road-villas. She was descended from the Parkers of Otford Castle, Kent, an ancient family, who were owners of that property for a very long period.

MISS D. A. G. CAMPBELL.

September 14th, in Alexander-street, Westbourne-park, aged 26, Diana Anne Geraldine, second daughter of the late Henry

Campbell, Esq., 92nd Highlanders, granddaughter of the late Major-General C. C. Campbell, Barbreck, N.B. She was formerly an inmate of Miss Sellon's establishment at Plymouth.

MRS. BROWNE.

September 15th, at Lutwyche Hall, Salop, aged 90, Mrs. Lyde Browne.—She was the only daughter of Stephen Riou, Esq. (of the family of De Rieux, of Languedoc, exiled from France at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes), by Dorothy, daughter of G. Dawson, Esq., of Ferriby, co. York, who traced his descent, without interruption, from Edward III. Her relatives were all devoted to the service of their country. Her maternal grandfather, Major George Dawson, died of privation in the disastrous expedition to Carthage, under General Wentworth. Her father served with distinction as a volunteer in Holland, after having obtained a commission in the Guards. Of her brothers, Philip served, under Lord Heathfield, at Gibraltar, and died, senior colonel of artillery, in 1817; the second, a captain in the navy, after having been wonderfully preserved from the wreck of the *Guardian* frigate, was killed at Copenhagen; Lord Nelson mentioned him in his despatches as a gallant and good officer. The husband of the deceased lady, Lieut.-Colonel Lyde Browne, of the 21st Fusiliers, was killed in Dublin, together with the chief justice, Lord Kilwarden, in Emmett's insurrection in 1803. She left an only daughter, Charlotte, married to M. G. Benson, Esq., of Lutwyche. *

C. Y. L. CALCRAFT, ESQ.

September 15th, at Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 55, Charles Yorke Lucas Calcraft, Esq., a Deputy-Lieutenant for the co. Lincoln.—He was the elder son and heir of the late John Chas. Lucas, Esq., who took the additional name and arms of Calcraft, on succeeding to the estates of Ancaster, derived from his mother's family. He married, in 1838, Mary Jane Elizabeth, daughter of J. L. Nixon, Esq., major in the army, by whom he left issue several children.

MRS. BATHURST.

September 17th, at Lucca, Philadelphia, relict of Benjamin Bathurst, Esq.—She was the eldest daughter of the late Sir John Call, Bart., of Whiteford, Cornwall, by Philadelphia, daughter and coheir of Wm. Battie, M.D. She was married, in 1805, to Mr. Bathurst, third son of the late Bishop of Norwich, and afterwards minister at Vienna.

MR. AND MRS. BROOK.

September 17th, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, of cholera, aged 34, Emily, wife of Wm. Leigh Brook, Esq., of Meltham Hall, near Huddersfield, and daughter of Joseph Armitage, Esq., of Birkby Lodge; also at Cologne, on the 19th, aged 45, William Leigh Brook, Esq., Deputy-Lieutenant and Magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire, eldest son of the late James Brook, Esq., of Thornton Lodge.

LADY CAMPBELL.

September 17th, at Dover, Caroline Eliza, widow of Sir Donald Campbell, Bart., of Dunstaffnage, Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward's Island.—She was the second daughter of Sir Wm. Plomer, Knt., alderman of London, was married in 1825, and left a widow in 1850, having had issue the present Sir Angus Campbell, Bart., and other issue.

MRS. SPICER.

September 18th, in Upper Brook-street, aged 76, Maria Charlotte, widow of Colonel W. H. Spicer, of Leatherhead, Surrey.—She was the only daughter of the late Sir George Prescott, Bart., of Theobald's Park, Herts, by Sarah, daughter of Beeston Long, Esq., of Carshalton, and was married in 1810.

MRS. CARPENTER.

September 20th, in Great Cumberland-place, Hyde Park, aged 93, Hester, relict of General George Carpenter.—She was the daughter of Robert Moore, Esq. of Moore Vale, co. Armagh, and mother of Colonel Carpenter, who fell at the head of the 41st Regiment, at the battle of Inkermann. Her body was interred at Kensal-green Cemetery.

HON. MRS. E. NORTON.

September 20th, at Baden-Baden, at her son-in-law's, Frederick Hamilton, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, aged 61, the Hon. Mrs. Erskine Norton.—She was Elizabeth Bland, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Smith; was married, first, in 1809, to Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Esmé Stewart Erskine, youngest son of Lord Chancellor Erskine. He was deputy adjutant-general in the battle of Waterloo, and died in 1817, leaving issue. She married, secondly, in 1819, James Norton, Esq.

MRS. MACGREGOR.

September 23rd, at Widoomb House, Bath, aged 70, Sidney Parry Macgregor, of Cheltenham, widow of Lieut.-Colonel Macgregor, 88th Regiment, and eldest daughter of the late T. P. Jones Parry, Esq., of Madryn, Carnarvonshire.

MR. J. F. GILBERT

September 25th, in London, aged 63, Mr. Joseph F. Gilbert, an eminent landscape-painter.—His works are well known among the exhibitions of the Royal Academy and British Institutions, and several of his pictures are engraved. His chief work was "Edwin and Emma," from the well-known poem of Mallet, which he contributed for the Westminster Hall Exhibition.

MRS. SANDERS.

September 26th, in Beckford-place, Kennington Park, aged 45, Jane, wife of Henry William Sanders, Esq., of the Home and Foreign Offices, Downing-street, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Whitfield, of Morpeth.

MRS. ALLFREY.

September 27th, at Cockairny, near Aberdour, Fifeshire, Adeline Francis, wife of Henry Wells Allfrey, Esq., of Hemingford House, Stratford-on-Avon, daughter of the late Colonel Sir Robert Moubray, of Cockairny.

MR. MARK LAMBERT.

September 28th, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in his 75th year, Mr. Mark Lambert.—He was formerly employed under Mr. Thomas Bewick, the restorer of wood engraving, and for fifty years he was noted for the delicacy and beauty of his heraldic and other engravings.

MISS C. J. LINDESAY BETHUNE.

September 28th, in Westbourne-terrace, aged 13, Charlotte Jane Lindesay, youngest daughter of the late Major-General Sir Henry Bethune, Bart.

MRS. MATHESON.

September 30th, at Inverinate, Lochalsh, N.B., from falling over a cliff into the sea, Lavinia Mary, wife of Alexander

Matheson, M.P. for the Inverness district of burghs, and sister of the late Lord Beaumont. She was married in 1853, and has left two children, the youngest only a few months old.

HENRY RICHARDSON, ESQ.

October 2nd, at Susan-place, Kingstown, aged 100, Henry Richardson, Esq.—He was the oldest solicitor on record, and was also a notary public, proctor of Admiralty, and stock-broker, being one of the original committee. He retained his faculties to the last.

MRS. DOUGLAS.

October 3rd, at Strayingham Rectory, Christiana F., wife of the Rev. W. F. Douglas, and eldest daughter of the late Admiral the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, by Mary, daughter of Robert Fanshawe, Esq. She was married in 1846.

HENRY BALL, ESQ.

October 4th, at Lee, Kent, aged 62, Henry Ball, late of Torrington-square, and of Mitre-court, Temple, barrister-at-law.—He was called to the bar at Gray's Inn, May 12, 1830; practised as a special pleader, and attended the Western Circuit and the Wiltshire Sessions.

J. G. A. BURTON, ESQ.

October 4th, at Constantinople, James Gubbins Archer, second son of the late Lancelot Archer Burton, Esq., of Woodlands, Emsworth, Hants, late captain 6th Dragoon Guards, major in the Turkish contingent, and assistant quartermaster-general to the cavalry division of that force.

DANIEL EYRE, ESQ.

October 4th, at Lee, Kent, aged 77, Daniel Eyre, Esq., youngest and last surviving son of the late Rev. Ambrose Eyre, D.D., Rector of Leverington and Outwell, Cambridgeshire, nephew to the late Dr. Edmund Keene, Bishop of Ely.

R. HICKMAN, ESQ.

October 5th, at Oldswinford, Worcestershire, Richard Hickman, Esq., a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for that county.

—He was the eldest surviving son of the late R. Hickman, Esq., by Martha, daughter of J. Devereux, Esq. He was formerly a lieutenant in the Royal Marines, and subsequently became captain in the Stourbridge troop of Worcestershire Yeomanry. He married, first, in 1815, Elizabeth, daughter of J. Boghurst, Esq.; and, secondly, in —, a daughter of the Rev. G. F. Robinson, but left issue by his first marriage only.

MRS. CAMPBELL.

October 5th, at Dunmore House, Argyleshire, Eliza Hope, widow of James Campbell, Esq., of Dunmore, and fifth daughter of the late Hon. William Baillie, Lord Polkemmet.

J. L. CLAYTON, ESQ.

October 6th, in Portman-square, John Lloyd Clayton, Esq., third son of the late Sir William Clayton, Bart., of Marden Park, Surrey, and of Harleyford, Buckinghamshire.

JOHN DENT, ESQ.

October 8th, aged 78, John Dent, Esq., of Sudeley Castle, Gloucestershire, a Magistrate for that county, of which he was High Sheriff in 1849.—He was formerly engaged in commerce in Worcester, where his grandfather had carried on business before him. In conjunction with his elder brother, the late Wm. Dent, Esq., he purchased Sudeley Castle and estates from the late Duke of Buckingham and the late Lord Rivers; and the brothers devoted considerable time and attention to the restoration of that noble edifice, which now forms one of the ornaments of Gloucestershire. Mr. Dent having died unmarried, the estates have passed to his nephew, J. C. Dent, Esq., barrister-at-law, of Severn Bank, Worcester. He was the elder son of the late William Dent, Esq., of Worcester.

MISS B. F. E. CHAMBERLAYNE.

October 10th, at Southampton, aged 22, Blanche Frances Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Joseph Chamberlayne Chamberlayne, Esq., of Mangersbury Manor House, Gloucestershire.

MISS WHEELER-CUFFE.

October 10th, at Leyrath, Kilkenny, aged 26, Annette Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Sir Josiah Wheeler-Cuffe, Bart.

MRS. OKES.

October 11th, at Cambridge, Mary Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. R. Okes, D.D., Provost of King's College.

LADY HAWKINS.

October 14th, at Weymouth, Charlotte Cassandra, wife of Sir John Caesar Hawkins, Bart.—She was the eldest daughter of the late William Surtees, Esq., of Seaton Burn, Northumberland, was married in 1804, and had a numerous family.

MRS. E. WHEBLE.

October 15th, at Clifton, Emma Catherine, wife of Edmund Wheble, Esq. She was the eldest daughter of Michael Blount, Esq., of Montagu-place.

T. R. WORSLEY, ESQ.

October 17th, aged 28, Thomas Robinson, eldest son of Sir William Worsley, Bart., of Hoveringham Hall. He was born at York in 1827.

MISS FITZCLARENCE.

October 18th, at the residence of the Countess Dowager of Glasgow, in the island of Cumbrae, in her 21st year, Miss Augusta Georgiana Frederica Fitzclarence, only child of the late Lord Frederick Fitzclarence.

LADY DISBROWE.

October 18th, at Tunbridge Wells, Lady Disbrowe.—She was the daughter of the late Hon. Robert Kennedy, and granddaughter of the 11th earl of Cassilis, and was widow of the late Sir Edward C. Disbrowe, formerly British envoy at the Hague, Sweden, and St. Petersburg.

W. B. TAYLOR, ESQ.

October 18th, at the Brooms, near Stone, Staffordshire, aged 70, William Bewley Taylor, Esq., a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of that county.—He was the only child of George Meeke, Esq., by Mary, daughter of Richard Bewley, Esq., of

Binbrook and Kirton, in Lindsey, co. Lincoln. He assumed the name of Taylor in 1840, on succeeding to the estates of his great-great-great-uncle, Francis Taylor, Esq., of Skelton Hall and York, who died in 1735. He served in the 73rd Highlanders in India from 1801 to 1806, and was afterwards captain in the Cumberland militia. He married, in 1813, Elizabeth, daughter of Vernon Cotton, Esq., of Lee House, co. Stafford.

LADY A. M. DONKIN.

October 18th, aged 69, at her residence in Wilton Crescent, Lady Anna Maria Donkin, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Minto.—She was born in 1785, and married, in 1836, the late General Sir Rufane Shawe Donkin, K.C.B., formerly M.P. for Berwick and Sandwich, who died in 1840.

WILLIAM LAWSON, ESQ.

October 20th, at Longhirst Hall, Northumberland, aged 80, William Lawson, Esq., a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county.—He succeeded to Longhirst in 1822, on the death of his uncle, John Lawson, Esq., and to Fieldhead and Hayclose, in 1826, on the death of another uncle, Edward Lawson, Esq., of Morpeth. He married, in 1821, Julia Hester, daughter of Mr. John Clark, of Haddington, and has left issue.

MR. SUPERINTENDENT MAY.

October 23rd, Mr. Superintendent May, of the metropolitan police, the first man who ever wore the police uniform. When Sir Robert Peel's Bill, providing for the establishment of the police force, was passed, Mr. May was appointed a constable, and, according to the usual course, went through all the gradations until he attained the rank of superintendent. He was highly respected in the force, and the officers who have long worked with him intend erecting a monument to his memory.

MRS. MACDONALD.

October 25th, at Perth, aged 76, Mrs. Macdonald, widow of the late William Macdonald, Esq., of St. Martin's and Garth, Perthshire.—She was a daughter of Sir W. Millar, Bart., who sat on the Scotch Bench for many years as Lord Glenlee. The Macdonalds of St. Martin's are descended from the Lords of the Isles; and an ancestor of the family settled in Aberdeenshire in the fifteenth century. The present representative of the family is W. M. Macdonald, Esq., of St. Martin's, who is married to a sister of Lord Lurgan.

THOMSON HANKEY, ESQ.

October 26th, at Brighton, aged 82, Thomson Hankey, Esq., formerly of Portland-place.—He was the second son of John Hankey, Esq. (third and youngest son of Sir Thomas Hankey, alderman of London), by the daughter of Andrew Thomson, Esq., of Roehampton. He married Miss Harrison, sister of Benjamin Harrison, Esq., of Clapham-common, and had a very numerous family. His eldest son, Mr. Thomson Hankey, was elected M.P. for Peterborough in 1854.

HON. MRS. TALBOT.

October 29th, at Hampton Court Palace, aged 89, the Hon. Mrs. Talbot.—She was Arabella, second daughter of the late Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle, Bart., and sister to the late Lady Dacre and Lady Asgill. She was married, first, in 1785, to the Hon. Edward Bouverie, son of the 1st Earl of Radnor (being his second wife), by whom she had one son, George Augustus Bouverie, Esq., who died in 1823, unmarried. His father died in 1824; and, in 1828, his widow was remarried to the Hon. Robert Talbot, brother to the late Lord Talbot, of Malahide. He died in 1843.

MRS. CARUS.

October —, at Kirkby Lonsdale, Mrs. Carus, of Lunefield, and her eldest daughter.—For more than forty years have the well-regulated charities of this excellent family been extended to every deserving applicant: while the late Miss Carus and her surviving sister have, for the major part of their time, carried on, at their own expense, and under their own supervision, the education of the poorer children of the parish. Miss Carus survived their mother only a few days. Their mortal remains are deposited in a vault in Kirkby Lonsdale churchyard.

W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.

November 4th, at Edinburgh, from a sudden attack of heart disease, William Crawford, Esq.—He was connected by the tenure of land with the town of Greenock, to the interests and prosperity of which he warmly devoted himself: he was also an active member of several philosophical and scientific societies in Edinburgh. The family of James Watt were long settled on Mr. Crawford's estate near Greenock, and the latter took the deepest interest in everything connected with the name of Watt and with his great invention. He left two sons surviving.

MRS. LAWSON.

November 5th, at Mill Crooks, near York, Marianne Anna Maria, relict of Andrew Lawson, Esq., of Aldborough Manor, near Boroughbridge, late M.P. for Knaresborough, and eldest daughter of the late Sir Thomas S. Gooch, Bart., Benaere Hall, Suffolk.

HON. MRS. ABBOT.

November 7th, at Teignmouth, Frances Cecil, relict of the Hon. Philip Henry Abbot, second son of Charles, 1st Lord Colchester. She was daughter of the Very Rev. Charles Talbot, D.D., Dean of Salisbury, by the Lady Elizabeth Somerset, eldest daughter of Henry, 5th Duke of Beaufort.

H. T. LAW, ESQ.

November 7th, at Nice, aged 25, Henry Towry Law, Esq., youngest son of the late Right Hon. Charles E. Law, M.P. for the University of Cambridge, and Recorder of London.

W. N. CLARKE, ESQ.

November 10th, at Edinburgh, aged 56, William Nelson Clarke, Esq., formerly of Ardington, Berkshire. He was descended from a family three centuries resident at Ardington, and was the only surviving son of William Wiseman Clarke, Esq., by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Kerr, Esq., by Mary, sister and heir to R. W. Nelson, Esq., of Chaddeleworth, Berkshire. He was a member of Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated D.C.L. 18—. He succeeded his father in 1826, and married, in 1827, Catharine, daughter of the late General Sir Thomas Molyneux, of Castle Dillon, co. Armagh, by whom he had issue two sons and three daughters.

R. F. W. CHILDERS, ESQ.

November 12th, at Florence, aged 25, Rowland Francis Walbanke Childers, Esq., late Captain Scots Fusilier Guards, only son of John Walbanke Childers, Esq., of Cantley, Doncaster, formerly M.P. for Malton.

LADY E. E. INGE.

November 12th, at Thorpe Constantine, aged 84, Lady Elizabeth Euphemia Inge, relict of William Phillips Inge, Esq.—

She was the fourth daughter of John, 7th Earl of Galloway, by his second wife, Anne, daughter of Sir James Dashwood, Bart., was married in 1798, and left a widow in 1838, having had issue the present William Inge, Esq., two other sons, and two daughters.

EDWARD SWINBURNE, ESQ.

November 14th, at the residence of his father, Capeheaton Castle, Northumberland, aged 67, Edward Swinburne, Esq., of Calgarth, Windermere, eldest son of Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart.—He married, in 1819, Miss Anne Nassau Sutton, and has left issue a son, born in 1821, now heir to his grandfather's title, and also one daughter.

LADY GOULD.

November 15th, at Hawkshead, Herts, of bronchitis, Harriet, widow of the late Admiral Sir Davidge Gould, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral of England, in her 88th year.—She was the eldest daughter of the Rev. William Willes, Archdeacon of Wells, youngest son of Dr. Edward Willes, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells from 1743 to 1773, and married, in 1803, the late admiral, who died in 1847.

MRS. LINDSEY.

November 16th, at Hollymount, co. Mayo, aged 61, Margaret Hester, wife of Thomas Spencer Lindsey, Esq., only daughter of the late Richard Alexander Oswald, Esq., of Auchencruive.

MISS GRACE MARGARET NICOLAS.

November 16th, in Montagu Square, aged 29, Miss Grace Margaret Nicolas, 2nd daughter of the late Sir Harris Nicolas, G.C.M.G., and K.H., the learned historiographer and antiquarian, by his wife, a daughter of J. Davison, Esq., of Loughton, Essex.

J. YECKSON, ESQ.

November 17th, at Gothenburg, James Yeckson, a member of the firm of James Yeckson and Co., of Gothenburg and London.—He was born at Montrose, in the year 1784, and in early life established himself at Gothenburg, which at that time possessed but little trade. Yeckson, with a shrewdness and clearness of intellect surpassed by few, was the first to see that Sweden possessed a source of wealth unknown in her vast forests, which had scarce ever resounded with the axe. Yeckson acted accordingly, and he may be said truly to have been the father of that timber trade which for the last thirty years has proved so vast

a source of wealth to Sweden, and has created a commerce between England and Sweden equally beneficial to both countries. Swedish ships are now found in every part of the world freighted with deals, and particularly in our colonies, where timber adapted for floorings and interior fittings of houses does not exist. He died leaving a fortune which even in England would be considered colossal.

MRS. D. A. B. DEWAR.

November 19th, at Vienna, after a short but severe illness, in the 60th year of her age, Anne Louisa, wife of David Albemarle Bertie Dewar, Esq., eldest daughter of the late Colonel Richard Magennis, of co. Fermanagh, many years M.P. for the borough of Enniskillen; she was consequently niece of the late, and cousin of the present, Earl of Enniskillen. She was connected by blood and marriage with the noble families of Cole, Wynne, and De Grey.

MRS. MOORE.

November 20th, at Scutari, Mrs. Willoughby Moore, lady superintendent of the officers' hospital in that place.—Mrs. Moore was the widow of that gallant soldier, Col. Willoughby Moore, who perished in the *Europa*, rather than forsake the burning ship so long as any of his men were in it. She went out this last summer with a band of nurses to organise and superintend an hospital at Scutari for sick and wounded officers, similar to those for the men under Miss Nightingale; and the unequivocal testimony of those who were under her care proves the zeal, the diligence, and the judgment evinced by this devoted lady in her devoted mission. A dysentery, which lasted three weeks, proved fatal, and she died, to the deep regret of all around her. "The loss of such a woman," says a letter from Constantinople to one of the daily journals, "is not easily replaced. Not only from the high qualities and devoted spirit which she brought to her work, but from being the wife of one so universally honoured among his brother-officers, her services were received with less jealousy by those in command than otherwise, perhaps, would have been the case. Her memory will long be cherished by those relatives and friends whose society she resigned in order to devote herself to that sacred mission for which she felt herself called; but she has left an example to England's daughters, as her gallant husband did to England's sons, how noble it is faithfully to live and unflinchingly to die in the discharge of duty."

MRS. MOSLEY.

November 21st, at Chancellor House, Tunbridge Wells, Maria Deborah, wife of Oswald Mosley, Esq., eldest son of Sir Oswald

Mosley, Bart., of Ancoats, in the county of Lancaster.—She had been ill for several weeks, and was in the 52nd year of her age. She was the eldest daughter of the late General Lawrence Bradshaw, K.C., of the 1st Life Guards, and was married to her present husband in 1835.

WILLIAM MERRY, ESQ.

November 23rd, at Cheltenham, at the advanced age of 92, William Merry, Esq., who, from 1809 to 1826, held the post of Deputy-Secretary at War, under the administrations of Mr. Perceval and the Earl of Liverpool.—He was a valuable public servant, and was much respected by the heads of his department, and had retired upon a pension upwards of twenty years. The *Civil Service Gazette* states that he was well known to the army during his official career for the peculiar style of his correspondence. He retired upon his full pay of £2,500 per annum, and received from the public purse during his retirement the sum of £70,000.

Mr. Merry married early, and leaves behind him an only son, Wm. Merry, Esq., of Highlands, Berks, and a magistrate for that county. The latter was born in 1792, and married, in 1820, Anne, second daughter of the late Kender Mason, Esq., of Beel House, Bucks.

DOWAGER LADY RADCLIFFE.

November 24th, at Clifton, in her 80th year, Elizabeth, Dowager Lady Radcliffe.—Her ladyship, who was the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Richard Creswick, of Sheffield, was born in 1776, and in 1807 became the third wife of the late Sir Joseph Radcliffe, who died in 1819; after his death she married, secondly, an uncle of the late Sir Robert Peel; and thirdly, Mr. Robert Jones, a solicitor in good practice in the west of England. Sir Joseph was the son of Joseph Pickford, Esq., of Alt Hill, county of Lancaster, by Mary, daughter of William Radcliffe, Esq., of Milnbridge, county of York, seventh in descent from James Radcliffe, who purchased the Manor of Langley, in the county of Lancaster, in the time of Edward IV., and whose descendants for five generations were settled there. Sir Joseph assumed the name and arms of Radcliffe only by Royal permission in 1795, in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle, and was created a baronet in 1813, in requital of his services in putting down an outbreak of insurrection during the winter of 1812-13.

WILLIAM CROOME, ESQ.

November 24th, at his residence, Cerney House, Gloucestershire, aged 74, William Croome, Esq., for many years a Justice

of the Peace and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Gloucester.—His eldest son, the Rev. Thomas B. Croome, is the present rector of Siston, near Bristol.

GEORGE LATOUCHE, ESQ.

November 25th, at Brighton, of a lingering illness, George, son of the late Colonel and Lady Cecilia Latouche, daughter of the 1st Earl of Miltown.—The family of the deceased has long been connected by ties of property and blood with the county of Carlow, and one branch of them are wealthy bankers in Dublin. Several of the family have represented, in various parliaments, the counties of Carlow, Leitrim, and Kildare.

ALDERMAN WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

November 25th, in his 69th year, at his residence in Westbourne Terrace, Alderman William Lawrence, who represented Bread-Street Ward in the Court of Aldermen since 1848.—He was Sheriff of London in 1849, and had he lived, it is most probable that he would have been Lord Mayor in 1857. He was a wealthy and eminent builder in the city and in Lambeth, and an active member of the Unitarian denomination, by whom he was very generally respected. He was a Reformer of thirty years' standing, was formerly chairman of Sir W. Clay's election committee, and proposed the baronet and also Sir J. Duke upon the hustings.

"As a member of the Common Council," says the *Daily News*, "he distinguished himself by powerful and fluent oratory, and in the various movements previous and subsequent to the passing of the Reform Bill, his aid to the Liberal cause was as valuable as it was unremitting." His son, Mr. William Lawrence, has since been elected to the aldermanic gown held by his father.

MRS. ATTYE.

November 25th, aged 69, Margaretta Lucy, widow of Robert Middleton Attye, Esq., of Ingon Grange, Warwickshire, youngest daughter of Francis Willes, Esq., grandson of Edward, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and sister to Lady Gould, whom she survived ten days.

W. BLACKER, ESQ.

November 25th, aged 80, William Blacker, Esq., of Carrick House, co. Armagh, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for that county, and one of the oldest members of the Orange Association.—At an early age he entered the 60th Rifles, and on retiring from the line, became lieutenant-colonel of the Armagh militia, which post he held for many years. From 1817 to 1829, he was vice-treasurer of Ireland. In 1810, he

married a daughter of Sir R. A. Fergusson, Bart., M.P. for Londonderry, but dying without issue, is succeeded by his nephew, Stewart Blacker, Esq., barrister-at-law.

ROBERT BUNYAN.

November 27th, at his residence in Grecian Place, Lincoln, aged 80, Mr. Robert Bunyan, the last male descendant in a direct line from John Bunyan, author of the "Pilgrim's Progress."—He had for many years past discharged the duties of coroner for the city of Lincoln, and for the southern division of the county. Mr. Bunyan was, to a great extent, the architect of his own fortune; and he died possessed of considerable wealth, and a character for sterling honesty and iron firmness of purpose. The celebrated John Bunyan married his first wife, Mary, in 1646, and by her had issue: Thomas, the eldest son, born 1646, died 1718; his eldest son, John, was born, 1670, and married in 1692, having issue, Robert, the eldest son, born 1693, married 1713. Robert (first) had five children: John, the eldest, died soon after birth; and the second son, Robert, was born 1715, and died in 1794. Robert (second) had issue: Susannah, born 1743, died 1771; Robert (third), born 1745, died 1825; Henry, born 1748, died at Lincoln 1813; John, who died at Nottingham; and Samuel, who died at Wisbeach. Robert (third) had issue: Elizabeth Bunyan, born 1769, died 1800. Robert (fourth), born 1775, and now dead; Susannah, born 1773, died 1839. The late Mr. Bunyan had only one child, Elizabeth, the wife of T. M. Keyworth, Esq., of Lincoln.*

LADY BOUGHTON.

November 27th, at her residence, in Brunswick-square, Brighton, Eliza Lady Boughton, of Poston Court, Herefordshire.—She was the natural daughter but testamentary heir of Sir Edward Boughton, Bart., of that place. She married, first, in 1801, Major-General Sir George Charles Braithwaite, Bart., who assumed the name of Boughton, and died in 1809; secondly, Newton Dickenson, Esq., who survives her. By her former marriage she had issue an only daughter, Frederica, married, in 1824, to Thomas Robinson, Esq., and who inherits her landed property: by the second she has left two sons and two daughters. Lady Boughton's body was buried by that of her first husband in St. Paul's cathedral.

* The late Mr. Robert Bunyan possessed a Bible given by the great John Bunyan to his son, with many entries of the births and deaths of his descendants. It has on the fly-leaf the following inscription:—"Chas. Robinson, Wilford, co. Notts, a maternal grandson of the Robert Bunyan, who was born A.D. 1745, and died at Lincoln, 1825, in the eightieth year of his age. The gift, in 1839, of my uncle Robert Bunyan, of Lincoln, only son of the above, and born A.D. 1775, at Lincoln." Mr. Robinson died in 1852.—*Notes and Queries.*

LADY LANGHAM.

November 29th, at Park Road, Twickenham, after a short illness, in her 79th year, Elizabeth Lady Langham, widow of the late Sir J. Langham, Bart., of Cottesbrooke Park, Northamptonshire.—The deceased lady was born in 1777; she was the second daughter of Francis Burdett, Esq., and sister of the late Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., long M.P. for Westminster, and was married in 1800 to the late baronet, who died in 1833, by whom she had a family of five sons, including the present holder of the title, and three daughters, one of whom is married to Mr. Arthur J. Otway, M.P. for Stafford.

LADY HOTHAM.

November 30th, at her marine residence, Western Hall, Hove, near Brighton, in her 80th year, Lady Hotham, of Hereford House, Brompton, and Great Flinborough Hall, Yorkshire.—Her ladyship was the daughter of the 1st Earl of Stradbroke, and married, in 1816, Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Hotham, G.C.B., who died, in 1833, at Malta, while in command of the Mediterranean fleet, leaving three sons, one of whom is an officer in the Grenadier Guards. The late Lady Frances Hotham was aunt to the present Irish peer of that name, who is a general in the army, and has sat as M.P. for the East Riding of Yorkshire since 1841, having previously represented Leominster for many years.

JOSEPH BARKER.

December 1st, at Philadelphia, U.S., Mr. Joseph Barker, formerly of Leeds, died very suddenly, after addressing an anti-slavery meeting for upwards of three hours. He was formerly a Wesleyan minister, but afterwards became a Unitarian, and a Free Thinker. He was indicted at Liverpool in 1848 for sedition as a Chartist, and for having urged the adoption of physical force; but the indictment was withdrawn. He had some time since emigrated to the more free and congenial soil of America, where he had adopted the line of a writer against religion.

HON. LADY HOPE.

December 1st, in her 75th year, at her town residence in Curzon-street, May Fair, from the effects of an accident, the Hon. Lady Hope, widow of the late Hon. General Sir Alexander Hope, G.C.B., of Luffness, North Britain.—Her maiden name was Georgiana Brown, the daughter of a Roxburghshire gentleman of the name of Brown, and just fifty years ago she was married to her late husband, who was for many years

Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital and M.P. for the county of Linlithgow. Sir Alexander, who was a general in the army, was half-brother to the 3rd and 4th Earls of Hopetoun; by him her ladyship had one daughter and five sons, one of whom, George William, was for some time M.P. for Weymouth, and proclaimed himself a candidate for Windsor, on the retirement of Lord Charles Wellesley, in the early part of this year. Another son, James Robert, Q.C., was Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and having married Charlotte Harriet Jane, only daughter of the late J. G. Lockhart, Esq., and sole surviving descendant of Sir Walter Scott, has adopted the additional name of Scott, and is the present owner of Abbotsford.

LADY SYER.

December 2nd, in her 78th year, Mary Anne, Lady Syer, widow of the late Sir William Syer, Knight, formerly Recorder of Bombay, at Stone House, near Ludlow, after a trying illness of four years' duration.

MRS. LEE.

December 3rd, at her son's, at Ashbourn, in her 93rd year, Anna, widow of the Rev. W. S. Lee, M.A., of Ravenstone, co. Derby.—She was the last surviving daughter of Richard Dyott, Esq., of Freeford, near Lichfield, by Katharine, daughter of Thomas Harrick, Esq., of Leicester.

ACHESON ST. GEORGE, ESQ.

December 3rd, at Wood Park, co. Armagh, aged 77, Acheson St. George, Esq. He was the second son of Thomas St. George, Esq., formerly M.P. for Clogher, by the Hon. Lucinde Acheson, daughter of Archibald Lord Gosford. He married, first, Eleanor, daughter of Robert Gordon, Esq., of Clonmel, and had issue four sons: 1. Thomas Gordon, in the East-India Company's service; 2. William, who died in the same service, in 1836; 3. Acheson; and, 4. John, killed in the East-India Company's service, at Khyber Pass, in 1841; and three daughters, of whom two are deceased. Mr. St. George married, secondly, in 1824, Jane, second daughter of the Hon. and Very Rev. John Hewitt, Dean of Cloyne, and by her he had issue another daughter.

FREDERICK HARE, ESQ.

December 5th, in the 79th year of his age, Frederick Hare, Esq., formerly of Stanhoe Hall, Norfolk, and a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the Counties of Kent and Norfolk, at Ipplepen, Devon.—The deceased gentleman, who was next

brother of the Rev. Humphrey John Hare, of Dorking, Norfolk, inherited from his father the magnificent estate of Stanhoe, near Rougham, in that county, but involving himself in difficulties in early life, he sold it subsequently to John Calthorpe, Esq., in whose hands it remains. He was married twice, and has issue, we believe, by both marriages; his eldest son, Edward, is in the East-India Company's Medical service, and his second son, Frederick John, is a Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge.

MRS. SIVEWRIGHT.

December 5th, at Brighton, aged 65, Catherine Sarah, widow of the Rev. George Sivewright, and sister of William Ormsby Gore, Esq., M.P. for North Shropshire. She was the younger daughter of William Gore, Esq., M.P. for co. Leitrim, by Frances Jane Gorges, the only daughter and heir of Ralph Gore, Esq., of Barrowmount, M.P. for co. Kilkenny, and widow of Sir Haydocke Evans Morres, Bart.

THOMAS GORDON, ESQ.

December 6th, at Fort George, North Britain, of malignant small-pox, in the 66th year of his age, Thomas Gordon, Esq., of Park House, county of Banff, Lieut.-Colonel commanding the 76th (Inverness, Banff, &c.) Highland Light Infantry.—Mr. Gordon, who succeeded to the estate and barony of Park, in 1808, in right of his grandmother, Helen Gordon, and thereupon assumed the name of Gordon in lieu of that of Duff, was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Banff, and also convener of the same county. In 1814, Mr. Gordon married the eldest daughter of David Macdowall Grant, Esq., of Arndilly, in the same county, by whom he has three sons, the eldest of whom, Lachlan Duff, a captain in the 20th Foot, succeeds to the family estates. Mr. Gordon was representative of an ancient branch of the Duffs, Earls of Fife, and through his grandmother traced his descent from the Gordons of the noble house of Huntly.

RICHARD DRURY, ESQ.

December 7th, in his 21st year, at Cintra Lodge, St. John's Wood, Richard Drury, only son of the late Captain Augustus V. Drury, R.N., and nephew and heir-at-law of the late George V. Drury, Esq., of Shotover House, near Oxford.—The deceased gentleman was the last male representative of the ancient family of Drury, which came over with the Conqueror from Normandy, and was originally settled at Thurston, in Suffolk. A collateral ancestor was Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Charles I., and his grandson was created a baronet in 1739, but the title became extinct in the second generation. Captain

Drury was twice married; first, to Miss Smijth, niece of Sir William Bowyer Smijth, Bart., of Hill Hall, Epping, M.P. for South Essex; and secondly, to Jane, widow of the late T. Rumball, Esq., of Bushy, Herts, by whom he had an only daughter, besides the subject of this memoir. His brother inherited Shotover from his mother, who was the only daughter of the late Baron Augustus Schutz, of Halplace.

LADY F. HOPE.

December 7th, the Lady Frances Hope, at her residence in Belgrave Square, in her 51st year.—She was a daughter of the 2nd, and sister of the General Earl of Harewood, and married, in 1836, John Thomas Hope, Esq., eldest son of the late Sir Alexander and Lady Hope, but was left a widow at his decease, within two months of her marriage.

MRS. SHIRLEY.

December 8th, at Brailsford Rectory, co. Derby, aged 81, Alicia, wife of the Rev. Walter Shirley. She was the daughter of Sir Edward Newenham, M.P. for co. Dublin, was married in 1796, and was mother of the late Bishop of Sodor and Man.

MRS. BOSANQUET.

December 11th, aged 83, in Upper Harley-street, Lætitia Philippa, widow of Samuel Bosanquet, Esq., of Dingeston Court, Monmouthshire, and Forest House, Essex.—She was the younger daughter of James Whatman, Esq., of Vinters, near Maidstone, by his first wife, Sarah, eldest daughter of Edward Stanley, Esq.; LL.D.; was married in 1798, and had a very numerous family.

MRS. GRIFFITH.

December 13th, at the residence of her nephew, Sir Thomas Dyer, Bart., aged 99, Harriet, relict of the Rev. Joseph Griffith, Rector of Turvey, Beds, and of Brompton Hall, Middlesex, daughter of Simon Halliday, of Westcombe Park, Kent, Esq., and Jane, daughter of John Bythesea, Esq., of Wick House, Wilts.

CHARLES SHIRLEY, ESQ.

December 13th, at Brighton, aged 64, Charles Shirley, Esq., of Midhurst.—He was the third son of Evelyn Shirley, Esq., of Easington, co. Warwick, by Phillis Byam, daughter of Charlton Wollaston, Esq., and brother to the present Evelyn John Shirley, Esq., of Easington. He was formerly a captain in the 2nd Regiment of Foot Guards, and recently chairman of the

Middlesex bench of magistrates. He married, in 1819, Anne Charlotte, second daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. George Bridgeman, fifth son of Henry, second Lord Bradford; but by that lady, who survives him, he had no issue.

LADY GARDINER.

December 13th, at Roche Court, Hants, aged 69, Frances, relict of Sir James Whalley Gardiner, of Roche Court, Hants, Bart., and sister of Sir Oswald Mosley, of Ancoats, Bart.

MRS. WOOLLEY.

December 14th, in Bath, aged 84, Louisa Mary Ann, widow of Admiral Isaac Woolley, and daughter of the late Sir Mor-daunt Martin, Bart., of Burnham, Norfolk.

MORTON EDWARD EDEN, ESQ.

December 15th, drowned in the river Medway, Morton Edward Eden, Esq., Ensign in the Hon. East-India Company's Engineers, in his 21st year.—The deceased was the second surviving son of the Hon. and Rev. William Eden, Rector of Bishopsbourne, son of the 1st Lord Henley, by his wife Anne Maria, daughter of W. Kelham, Esq., and widow of the 19th Lord Grey de Ruthyn, whose daughter, the present peeress, is now Marchioness of Hastings. The deceased, who was a most promising young officer, was returning at night in a boat from a shooting expedition, together with three brother-officers, but owing to the fog and the darkness, missed his way: the boat was found overturned next day, and the bodies of his companions near it, but his body has not been as yet recovered.

MRS. BULLER.

December 15th, at Exeter, Charlotte Juliana Jane, wife of James Wentworth Buller, Esq., of Downes, near Crediton, Chairman of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Devon, Member for Exeter from 1830 to 1834.—The deceased lady, a few days previously, had burst a blood-vessel while walking upon the platform of the Exeter Railway Station, and the accident proved a fatal one. She was the third daughter of the late Lord Henry Molynex Howard, brother of Bernard Edward, 15th Duke of Norfolk, and was married, in 1831, to her husband, by whom she leaves issue a youthful family. Mr. Buller was a maternal grandson of the late Right Rev. Dr. Buller, Bishop of Exeter, and the family, for several generations, have represented the counties of Devon and Cornwall, and the city of Exeter.

MRS. GUEST.

December 16th, at Sheepwash, aged 88, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Charles Guest.—Mrs. Guest was descended from the ancient, but now extinct, family of Bound, who for many generations were persons of consequence in the north of Devon, and nearly related to the Vowlers, of Parnacote, near Holsworthy, and the Kingdons, of Great Torrington.

MISS OCTAVIA ELIZABETH BANKES.

December 16th, at Kington Lacy, near Wimborne, Dorset, Octavia Elizabeth, daughter of G. Bankes, Esq., M.P. for Dorset, in her 23rd year.—She was grand-daughter of the late Sir Charles E. Nugent, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, and niece of the late William John Bankes, Esq., who represented the University of Cambridge in Parliament from 1821 to 1826. The family is descended from Sir John Bankes, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas under Charles I., and a zealous adherent of that king, and whose wife nobly defended Corfe Castle, during her husband's absence, against the rebels, and only surrendered the place when it was betrayed. The family of Bankes have represented Corfe Castle and the county of Dorset for nearly two centuries.

MRS. GURNEY.

December 16th, in St. James's-square, aged 75, Margaret, wife of Hudson Gurney, Esq.—She was the daughter of Robert Barclay, Esq., of Ury, M.P. for Kincardineshire, by Sarah, daughter of James Allardice, of Allardice, and heiress of kin to the Earls of Airth and Monteith. She was married in 1809, but had no children.

MRS. WHEWELL.

December 18th, at Cambridge, aged 52, Cordelia, wife of the Rev. Wm. Whewell, D.D., Master of Trinity College.—She was a daughter of the late J. Marshall, Esq., of Leeds, and of Hallsteads, Cumberland.

NICHOLAS SAUMAREZ, ESQ.

December 18th, in his 90th year, at Trefusis Terrace, Exmouth, Nicholas Saumarez, Esq., last surviving brother of the 1st Lord de Saumarez, better known as Admiral Sir James Saumarez, the comrade of Hood, Howe, Jervis, and Nelson.—The deceased gentleman was a younger son of Matthew de Saumarez, of Saumarez, in the Isle of Guernsey, whose father sailed with Lord Anson in his memorable expedition to the South

Seas, and fell in command of her Majesty's ship *Nottingham*. The deceased gentleman formerly held the lucrative post of Collector-General of the Revenue in Ceylon. He was uncle of the present Lord de Saumarez. The family, which is of Norman extraction, is of great antiquity in the island of Guernsey, one of its members having been captain of the castle of Jerbourg there under Edward III.

JOHN WEDGWOOD, ESQ.

December 19th, aged 66, John Wedgwood, Esq., of Nile-street, Burslem, a relative of the late Mr. Wedgwood, of Etruria, in the Staffordshire Potteries, whose name has been given to a branch of our national manufactures.—The deceased gentleman, we believe, was the last representative of the various branches of the Wedgwoods of Mow House and the Harracles in Staffordshire, through John Wedgwood, Esq., who married the wealthy Miss Gregory, and died in 1776.

ROBERT HALE BLAGDEN HALE, ESQ.

December 20th, at Alderley, Gloucestershire, Robert Hale Blagden Hale, Esq., in his 76th year.—The deceased gentleman was a magistrate for the counties of Gloucester and Wiltshire, and married, in 1807, the Lady Theodosia Eleanor Bourke, daughter of Joseph, 3rd Earl of Mayo, and formerly Archbishop of Tuam, by whom he left issue a son, Robert Blagden Hale, Esq., who has sat as M.P. for West Gloucestershire since the accession of the late Duke of Beaufort to his title in 1835. The Hales of Alderley are descended from the great Sir Matthew Hale, formerly Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who was born at Alderley in 1609, and died there in 1675.

MISS E. WILBRAHAM.

December 21st, at Brighton, Emma, sister of the late George Wilbraham, Esq., of Delamere House, near Nantwich, who was many years M.P. for South Cheshire.—This lady was sister-in-law to the late Lady Anne Wilbraham, daughter of the 1st Earl Fortescue. She was daughter of the late G. Wilbraham, Esq., of Delamere, Cheshire, by Maria, daughter and heiress of the late William Harvey, Esq., of Chigwell, many years M.P. for Essex.

LADY CATHARINE BELL.

December 21st, in Upper Hyde Park Street, Lady Catharine Bell, in her 76th year.—The deceased lady was a daughter of the 1st Earl of Malmesbury, and aunt of the present peer, who was Foreign Secretary under Lord Derby. She was born at

St. Petersburg, while her father was ambassador at that court. She was married, in 1821, to Lieut.-General Sir John Bell, K.C.B., late Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey, formerly aide-de-camp to King William IV.

HON. GEORGE KING.

December 21st, at Fryern, Sussex, in his 73rd year, the Hon. George King, son of the 6th and brother of the 7th Lord King, of Ockham, Surrey, and uncle of the present peer, who married Ada, "sole daughter" of the poet Byron's "house and heart," and was advanced, in 1838, to the Earldom of Lovelace.—Mr. King married, in 1808, his first cousin, Charlotte, daughter of N. Tredercroft, Esq., of Horsham, by whom he has left two unmarried daughters, and two sons, one of whom is captain in the 27th Foot, and the other, a commander R.N., was married to Louisa, daughter of the late James Heriot, Esq., of Ramornie, co. Fife, but was left a widower about two years ago.

LADY NEALE.

December 21st, at Blackheath, Lady Neale, widow of the late Admiral Sir Harry Burrard Neale, G.C.B., of Walhampton, Hants.—Her ladyship was Grace Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of the late Robert Neale, Esq., of Shaw House, Wilts, and was married, in 1795, to the late gallant admiral, who assumed her name on the occasion. The late Sir Henry Burrard Neale was M.P. for Lymington from 1812 to 1823, and also in the first Reformed Parliament, and dying without issue in 1840, the baronetcy devolved upon his brother, the present Sir George Burrard, who is in holy orders, rector of Myddleton Tyas, Yorkshire, and one of the Royal Chaplains.

MRS. BRENTON.

December 22nd, at Ryde, in her 76th year, Henrietta, wife of Rear-Admiral John Brenton, and sister of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Jahleel Brenton, Bart.—The father of the deceased lady, as well as her brother and her husband, was an admiral in the British navy, and married, in 1765, the daughter of Joseph Cowley, Esq., and grand-daughter and heiress of Thomas, Lord Pelham, an ancestor of the present Earl of Chichester. The name of Sir Jahleel Brenton will long be remembered as the friend of Nelson, Jervis, Pellew, and Collingwood.

MRS. HOULTON.

December 22nd, in Eaton-terrace, aged 76, Mary Anne, widow of John Houlton, Esq., of Farley Castle, Somersetshire, Colonel

of the Somersetshire Militia.—She was the only daughter and heir of Thomas Ellis, Esq., of Rolleston, Devon; was married in 1790, and left a widow in 1839, having had issue five sons and eight daughters.

J. DUTTON, ESQ.

December 23rd, at Burland Hall, Cheshire, aged 88, Joseph Dutton, Esq.—The Duttons claim consanguinity with the ancient blood-royal of England, being descended from Rollo, first Duke of Normandy, through William Earl of Eu, who married a niece of William the Conqueror. Mr. Dutton was the 24th in direct lineal descent from Rollo, and eldest heir male of the 5th Earl of Eu. Sir Peter Leycester, who compiled the Dutton pedigree up to the year 1666, observes that “the family is one of great worth, with almost a constant succession of knights.” Ancestors of the present Lords Sefton, De Tabley, Cholmondeley, and Delamere, and of the Lords Warren, Bulkeley, and Rivers of Rocksavage (extinct), have married into this family; and from Elinor, heiress of Thomas Dutton, who married Lord Gerard, descend the present Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Derby, and the Earl of Kilmorey. From a younger branch of the family descended Sir Ralph Dutton, whose only daughter and heiress, Anne, married James Naper; and their grandson, having assumed the name of Dutton, was created Baron Sherborne, who was the father of the present peer. The late Mr. Dutton married Miss Cawley, of Swandley, and has left several children.

DOWAGER LADY LEEDS.

December 25th, at Ryde, Eleanor, Dowager Lady Leeds, widow of Sir George W. Leeds, Bart., and daughter of the late Owsley Rowley, Esq., of Priory Hill, Huntingdonshire.—Her ladyship was the second wife of the late baronet, who was raised to the title in 1812, and stepmother to the present baronet. She left issue, four surviving children, Louisa, who is married to Sir Henry Oglander, Bart., of Parnham, and three sons; E. Rowley Ward, an officer in the E.I.C.’s Naval Service; Edward Montagu, married to Jessie, daughter of the late T. Spears, Esq.; and Augustus Frederick, who is married to Miss Savage, niece of Sir James Brooke, K.C.B., Rajah of Sarawak.

MRS. DIGBY.

December 26th, at Brighton, aged 61, Elizabeth, widow of the late Captain Charles George Digby, R.N.—The deceased was only daughter of the late and sister of the present Sir John Walsh, Bart., of Ormathwaite, county of Cumberland, and Warfield, Berkshire, and was married to her late husband in 1821.

Captain Digby was the second son of the late Very Rev. William Digby, Dean of Durham (who died in 1788, and was younger brother of the Earl of Digby, and uncle of the present peer), by Charlotte, daughter of the late Joseph Cox, Esq. The family name of the deceased lady's father was originally Benn, but he assumed the additional name of Walsh in 1795, on inheriting the Warfield estate, by marriage with the niece and heiress of the late John Walsh, Esq., of Warfield Park, near Bracknell.

EDWARD SHIPPERSDON, ESQ.

December 28th, at his residence in the city of Durham, aged 75, Edward Shippersdon, Esq., of Murton and Piddington Hall, Garth.—He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Durham, and served the office of High Sheriff of that county in 1843. The large estates in Durham, which have been vested in the family since the time of Edward III., came into the hands of the late Mr. Shippersdon in 1793, and descend to his nephew, the Rev. E. H. Hopper, who by his will enjoined to take the name of Shippersdon. He was never married, and has left, we believe, only two surviving sisters. One of his brothers, who was a lieutenant, R.N., was lost at sea in 1809, in the *Lark* sloop of war.

MRS. LIVINGSTON.

December 29th, at Carlisle, aged 66, Frances, widow of Lieut.-Colonel James Livingston, late of Bombay Native Infantry, and daughter of the late Sir Harford Jones Brydges, Bart., of Boul-tibrooke, Radnorshire.

MISS GLENDINNING.

December 30th, aged 26, Margaret Glendinning, daughter of the late Joseph Ross, Esq., of Halifax, and cousin of John Ross Coulthart, Esq., of Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancaster, banker, and of Alexander Glendinning, Esq., of Sevenoaks, Kent, high sheriff of that county in 1854.

J. P. BAILEY, R.N.

December 30th, at Stonehouse, Devon, aged 71, Paymaster John Paye Bailey (1807).—He was midshipman of the *Africa*, at Trafalgar, and wounded; purser of the *Néréide* at the capture of the French frigate *Caroline*, in St. Paul's Bay, Island of Bourbon, and at the capture of *Belle Poule*; served on shore at the destruction of the batteries in the Gironde; and was naval commissary in the operations against New Orleans.

MRS. CHICHESTER.

December 30th, Mrs. Chichester, daughter of the late Archbishop (Manners-Sutton) of Canterbury.—She married, in 1830, the late Henry William Chichester, Esq., of Lincoln's-Inn, barrister-at-law, by whom, we believe, she left no issue. Mrs. Chichester was niece to the late, and cousin to the present, Lord Manners, and cousin also to the late Viscount Canterbury, better known as the Right Hon. Charles Manners-Sutton, Speaker of the House of Commons for seventeen years.

MRS. SARAH TEMPEST.

December 31st, Sarah, wife of Colonel Tempest, of Tong Hall, Yorkshire, and of Aulton, Lancashire.—The deceased lady was second daughter of the late Rev. W. Plumbe, of Aughton, and married, in 1801, John Plumbe, Esq., of Tong, colonel of the 1st Royal Lancashire Militia, and a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for both Lancashire and Yorkshire, who assumed the additional name of Tempest by sign manual in 1824. An ancestor of the deceased lady's husband, Sir Piers Tempest, accompanied King Henry into France, and shared the glorious victory of Agincourt, upon the field of which he received the honour of knighthood. The Plumbees were a family which formerly held large possessions in Suffolk and Leicestershire, and suffered severe losses in the cause of Charles I.

W. WILLIAMS, ESQ.

March 17th, at his seat, Aberpergwm, in the co. of Glamorgan, in the 67th year of his age, William Williams, Esq., the earnest advocate of the cause of Wales and Welshmen.—He married in 1837, Matilda, only daughter and sole heiress of Colonel Smith, of Castella, co. Glamorgan, by Matilda, his wife, daughter of John Bush, Esq., of Burcot, co. Oxford, by whom he left four sons and two daughters. Mr. Williams was descended from a long line of ancestors who held for centuries princely rule in portions of South Wales, and was possessed of extensive and valuable estates in Glamorgan and Brecon. He was the eldest son of the late Rees Williams, Esq., of Aberpergwm and Maesgwyn; and at an early age he went to Eton, and afterwards pursued his education at St. John's College, Cambridge. After he had finished at Cambridge, he started on a foreign tour, and remained abroad about sixteen years. During that period he associated and conversed with the most distinguished men of the age, and visited every capital and almost every city in Europe, together with a great portion of Asia and Northern Africa. Having lived for some time in Turkey,

Russia, Poland, and the Crimea, he was able to entertain his friends with clear and comprehensive notions of the aggressive nature of the Russian policy, and graphic descriptions of the almost impregnable fortresses which have been raised for the protection of that empire—such as Sebastopol, Cronstadt, &c. As a magistrate, as a landlord, and as a private gentleman, his conduct was always upright and unimpeachable.—*Illustrated London News.*

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President.—THE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER.

The Committee of this Society are desirous of calling public attention to the fact that the much-called-for extension of the Society's operations, and the wider exercise of its influence, not merely in restraining cruelty, but in encouraging humanity, entirely depend on the support the Society may receive from the increase of subscriptions in its behalf.

As the staff of constables employed already outnumber the limit prescribed by its income, the operations of the Society are totally dependent on voluntary subscriptions for their continuance. To the exertions of the Society, to the constant vigilance and supervision of its officers, and largely to the sedulous diffusion of its principles amongst every class, the community owe that cruelty to animals has become the exception, and humanity habitual. Though met at first with much opposition, the services and utility of this Society are now recognised by all masters of large establishments, and owners of cattle, as those of a friend to their interest and a guardian of their property. But rightly to exercise the influence of the Society, and to support such a moral police, is attended with great care and expense. The Committee will, as they have done for more than thirty years, willingly devote themselves to carrying out the objects of the Society in the most perfect manner, if the public in general, and the friends of humanity in particular, to whom they now appeal, will furnish them with the means of meeting the consequent charges upon its funds.

Subscriptions, by P. O. order, or otherwise, should be addressed to the Secretary, at the offices of the Society, 12, Pall-mall, London, where copies of the Report of the Society's operations for the past year may be obtained.

By order.

GEORGE MIDDLETON, Secretary.

Offices, 12, Pall-mall, London, April 15, 1856.

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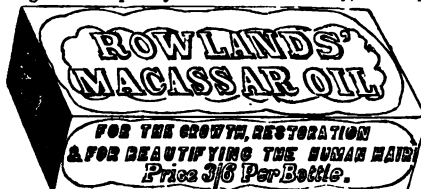
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Balliol College, Oxford,

FELLOW OF THE GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN;
AUTHOR OF THE "SHILLING PEEBAGE," ETC.

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